

LABOR-PEASANT BLOC OPPOSES MEXICAN REBELS

U. S. Support of Gil Government a Form of Intervention

Monterey Recaptured

Hoover Watches Fight for U. S. Imperialism

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—Diego Rivera, Mexican Communist and leader of the National Workers and Peasants Bloc which nominated the agrarian leader Triana for the presidency, has announced the opposition of the Bloc to the present rebellion in a statement that "the movement is frankly reactionary." He said that his group would combat it.

Mutiny Against Rebel Leader.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—U. S. Consul Myers at Vera Cruz today wired the State Department that the Third Battalion of the rebel troops at Vera Cruz had mutinied against the rebel leader, General Aguirre at dawn today and were occupying half the city.

Fighting between Aguirre and the mutineers was momentarily expected and later Myers wired that he was "unable to reach his office at the consulate." This may be an excuse for the United States to land marines from the American warships which are approaching Vera Cruz having been ordered north from the Canal Zone on the outbreak of the Mexican rebellion.

A Form of Intervention.

The announcement of President Hoover, that the United States would support the Gil government against the rebellion and would not allow the rebels to get arms from the United States, can be defined as a form of intervention in support of U. S. imperialism. The American embassy at Mexico City informed the State Department that it probably will be necessary for President Gil to import arms and ammunition from the United States to suppress the revolt.

With the 7,500 United States troops now on the Mexican border, and with 10,000 more within a short

CHARGE JAPAN RULERS MURDER

Fight in Diet Over the Killing of Yamamoto

TOKIO, March 6.—Proletarian members and even delegates belonging to the capitalist opposition in the diet today accused the government of instigating by its propaganda and protecting after the crime, murderers of workers' leaders.

The accusations arose during interpellations of the ministers over the stabbing to death of Senji Yamamoto, a deputy of a workers and peasants party.

Insincere Sympathy.
The house of representatives passed a resolution condemning the murder, and expressing sympathy for the victim, who was stabbed to death yesterday by one Hokuji Kuroda, a former policeman, and now member of a fanatical anti-Communist organization called the "League of the Seven Times Born."

After the vote of "condolence," Jotard Kawakami, a proletarian deputy, spoke, charging that the assassination was illustrative of terrorist methods by which the ruling classes held the workers and peasants in subjugation.

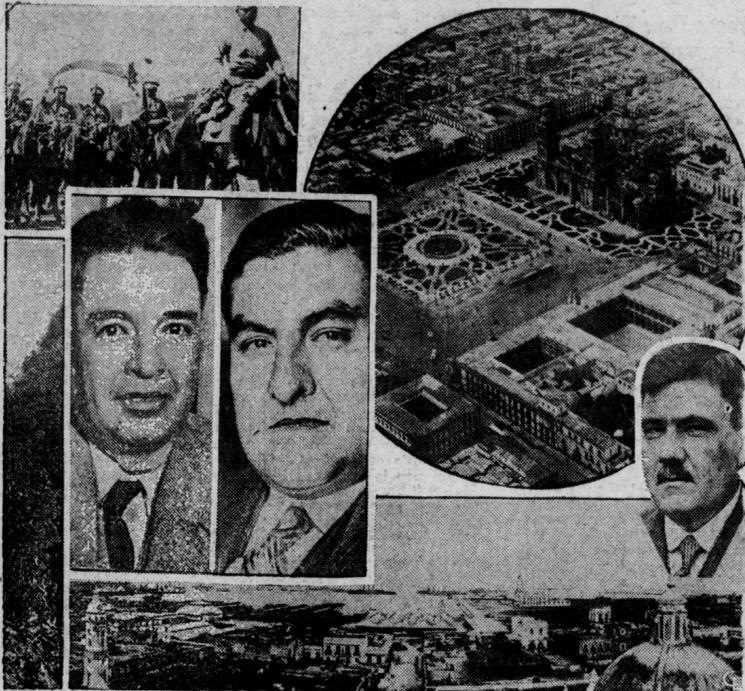
A Minseito (opposition party, but capitalist) deputy then accused the government of failing to protect members of the diet during its sessions.

Accused of Communism.
Kuoda, the assassin, has stated that before he killed Yamamoto, he asked him if he would resign from the diet and "abjure Communism," and that Yamamoto refused.

Membership in the Communist Party involves a death penalty, under the Japanese law. Communists must run for office on the ticket of other parties. But the spirit of rebellion grows in Japan, where a bitter exploitation of workers and peasants has already brought large strikes and demonstrations, both in the country and city.

MACHADO JAILS BOY
HAVANA, March 6.—A shaking coward behind his horde of guards, secret police and soldiery, Dictator Gerardo Machado has had a boy arrested who was supposed to be "following" him everywhere. The boy is 21 years old and is named Manuel Fernandez.

Hoover's Allies Mass Forces in Mexican Warfare



Upper left, a detachment of Mexican federal cavalry, important in fighting in this country of still inadequate railroad facilities. They belong to the 26th regiment, and joined De la Huerta's revolt in 1927, then left him for the federals. They seem to be somewhat unstable elements. Upper right, airplane view of Mexico City, with buildings which will probably be bombed by U.S. planes of a government Wall Street does not like establishes itself there. Left center, Governor Fausto Topete of the state of Sonora, a rebel chief. With him is President Emilio Portes Gil, supposed to be provisional president of Mexico for the next two years, and supported by Hoover. He has been very friendly to the claims of American oil imperialists. Right center, Plutarco Elias Calles, former president and now minister of war for the federals. Below is Vera Cruz, most important seaport of Mexico, and now in hands of the anti-Portes Gil forces.

OVER 100 MILL STRIKERS FREED

Rest of Cases in Mass Trial Up Monday

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 6.—Having bitten off far more than they could chew, the frame-up courts of Massachusetts yesterday began to back out of the severe sentences they had imposed on hundreds of textile strikers. Instead of jail sentences of varying length they are putting the strikers on probationary periods of one year and six months.

In the Bristol County Court at New Bedford, the appeals of the 662 New Bedford strikers began yesterday. Over one hundred of these cases were heard before Judge J. Billan and six were sentenced to a probation period of one year while the rest are to be watched on probation for six months.

The judge declared he was releasing the workers "in the interest of harmony between capital and labor."

The courts are carrying out the mill owners orders to establish no precedent of having these cases quashed. They therefore deny the appeal, but nevertheless free the workers out of fear for their power.

The thousands of workers in this city accepted the verdict of the courts in the first 100 cases as a great victory for their strength and determination. Not a single one of the workers on trial has so much as backed down a fraction of an inch from his attitude of defiance of the capitalist courts. "Nolo contendere" is the legal term of their plea, and

Chamberlain Sneers at Kellogg Fake "Peace" Facts as US Maneuver
GENEVA, March 6.—Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, today shocked believers in the Kellogg "peace" pacts by angrily exposing them in a conference with British journalists, as instruments of American imperialism.

Daily Worker Will Publish
Stories of New Russia Soon
With the raising of more than \$16,000, the campaign to save the Daily Worker has come to an end. Now the Daily Worker wants to make such campaigns, with the heavy financial burdens they place on the workers, permanently unnecessary. The only way this can be done is by building the circulation of the "Daily." Circulation is the financial keystone of a newspaper.

Say Tailor Did Not Hang Self In Prison Cell

Witnesses of the beating of Herman Schindler, Bronx tailor, by two I. R. T. detectives express the belief that Schindler may have died from the wounds he sustained and was then hanged in his cell to make it appear that he had hanged himself from humiliation, in this way whitewashing the I. R. T. and their brutal system of espionage.

Frank Wulf, who followed Schindler into the turnstile where the detectives say he deposited a slug, strongly persists in his version of the beating and says that he has procured other witnesses who will swear to the brutal handling of Schindler. In the meantime, the district attorney, McGeehan, of the Bronx, held a "hearing" yesterday, in which Henry Sherrock, Inter-

INT'L WOMEN'S DAY TOMORROW

Big Celebration, 'Daily' to Have Special Issue

Tomorrow is International Women's Day among militant and revolutionary workers throughout the world. In every working class center this day will be celebrated by demonstrations, mass meetings and special drives to recruit working women into revolutionary organizations fighting for their emancipation from capitalist oppression. Throughout the Soviet Union, in practically every city, town and village, celebrations and demonstrations will be held.

In this country, demonstrations will be held on various dates in March, in every center where progressive and revolutionary women's organizations are active. Organizations with a membership of over 100,000 are mobilizing for the celebration. The Daily Worker will have a special women's edition tomorrow and the Jewish Daily Freiheit, and

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

SHOE WORKERS IN BIG RALLY TODAY

Win Another Strike, Call 2 More Today

At the mass meeting called by the Independent Shoe Workers Union for tonight in Lorraine Hall, 790 Broadway, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, the leaders of the organization, in reporting the brilliant successes achieved, will be able to report the winning of another strike.

The Franklin Shoe Company of Brooklyn, which declared for the open shop last Thursday evening and was tied up by a strike since the following Friday morning, was compelled to capitulate, signing up with the union yesterday. The workers gained the wage increase which precipitated the strike besides better conditions contained in the new agreement.

In addition to the above, the leaders will be able to tell the hundreds of shoe workers who will come to the meeting that two more non-union shops have been called out on strike with a unanimous response from the workers in both shops. These shops are: The Florell Shoe Company and the Monte Carlo Shoe Company, both on Powell St. in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. Not quite 100 workers are striking here.

Tremendous enthusiasm has been awakened among the shoe workers in New York City by the victories achieved almost daily by the union. Scores of shops have been unionized and thousands of workers have joined the union. In setting with the union, every one of the employment was compelled to grant wage increases and other union conditions.

TAILOR PROTEST RALLY SATURDAY

To Fight Expulsion of Militants from A.C.W.

A mass meeting of the men's clothing workers, for members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, has been called by the Executive Committee of the Shop Delegates Conference in order to demonstrate against the removal from her job of Anna Fox, secretary of the Delegates Conference, and will be held at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, this Saturday at 1 p. m.

The Shop Delegates Conference was held recently by representatives from the factories to consider ways and means for developing an organized struggle against the traitorous and boss-collaborationist Hillman union administration.

COMINTERN IN DECLARATION TO WORLD WORKERS

Ten Years of Struggle; War Comes; Workers Being Radicalized

The 'Socialists' Betray Fight on Opportunists Means Bolshevization

MOSCOW, March 6.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Communist International (the Comintern), has issued the following appeal to the workers of the world:

"The Comintern was born in the fire of the revolutionary struggle. War had turned Europe into a shambles, killing and maiming millions. All eyes were turned on the first Workers' State, born in the storm of the November Revolution, which made a breach in the war front and turned the imperialist war into civil war. It overthrew the power of capitalism and established a proletarian dictatorship.

"Under the influence of the Russian Revolution a wave of workers' revolts poured over the world. The tragedy of the world proletariat outside of the Soviet Union, was that no strong, experienced Communist Parties existed. The young Communist Parties contended with strong social democratic parties allied with the bourgeoisie.

"The Comintern was founded in order to organize and lead the workers in the struggle against capitalism, smash social democracy and establish the world proletarian dictatorship.

"Based on the lessons of Marx and Lenin, the Comintern became the historical successor of the First International and inherited the best traditions of the Second International in its pre-war period.

"The First International gave the workers' movement an ideological

BIG CROWD AT ILD BAZAAR OPENING

Many Organizations Have Booths

The sixth annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense opened last night with a bang. A steady stream of workers from every part of the city and vicinity kept flowing into New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., all night.

More than 30 booths, gaily decorated for the occasion, and selling articles of all sorts, did a brisk business all evening. Among the organizations that have booths are Young Defenders, Progressive Shoe Workers, Neckwear Workers, Bronx Workers Cooperative, Brownsville, I. L. D., Downtown I. L. D., Local 38, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, National Textile Workers' Union, Sacco-Vanzetti Branch I. L. D., Harlem Branch I. L. D., Councils 1, 7, 21, 4 and 17 of the United Council of Working Women and the following language groups: Polish, Jugo-Slav, German, Finnish, Hungarian, Armenian, Japanese, Czech-Slovak and Lithuanian.

Norman Tallentire, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, gave a talk on the work of the I. L. D. He pointed out the all-important role of the I. L. D. plays in fighting the attacks of capitalist courts on militant workers and called upon all those present to give full-hearted support to the work of the I. L. D.

Tonight will be Finnish Night. An interesting musical, athletic and dance program will be presented by the Finnish workers. There will be general dancing after the program, with music provided by a jazz orchestra. Tomorrow night will be German and Hungarian Night.

meeting is the first of a series planned by the shop delegates conference.

Yesterday, all day, rank and file volunteers distributed thousands of leaflets calling for protest against the removals from Jobs of Bonchi Freedman and Anna Fox, president and secretary of the conference.

The speakers at the mass meeting Saturday will be Ben Gitlow, Communist Party leader and expelled member of the A. C. W., Louis Hyman and Ben Gold, president and secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, H. Sazer, New York T. U. E. L. head and Anna Fox.

C. P. Delegate Stopped Arms For Kolchak

The most stirring speech in the discussion on the war danger at the Sixth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, on Tuesday night, was that of Scotty Carstensen, longshoreman and Communist delegate from Seattle, who led the strike and picketing against the shipment of American arms and ammunition to Kolchak in 1918. It shows what the struggle against the war danger means when carried out into practice. The speech follows:

"Comrades, I have been requested to give you the little inside of what transpired on the steamship Delight in the year 1918.

"In the year 1918 I was a member of Local 30-12 of the I. L. A.; that means the International Longshoremen's Association. In other words—I Love America! (Laughter.)

"Nevertheless that was an organization which at that time constituted over 2,000 members in its body. War was at its highest hysteria and I was shipped through the system used in putting us to work at that time. I was assigned to Frank Waterhouse dock, on the steamship Delight.

"We got down there on the dock and you know how it is, workingmen. I work all the time. We got down on this old dock and we looked around and we saw very peculiar looking cargo, you know. It looked like a bunch of coffins to me. So, naturally I went and took my hook out of my pocket and opened the case. And what did I see there? I saw ammunition in the form of rifles, ammunition in the form of hand grenades. And the consignee marked on the case was Kolchak, via Vladivostok.

"Four gangs of men were consigned on this vessel. It was understood that we were to load this vessel fast, that is, that it should

CAPMAKER OPEN FORUM TONIGHT

Workers to Talk of Unemployment

Members of the Capmakers Union here are being called to an open forum meeting tonight in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., at 6 o'clock to be held under the auspices of the capmakers section of the Trade Union Educational League.

The subject to be discussed by the workers will be "Crimes committed by the union administration against the unemployed and jobless workers in our trade."

Originally having control of an unemployment fund of large proportions, the union officials have mismanaged it till not a single cent is left with which the union member can be relieved during this critical period of unemployment in the trade.

In addition to outright mismanagement of whatever funds there were, the administration refrained from collecting the share due from employers in order to remain in their good graces.

Since criticism is not permitted in the union, loss of job and membership being the punishment, the workers are calling open forum meetings.

An example of this terrorism can be seen in the following case: M. Zwickel, a progressive, was some time ago fined \$50 for distributing leaflets criticizing the administration. The worker was allowed to pay it off by installments by the kindly union dictators. Yesterday Herschowitz, Right wing official of the union, came up to the shop where he was employed and demanded \$5. Having only \$3 the worker asked to be allowed to pay two. He was turned down, a full five being demanded. Then he offered the entire three. Because he had no more and was unable to get more, the worker was stopped from working in the middle of the day and compelled to lose almost a day's work, being reinstated only about noon the next day, when he had paid the full five demanded.

Ex-U. S. Soldier Organizes for Anti-Imperialist League

"My meeting in Washington, where I spoke as representative of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, was attended by over 20 of the League members had been arrested for distributing leaflets advertising the meeting," John Harvey Steele, who has just finished a tour for the League, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

"I never saw more than 20 police at any meeting before," Steele re-

JAY LOVESTONE MAKES POLITICAL REPORT FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Report of Weinstone on Sixth World Congress at First Business Session

Credentials Committee Report Is Adopted by Overwhelming Vote

Ella Reeve Bloor as chairman opened the third session of the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GARMENT BOSSES BEWAIL PLIGHT

Admit Union Growing, Scab Union Bankrupt

In an appeal to the yellow leadership of the scab socialist International Ladies Garment Workers Union to fight against the new Left wing union, the employers in garment manufacturing trades yesterday gave conclusive evidence that the brilliantly successful dressmakers strike had struck fear of the new union into their hearts.

The "appeal" appeared in the form of a story printed yesterday in the Women's Wear, an employers' trade journal, in which the opinions of a number of employers were recorded.

Despite the fact that it called on their good friends, the socialist union leaders, to become "active" against the Left wing, the story nevertheless disclosed the fact that the bosses were frantic at the growth of the new workers organization and also that they considered the I.L.G.W.U. powerless to do anything to halt this growth.

Some examples of the opinions offered are interesting: "Observers in the industry are inclined to believe that the so-called indifferent attitude of the right wing leaders is by no means a deliberate, well-thought-out method of reacting to the doings of the rival union, but a hidden confession of powerlessness to deal with the situation in a determined and definite manner."

Some more: "No matter what the truth is that the Left wing element is making inroads into the industry." Their fear expresses itself well in this: "It is pointed out by these factors that the industry cannot afford to be harassed by one labor faction and suffer from the supine indifference of its rival."

In the meantime the union is preparing to extend its strike and organizational activities in all departments of the industrial union, dress, fur and cloakmakers. Preparations are now already being entered into for the coming struggle in the fur industry, which is expected to be as highly successful in outcome as the dressmakers strike gives at this time.

The union is preparing to launch a campaign for the defense of all workers against whom frame-up attempts are planned as a result of their activities in the dressmakers strike.

Name of Member of Presidium Omitted

In listing in the Daily of yesterday the names of the members of the Presidium of the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party an error in the printing shop caused the omission of the name of Frank Sepich, delegate from District 6 (Cleveland) and sub-district president of the left wing National Miners Union. Also the correct name of delegate Bixby is Chester W. Bixby.

LIQUOR KILLS 15
PEORIA, Ill., March 6.—On the very day Herbert Hoover was calling for more prohibition in his inaugural speech, prohibition liquor, made from U. S. government poisoned alcohol, was killing fifteen in this city and blinding four.

Two of the victims were women.

Steele states that his latest tour started in Chicago, Feb. 22, and covered Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Washington and New York. In several of these cities strong committees of the A. A. I. L. were organized through his meetings. He will continue his activities.

Steele, a former soldier in the U. S. army, stationed at Hawaii, and

The session discussed the reports on the war danger and the VI Comintern Congress, heard recommendations of the Presidium regarding the composition of commissions, the report of the Credentials Commission, and the reading of telegrams of greetings from workers' organizations.

In the evening the fourth business session was held with Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Party, making the report for the Central Executive Committee on the political and economic situation in the country, the activities and tasks of the Party. This report will be published in the Daily Worker in full soon.

Ten Negro Delegates.
The report of the majority of the Credentials Commission was adopted overwhelmingly, a minority report receiving only nine votes. The Credentials Commission reported that there were 104 regular delegates and 62 alternates. Ten of these are Negro workers and one Japanese delegate. Complete data was received and tabulated only for 99 of the regular delegates. Of these 72 are industrial workers, 4 agricultural workers, 22 Party functionaries, and one housewife. Of the 62 alternates, reports tabulated show that 42 are industrial workers, 1 agricultural, 2 intellectuals, and 13 Party workers.

Working women's consultative delegates were seated with voice and vote.

Addressing the third business session of the Sixth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, William W. Weinstone, organizer of District 2, made the following report:

The Sixth World Congress of the Communist International accomplished great and historic tasks for the development of the Communist movement. The attendance at the Congress showed the increase in the strength of the Communist International as a world Party of the proletariat, as did also the addition of new sections, particularly from Latin America and the increased representation from colonial countries.

Program Adopted.
The reporters and the exclusive participation of the delegations of the various sections demonstrate again the ideological development of the Communist International and the firmer establishment of a collective leadership. The Sixth World Congress will be known for the historic fact that the program of the Communist International was finally formulated and adopted. This is the first program of the international Party of the proletariat. The fundamental characteristic of the program is its internationalism, the fact that it is a program for the realization of Communism on a world scale. The program sets the perspective, the goal, the struggle to which the work of all sections must be dedicated for the establishment of the world proletarian dictatorship.

The program rests upon the teachings of the revolutionary theories of Marx and Engels, upon the experiences of the revolutionary First International, the mass struggles of the Second International, the gigantic lessons of the world war and the ten years of the post war period.

The experiences of the Russian Revolution, the proletarian dictatorship, the lessons of the betrayals of the social democracy, the lessons of the colonial mass movement are generalized, their universal applicability pointed out so that the world proletariat has in the program of the Communist International a powerful projector, lighting the path through the wilderness of capitalism to Communism.

Exposes Social Democracy.
The program analyzes in a most thorough manner the development of the social democracy, pointing out that it actively supports the bourgeois governments in their imperialist policies, that it has set for itself the task of directly cooperating with the bourgeoisie, that it has abandoned every vestige of Marxism and the revolutionary theories of the class struggle and has substituted for it petty bourgeois idealism and religious trash.

The program draws the lesson and experiences of "Left" social democracy in Germany, England and Austria and warns against the menace of the so-called Left wing

Machado Announces Intention to Spread Terrorism of His Police in New Persecution

WEINSTONE IN REPORT ON SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS

Calls the War Danger "Central Task"

(Continued from Page One) of social democracy as a means of deceiving the proletariat and of steering the discontent and the masses into the channels of the bourgeoisie.

Analyzes Fascism. The program points out the universal nature of fascism, combatting the idea that it could not develop in highly capitalist countries and showing the relation between imperialism and the bankruptcy of parliamentarism and fascism, as an instrument for the suppression of the revolutionary proletariat and for consolidating the bourgeois order; likewise it deals with the Negro and shows similarly its general application in various degrees and forms depending upon the industrial development of the country. It clarifies the question of tactics and outlines the methods of work of the Communist Parties for the achievement of leadership over the masses for the revolutionary struggle.

The program is of particular importance for the American movement, which has too little tradition of Marxism and internationalism. It is the law of millions of the poor and must be made known to every member of the Party. This will be a powerful instrument for the development of its proletarian cadres, for raising their ideological level, for enabling them to share to a much more powerful degree in the formulation of policies and in the leadership of the Communist movement.

Estimate of Present Period. The unanimous adoption of the program at the Congress, without serious differences, demonstrates the one will and one ideology of the world Party.

The central question at the Congress was the estimation of the international situation, the estimation of the third post-war period of the general crisis of capitalism. The Congress pointed out that the third period was characterized by the fact that the productive level of world economy has for the first time exceeded the pre-war level.

On the basis of this increased productivity, we find the growing contradictions, the sharpening up of all class relations, of the antagonisms among the capitalist powers, chiefly the Anglo-American rivalry, and between the capitalist powers and the Soviet Union and between the imperialist states and the colonial mass movements. The third post war period shows the precariousness and decaying character of the phase of partial stabilization which is leading to huge explosions within the capitalist system, which is marked by the Leftward drift of the masses, the beginning of the counter-offensive of the working class, the growing leadership of the Communist Party over the mass struggles of the workers, the more treacherous role of social reformism, the ever-increasing participation of the state in the struggles of the workers, etc.

Role of American Imperialism. The role of the United States in world economy was given the greatest attention by the Congress. The Congress showed that the general crisis of capitalism and the growing contradictions of capitalism were drawing the United States ever closer into the world contradictions and were consequently reacting upon the class struggles in this powerful imperialist country. The transfer of the economic center of world economy from Europe to the United States is involving the United States

Petty Bootleggers to Prison; Puzzle, Find the Grafting Police?



Thirty-two convicted bootleggers arriving at North Milwaukee, Wis. These are convicted, but the big rings allied with the police of Chicago and other cities, and the men like Rothstein who run the dope rings, also their official protectors, are not here. They haven't even been arrested.

more and more into the general crisis of world capitalism. On the basis of this situation the class struggle in the United States is growing sharper, the technical revolution being carried out in the United States, the huge trustification and rationalization is leading to "murderous speedup of labor to an unparalleled exhaustion of human power," provides the basis for greater struggles on the part of the proletariat, for the increasing radicalization of the masses and its leftward current, opens up perspectives for the development of a mass Communist Party in the United States.

Degree of Stabilization. The estimation of stabilization of the third post-war period is becoming a central question of issue within the Communist International since the Congress. This was shown by the recent discussions within the Presidium of the Communist International, in the German Party as well as in all sections of the Communist International. The presidium correctly rejected the viewpoint of Humbert Droz and Sera as being in conflict with the viewpoint of the Sixth Congress, and must reject every viewpoint which sees greater harmony within the capitalist system, which transcends the conception of the transient character of stabilization, the growing precariousness of the stabilization as well brought out in the recent speech of Comrade Stalin before the presidium of the C.I.

The events since the world congress have all confirmed this estimation of stabilization. The struggle in the Ruhr and Lodz, the beginning offensive struggles of the working class in the United States, the increasing role of the Communist Party in the United States are proof of the "correctness of the viewpoint of the Sixth World Congress.

Tactics During Third Period. The tactics of the Communist International follows from this estimation of the third post-war period. Social reformism becomes a greater menace in this period. The central task in this period is the fight against the growing war danger. The necessity for linking up all our activities with this central demand, the treacherous role of the social democracy in its close cooperation with the bourgeoisie compels a modification of the united front tactic, not its rejection, but a modification of its form, for the necessity of adopting the slogan of "the united front from below," necessitates the sharpening up of the independent role of the Communist Party as a leader of the masses. In the present period the fight for the masses becomes a leading slogan in each of the sections of the Communist International. The necessity of fighting for the influence among the masses against the social democracy, against the influence of social reformists, both its "Right wing" and its "Left wing"; (the "Left" phraseology of a section of social democracy is of particular danger in all countries.) In the United States we see this in the maneuvers of the socialist party in the so-called anti-Woll movement and in the formation of the Left social reformist group

headed by Muste. In this period greater care must be given to the every-day needs of the working class. Naturally we must broaden out the revolutionary horizon of the working class but we must do it on the basis of connecting up the revolutionary goal with the every-day needs of the masses. We must give strenuous support to the most insignificant demands of the masses. We must strengthen the position of the Party in the factories, in the workshops, and particularly in the large enterprises.

Fight Against War Danger. The war danger must be fought not by a constant cry of war, not by saying "War is coming, beware," but by connecting up the war danger with the intensification of labor, the speed-up system with rationalization schemes, the treachery of the bureaucrats, etc.

Greater attention must be given to our Party in accordance with the new tasks of the third period, of greater self criticism, of the establishment of iron proletarian discipline, of greater proletarian democracy and more Bolshevik centralization of the absolute subordination of the Minority to the Majority in the various sections of the Communist International; to the deviations in the ranks of the Party. On this basis it was pointed out that the main danger in the present period was from the Right, this danger is connected up with the continued partial stabilization of capitalism and the growing influence of social democracy penetrating the various strata of the Communist parties; in the pressure brought by social reformism upon all Parties.

Right Danger and Trotskyism. In the previous period the so-called ultra-Left tendency was the main danger, represented chiefly by Trotskyism. Trotskyism has exposed itself as being inverted Menshevism, as opportunism covering itself with Left phrases. The Trotskyist current still continues but must be fought ideologically, organizationally and with all means at the disposal of the proletariat because it has become a magnet for counter revolution because it attracts all the enemies of the Soviet Union and is a menace to the life of the first workers and farmers republic.

In the United States, Trotskyism, while making its attack against the policies of the Communist International and of the American section from the "Left" is opportunism concealing itself under Left phrases, has formed a bloc with Right elements and must be fought determinedly, ruthlessly, as an anti-proletarian ideology, inimicable to the life of our Party.

But the main fire turns toward the Right. This current manifests itself in all countries. The events since the Sixth World Congress are proof of the correctness of the viewpoint of this historic gathering, that in the third period we would see a growth of the Right and conciliatory tendencies. The events in Germany, within the Party of the Soviet Union itself, within all sections of the Communist International are proof of the necessity of conducting a sharp fight against this Right ideology, the ideology of social democracy which finds its way into the ranks of our movement. The Ruhr and Lodz strikes showed that the Right current stands for passivity, for the nullification of the leading role of the Communist Party. The attitude of the Communist International toward the Brandler group and conciliatory Ewert group in Germany, toward the Right and conciliatory groups in the Soviet Union were absolutely correct.

Congress and American Party. The open letter of the Communist International to our Party shows the existence of Right and conciliatory tendencies within our Party, shows the existence of the right danger which the entire Party must fight. The Congress will also be known for the attention which it gave to the colonial question and the Negro problem in the United States. Drew the lessons of the revolutions of the colonial peoples in China, pointed out the growth of the revolutionary mass movement in India, drew the attention of the Communist International and particularly to our Section, to Latin America, laid down the correct tactics to be followed in the struggle for linking up the colonial mass movements with the proletarian movements in the imperialist nations.

The Convention must welcome the attention which the Congress gave to the Negro problem, particularly to bringing sharply to our attention the powerful revolutionary forces of doubly oppressed millions of Negro masses in the United States. It brought forth also a slogan of vital importance for the liberation of the

Negro peoples of the United States, the slogan of self-determination for the Negro people in the South and combatted the prevalence of white chauvinism as well drew attention to the development of an industrial political army the Negro people capable of assuming the leading role among the peoples.

The Congress developed the work of the Eighth Plenum on the war danger, laying down the precise tactics to be followed in combatting it and focused the attention of the entire world proletariat on this decisive task of the present period.

Situation in Soviet Union. In the reports on the Soviet Union and in the Program, the Congress registered the growth in the productive force of the Soviet Union, declared as a law for the proletariat the possibility of the development of socialism in one country or in several countries, pointed out the developments in the direction of the building up of Socialism, the improvement in the conditions of the working class, the internationalism of the working class of the Soviet Union and of its Bolshevik leadership and correctly rejected the appeals of the Trotskyist groups for reinstatement to the Communist International. It endorsed the thesis of the 15th Party Congress for the rapid industrialization of the Soviet Union.

The attention of the Parties to youth work, the necessity of supporting and enlarging the mass fraction, was stressed as well as the need for intensification of work among women, as a result of the whole process of rationalization and the drawing in and exploitation of women in industry.

Need for Unification. The Congress took up the problems of the American Party, showed its strength in the conduct of mass struggles and its weaknesses and right errors and helped to strengthen the American Section of the Communist International. It emphasized the necessity of eliminating the factional struggle, stressed the need for greater energy in organizing the unorganized, of giving greater attention and support to the fight against American imperialism in Latin America (a weakness which the Party has earnestly sought to correct since the Congress, etc. etc.).

The Sixth Congress of the Communist International is indeed historic. It showed the power of the world revolutionary vanguard. The American section with the guidance and direction of the Communist International, under its iron discipline, will become a mass bolshevik Party, will lead the proletariat to revolution, to Communism in the United States.

COMINTERN IN CALL TO LABOR

Fight Opportunism for World Communism

(Continued from Page One) basis; the Second International gave a basis for mass organization of the workers, while the Third International rejected the opportunism of the Second International and commenced the task of establishing the world proletarian dictatorship.

"The ten years' existence of the Comintern have been ten years of heroic struggle of the workers against capitalism. The Comintern has suffered ten years of hatred from imperialists and their social democratic allies. The bourgeoisie and their allies have used every method against the Comintern: white terror, fascism, lies, coalitions with social democrats, but nothing has prevailed against the Comintern.

The past ten years have exposed the illusions concerning stabilization, capitalism and peace. The after-war contradictions have intensified. Conditions are accumulating for new imperialist wars, particularly between Great Britain and the United States of America. The revolutionary movement in the colonies is extending; unemployment is growing; the class struggle in the capitalist countries is intensifying.

"Capitalism is approaching a new war which will end in catastrophe for capitalism. The first world war ended with the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship of the Soviet Union; the second world war will produce world proletarian dictatorship.

SAY TAILOR DID NOT HANG SELF; WHITEWASH I.R.T.

Witness Persists in the Story of Beating

(Continued from Page One) borough detective, and Thomas Blake, inspector, coaxed on by Lee M. Hutchins, I. R. T. lawyer, denied that they had beaten Schindler. Dr. Kennard, medical examiner, and Dr. Kearney of Lincoln Hospital, also coached by Hutchins, related that they found no signs of beating on the body.

Wulf, who asserts that he is only too glad to testify, was not called by the district attorney's office during the hearing yesterday afternoon. After the district attorney's office closed for the day, the reporter of the Daily Worker learned that Wulf had been called to the district attorney's office at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was evidently drilled for hours in an effort to make him withdraw his testimony for three hours later Wulf had not yet returned to his home.

Wulf stated that about 7 o'clock yesterday morning he followed a man into the turnstile at Prospect Ave. station, and apparently for no reason at all saw two men jump on Schindler. One of them, Henry Sheroock, beat him with his fists violently and then led him into the change booth. There they stripped him of nearly all his clothes, looking for evidence, beating him when he offered resistance. Wulf testifies that they found nothing but \$10 and some change. When Schindler attempted to call up his home to notify his wife, the detective pulled the receiver from him and hit him on the head a few times with it.

Wulf appealed to city policemen who had been attracted by the cries to defend Schindler from the plainclothes men, but they refused, saying that he should "mind his own business." The I. R. T. detective told Wulf to "take off his glasses" and that he would beat him, too. Wulf told him to go ahead and arrest him, but the thug did nothing. The city policemen later testified that they had seen no beating and Police Commissioner Whalen declares that he has nothing to do with the case. The detective also said at the hearing that he found 11 slugs in Schindler's pockets, but was unable to produce any. The I. R. T. detectives are commissioned by the state of New York and are paid by the company, functioning in somewhat the same way as the coal and iron police of Pennsylvania.

It is believed that the I. R. T. is doing all in its power to bury the case with the body, with the help of the whitewashing process of the district attorney's office. When Mrs. Schindler, a small and thin woman, was told of the death of her husband, she cried: "He did not kill himself; they killed him." Schindler worked steadily for seven years in one shop and was on his way to work when he was beaten by the detectives. He leaves three small children, the youngest six months, the oldest six years. The family is known throughout the apartment house on Home St., Bronx, as a hard-working family, barely getting along, but leading a happy existence. There is absolutely no reason for Schindler having killed himself other than that he was so badly beaten on the head that he lost his mind.

leaving social democracy and swinging to the Comintern through a process of radicalization. "The Comintern was born, grew and was strengthened into a world Communist Party in a struggle against deviations within its own ranks. In the last ten years the Comintern has continually liquidated right and left wing deviations toward opportunism.

"The struggle against deviations means the Bolshevizing of the Communist Parties. Without Bolshevization the Parties will not be able to produce real Party leaders, capable of leading the workers to victory.

"On the Tenth Anniversary the workers are developing from the defense to the attack; class antagonisms are intensifying; a new revolutionary wave is rising in the colonies, and the Soviet Union is growing stronger. The forces of the world revolution are growing. The Comintern appeals to the workers of the world and the oppressed peoples to join the struggle against capitalism and for the proletarian dictatorship and world Communism."

Southern Mill Owners Want No Restrictions on Slavery

The brazen greed of the textile factory owners of South Carolina, which makes them somewhat of a nuisance even to the rest of the business men who run that state and its government, is illustrated by an article in "The Textile World," page 32, issue of Feb. 23.

The article, written in a self-righteous, complaining manner, says that there is "an attitude of criticism and oppression of the very industry which has meant so much to the progress of the state," and that "this attitude is expressed in the form of several astounding measures which have been introduced into the state legislature."

Mild Factory Laws. And what are these "astounding measures?" Regulations of rather less importance than those which do not prevent the mill owners of other states to crush labor outrageously, set up wage standards of \$15 to \$18 a week and profiteer at will, within the limits of the market.

One of these measures requires 30 days' notice for a shutdown. Another would limit the number of looms per weaver to 36. Neither has much chance of passing, and only a small slap is given to them

in passing by the mill owners' publicity. But the greatest wrath is displayed in the article against a bill calling for the "analysis and inspection of cotton products and dyes, starches, sizing and finishing compounds, soaps, detergents," and other products used in textiles.

The bill provides for a tax of one cent a spindle to finance this investigation, which might, in the event that it were run without graft and bribery, which it never would be, possibly interfere with some adulteration of the product, prevent some tax dodging and expose the rate of exploitation.

"Insult and Industry." Against this rather mild regulative activity, which the Carolina legislators were perhaps intending to use in the regular way of saving the rest of industry from the effects of too great swindling on the part of the greediest competitors, and certainly for their own good, in the shape of easy jobs to give away, the Textile World declaims: "... it represents the most pernicious type of intrusion into private enterprise. To add insult to injury, the mills are required to pay for the privilege of subjecting themselves to such intrusion."

EX-U. S. SOLDIER COMPLETES TOUR

John Steele Organizes Anti-Imperialists

(Continued from Page One) who was arrested the same day that Paul Crouch and John Trumbull were taken up for organizing a Communist League, knows imperialism and life in imperialist armies completely. He made his lectures interesting by citing personal observations and experiences. When arrested at Hawaii, Steele was in the Fort Hospital, Schofield barracks, with an injured shoulder. The fact that he was in the hospital when the formation of the Communist League was announced saved him from a sentence of probably forty years, such as Crouch was first given.

Note From Crouch. After arrest, as a measure of persuasion, Steele was put in the insanity ward, stripped naked and watched continually by a sentry stationed inside the door. Nevertheless, he got a message from Crouch and Trumbull, who were in the general prison. It was passed through a hole in the wall.

When his shoulder healed he was sent to a cell in his regimental barracks, where he saw the spy, Corporal Fisher, who was being used to frame the others. He said, "If I get close enough to him there will be one less corporal," and for that was put in the general prisoners' barracks and followed by one sentry with a shotgun and a corporal with a pistol whenever taken anywhere after that.

After 65 days an investigation cleared him of charges, but he perceived a plot to frame him up as Pershing was framed. Pershing was given a five-year sentence.

Fight to Escape. Steele realized he had to do something to get away, and went "absent without leave" for two months. When he returned to duty, he was put on guard, and met Crouch and Trumbull, who told him they were being defended by the International Labor Defense, of which he had not yet heard.

To protect himself from a frame-up by the officers, Steele collected proof that some officers were prostituting their wives for \$25 a night. Steele tried to get discharged and was refused by Colonel Mitchell. He told Mitchell to go to hell, and wrote an article on army life to the Daily Worker. He was at once arrested for this, and about a month later discharged.

The ex-soldier used his discharge money to trail the spy, Fisher, whose real name he found to be either Goldensmicht or Goldenschoon. Fisher was sent to the U. S. after his perjury against Trumbull. Fisher gave him the slip in Detroit. Fisher had already told him enough to show that he had lied at the trial.

After doing what he could for Crouch and Trumbull, imprisoned in Alcatraz, Steele began to tour for the Anti-Imperialist League.

He has a vast fund of information collected from over 70 army posts and will soon have an article or articles on army life in the Daily Worker.

HIS GOV'T, U. S., UNDERSTAND ONE ANOTHER WELL

Brag of 12 Victims in Prison Cells

HAVANA, Cuba, March 6.—Promising a "stable government" to foreign interests in Cuba, President Gerardo Machado today announced, in an interview with representatives of the press, that the persecutions recently resumed against the Cuban revolutionary workers and their leaders will continue unabated.

After relating that twelve of the victims seized in the recent police terror are in prisons awaiting long term sentences, the "Butcher," as the president is known to the Cuban working class, declared that the sentence of death "would not be asked against them. That would be too severe a sentence even for their attempted treason." Their "treason" being that they defied his tyranny.

Referring to the relations between Cuba and the government of the United States to which Machado, at the time of his election promised that if he was put in office there would be no more strikes in Cuba, the Butcher said, "Cuba and the United States understand each other perfectly as far as their governments are concerned."

Machado further implied that the secret police were preparing new wholesale arrests of the workers and their leaders. It is his intention to try to wipe out all opposition on the part of the growing revolutionary movement among the Cuban working class and poor peasants. Machado's meek figure is ridiculous: there are many more than twelve prisoners in the vaults of the Butcher's fortress prisons than many of his victims go in never to come out again.

American imperialism on the American working class, on the colonial peoples and upon the oppressed Negro race and what must be done in the struggle against American imperialism and imperialist wars. These courses begin Saturday, March 9th and Friday, March 15th respectively. Workers are urged to register at once.

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Hoover Enslaved China, India Workers, Aided Sacco Murder

Herbert Hoover, chosen by big business as president of the United States, made his money by imperialist mining ventures in Burma and China. As chairman of the Burma Corporation, Ltd., he controlled the largest silver lead producing company in the world, smelting works, lead, silver, zinc, and iron mines, railways and other property in Burma, India.

Employing 20,000 Indian workers under conditions described in British official documents as "compulsory free labor" or practical slavery, Hoover was finally asked to resign. The imperialist British government feared a political uprising if such conditions continued. Women workers in the mines were earning less than 3 cents a day.

Enslaved Chinese. In Chinese mines, Hoover operated with 40,000 workers under guard. Soldiers were employed to stand over the miners with bayonets. In czarist Russia, Hoover owned copper and sulphur mines and a railroad. Hoover is an "expert" on rationalization, speeding up of workers, mass production and all efficiency schemes. His declared aim is to undersell all other imperialist countries, and especially to drive them out of the Latin American market.

"to study" employment. Samuel Gompers of A. F. of L., Owen D. Young and other representatives of big business made the committee which brought in worthless recommendations about "employee offices." Nothing was done about unemployment.

As food administrator, Hoover rejected the recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission made after the mass protest at war prices of food. The I. C. C., finding the Big Five Packers making three times the pre-war profit on food, asked for price limitation. Hoover refused.

Helped Murder Sacco. "No one can rightly deny the fundamental correctness of our economic system," declares Hoover. So he stood by Gov. Fuller over the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Among his campaign supporters were Andrew Mellon, representing coal, aluminum, oil and power interests, and W. W. Atterbury, anti-union president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

IMPORTANT MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS IN SHOP PAPER WORK

ARTICLE No. 5.

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.

There are quite a number of details in connection with getting out shop paper, which, although they do not fall into any of the larger and more important categories into which this series of articles was divided, are yet of great significance and must be dealt with.

Choosing Name for Paper.

The name of the paper must mean something. It must instantly bring to the mind of the worker in the shop something related to the shop industry, and indicate action or aggression of some kind. Many of our papers have hit upon very clever names. The Station Miners Blast (Dist. 3) is one of the best examples, and its twin, the Haddock Miners Light, is also good. The Penny Teadlight (Dist. 6) and The Headlight (Dist. 13) are both good names for the railroad industry. The Wright Propeller (Dist. 2, aeroplane), The Workers Blade (Dist. 2, razor factory), and The Spark Plug (Dist. 6, auto) all indicate the industry as well as a driving force of some kind or another. The Red Star is in contradistinction to the Red Cross, the insignia in the Johnson and Johnson sanitary appliances plant (Dist. 2). Not only does it counteract the Red Cross atmosphere, but it is a world revolutionary insignia. In the National Biscuit Company (Dist. 2) where the Uneceda Biscuit is manufactured, the name chosen is Uneceda Workers Champion—a clever name but a little too long to hit just the right note. In the White Motor Company, the name of the paper is the Red Motor (Dist. 6).

There are two papers the names of which limit the horizon of the paper—the Packing House Organizer (Dist. 10) and the Northwestern Shop News (Dist. 8).

All the rest of the papers have rather commonplace names—the name of the company or industry, with the word "Worker" tacked on.

In the case of the world-famous firm like the Ford, the name Ford Worker (Dist. 7 and 9) means something in itself, in the way of speed-up, the dreaded belt, etc. But what inspiration is there, for example, in a name like The Soss Worker (Dist. 2)? In an iron works some tool or machine can certainly be found which would supply a good name.

Who Issues Paper?

Along with the reluctance already mentioned previously in showing the face of the Party and using the word Communism, goes the even greater reluctance to issue the paper officially in the name of the Communist nucleus. There are two considerations which prompt this attitude—one that the workers are prejudiced against Communism and will not read the paper if officially Communist, and the other that the workers in the shop nucleus will be fired more quickly if discovered. But as one examines the papers throughout the period since the last convention, one finds that reluctance vanishing, somewhat due to the insistence of the Party mainly due to the fact that the workers themselves have realized that as long as they are going to have a Communist outlook expressed in what they write, they might as well be open in issuing the paper in their name.

Now all but four papers are issuing in the name of either the Communist nucleus, branch or unit of the W. P., or by the Communist members in the plant, or by a group of Communist workers in the plant. The last designation is not so good, because it is better to indicate that there is a definite unit of the Party working within the plant. We want the workers to get used to the idea that our Party is organizationally based on the plant.

In two papers absolutely nothing is indicated about who issues them. One was issued by the shop committee, but the second number came out under the banner of the Communist Party.

This phase of dodging of identity has been almost entirely overcome.

But there is another reluctance manifest in urging the workers to join the Party. This is more marked and frequent and must also be overcome. In some papers it is obviously an oversight, since in some issues we find recruiting articles and slogans and in others of the same paper there is absolutely not one word. Fourteen papers, throughout all their issues, have never urged the workers either in articles or in slogans to join the Party, even in those few cases where the aims of the Party were excellently explained. Of these some have not even mentioned the Party in any connection whatever.

Others, on the other hand, frequently carry special articles explaining why workers should join. Some have special boxed slogans. The election campaign brought out many recruiting slogans in papers which had never urged the workers to join in any previous issues. Obviously this shortcoming is also being steadily overcome, and some papers are becoming quite skillful in linking up the idea of joining in the course of political or economic articles. The Hattie Carnegie Worker (Dist. 2), for instance, writes an article on the results of the election and develops it into an explanation why the workers should join the Party.

Comradely Tone of Paper.

A simple and insignificant touch, but one which strikes the tone of the paper, is the use of the term "we workers" rather than "you workers." The first speaks in a comradely tone and the second is very apt to sound aloof and degenerate into a patronizing tone.

One paper used the phrase "Doesn't that teach you a lesson?" It could just as easily have read: "Shouldn't that teach us a lesson?" Another paper said: "You workers should go and organize a union." And why shouldn't the editors of the paper also go and organize a union?

Another paper says frankly: "This paper is printed by a group of steel

workers for you"—the very tone we want to avoid. We are part of the shop and we speak as workers in the shop. These are the only examples, however. All the other papers strike the friendly and comradely note that one would expect from Communists trying to explain to workers and to lead them.

Use of Slogans.

Slogans not only break up the paper and prevent it from looking too solid, but they have a distinct political value, especially when frequently repeated. Some of the papers use slogans very cleverly, while others ignore them entirely. Their use is becoming more and more frequent, however.

But the slogans suffer from the same ills that afflict entire papers in many instances. They are generally of too immediate a character, and don't express the political campaigns of the Party sufficiently. Withdraw the Marines from Nicaragua, Defend the Soviet Union, Hands Off China—such types of slogans are swamped under the mass of Join the Union, Read the Daily Worker, Fight for the Eight-Hour Day, Demand Vacations With Pay, Abolish the Speed-up, etc. Vote Communist, of course, got its fair share, and seemed to have given an impetus to the other political slogans as well, for they are gradually gaining space recently.

Some slogans, even when used, are not well placed in the paper. They are hidden in a maze of other material, or they are all run together in one particular column, instead of being sprinkled about where they catch the eye better and help the appearance of the paper.

Special Features.

Those papers which have set aside special columns or sections or pages for the youth or the women working in the plant, devoted the special interests of these doubly-exploited sections of the working class, have taken an important step which every shop paper in the country should

adopt if such workers are employed there. Not only does this method bring out strongly the fact that there is super-exploitation of these bodies of workers, but it also encourages the workers themselves, who feel the extra pressure, to respond to appeals for correspondence.

So far only 16 papers devote special space to the young workers, and only 5 to the young girls and women. These are important aspects of the work and should not continue to be underestimated in the Party.

Language sections have begun to develop in a few papers. This is of infinite importance in reaching the workers in the shop who don't get our general propaganda, and it creates a special confidence of these workers in the paper and consequently in the Party. Of course this is feasible only in plants that employ large sections of one foreign nationality.

The Chicago Harvester Worker (Dist. 8) appeals to the workers in Italian and in Polish to write to the paper in their own languages. The Hattie Carnegie Worker (Dist. 2) appeals to the great number of Italian needle trades workers in the shop by writing special articles in their own language. The Soss Worker (Dist. 2) has a special Italian and a special Spanish section, and the Workers Blade (Dist. 2) has a special Spanish page. This comparatively recent innovation ought to be adopted throughout the Party.

The Mascot (Dist. 2) in several issues included a feature which ought to become prevalent throughout the country—a conversation carried on between two workers, one of them necessarily class-conscious, who explains, and the other who doesn't understand much, but is willing to learn. In this way the imperceptible wage-cutting tricks of the boss were explained step by step in one issue, and another issue explained how the boss works up prejudice between nationalities and exploits it to his own advantage. Here again a centralized distributing apparatus for shop paper work would be valuable. Such

conversations could be worked up on every shop issue that is prevalent, and also on every phase of Marxian economics, and could be syndicated throughout the country.

Daily Worker.

The campaign for the Daily Worker in the shop has been so well pushed in the shop papers, that no more need be said except to urge the few papers that have neglected it, to get busy.

Date and Number.

Putting the date on the paper, and the number of the issue, seems like an unimportant matter, but why not try to be as much like a newspaper as possible? And how much easier it is to refer to previous issues, or to certain issues of brother shop papers elsewhere when occasion arises, to say nothing of making easier the task of the Party reviewer.

Four of our papers do not number their issues with either volume or number. Thirteen of them carry no date. And one paper carries neither date nor number. It is a small matter, but should not be neglected.

The Demands.

Every issue should carry the official demands, and if they are purely shop demands, it should be stated so. The constant repetition of the demands, shows that the paper is fighting for a consistent policy, but even more important, should strikes break out in the factory, the workers would already be so familiar with our particular demands, that they would be inclined to adopt them, even in the face of official union resistance. They should be conspicuously placed in each issue, and boxed if possible. That sets them in a class by themselves in each issue.

Fostering Workers Correspondence.

Appeals by the papers to the workers to write in shop news, are quite prevalent in our papers, some making special efforts to gain the confidence of the worker by prom-

ising not to mention names, etc. But strangely enough at least ten papers neglect to carry the address with the appeal. Some of them have the address elsewhere in the paper, it is true, but it would take only two or three lines to repeat the address and would be much more likely to make the worker "obey that impulse" immediately in a matter that is so easily postponed on any excuse.

Some neglect putting in any address whatever in their papers, and three papers have neither address nor an appeal to write in. Even where the address is given, it is sometimes so obscure that the worker could not easily find it when he wants it. Sometimes the address is put inconspicuously at the end of a long and involved article, which means that only the worker who reads the article through, would find it. And in several instances the address was hidden in the body of long articles.

The best way to do is follow the regular newspaper practice of printing all the necessary information about the paper in a box in the top corner of one of the pages, as the Ford Worker (Dist. 7) and some others do. This box contains the name of the paper, who issues it, how often, the address, and the subscription and single copy rates. The Soss Worker (Dist. 2) has a special box for the address, showing a worker carrying a letter to the mailbox—suggestive and conspicuous.

Every appeal to join the Party should give the address of the Party. Every appeal to read the Daily Worker should carry an address where it can be obtained—all of these addresses, even if it means repeating an address on every page or several times on a page, should be given, for it pays to make it as easy as possible for the worker to find the place he wants.

Conclusion.

There are some aspects of shop paper work that cannot be covered even in such an extensive series as

this was, except in a theoretical fashion, because the information was not available at the national office. The matter of distributing the paper, for instance, and the question of selling it; how the information is collected and written up; how much of it is done by the unit members themselves; all of these matters require local information which is difficult to obtain on a nation-wide scale. The whole subject of getting out a shop paper, in every phase of the work, is worth a handbook issued by the Party as a guide for the units, and such a handbook would cover the subjects mentioned above. This is only part of the general centralization needed in this work, and until more detailed attention is given it, it will continue to suffer from many of the grave defects that have been pointed out in the course of the articles.

But on the whole no one can deny that much progress has been made, a great deal in some phases of the work, and somewhat less in other phases, such as the political handling of the subjects. Still, for work that is yet in its infancy in the Party, we can say that although much is yet to be done before they become what Communist organs in the shop should be, compared with the level they had reached at the time of the last convention, the progress that has been made is obvious and incontestable.

At the convention, the increased attention which the Party is sure to give this very important phase of Party work, will result in a much greater comparative improvement than can be claimed at the present time.

These articles have been extremely critical, but all the criticism has been made in a spirit of helpfulness, to stimulate the comrades to increased attention, and to give those who are only entering this phase of Party work, the benefit of practical experience which has been gained in the course of several years of direct participation and experimentation in this work.

HALTED KOLCHAK ARMS DELIVERY

Communist Delegate Led Picketing

(Continued from Page One) take us approximately a period of 24 hours.

"Immediately I saw who was the consignor for this stuff, I jumped up on the box and we had a mass meeting right there of all the workers assigned to that ship. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

"I gave them a talk and said something like this: 'Fellow-workers, are we going to allow these armaments to be shipped to kill off the Russian workers? We are not union men if we do this, and I make a motion that we take the signatures of 25 members of the I. L. A., which constitutes a general membership meeting, and call everybody off the dock and into the hall for a meeting.'

"We did that and we called up Curley Cutwright, the business agent, and called the men off the ships to the hall. In that demonstration there was just as big a crowd as there is here. There were ultimatum written up spontaneously to President Wilson and to congress, that there be no munitions consigned to Kolchak or to Russia or to any foreign country out of the port of Seattle.

"The result was that we put a picket line right on that particular dock (applause). The rest of the boys all went back to their respective ships to work. What was the result? Down came the imperialist cossacks, down came the policemen on horses, down came the American Legion, down came the militia in uniform and you know how they went to work and through the Legion they got the Legionnaires to lead the ship.

"But instead of taking a period of 24 or 30 hours, it took them four days to load that boat and the last report I had was from Comrade Wolfe, that it was delayed long enough so that the Bolsheviks got that ship and turned the guns and used them against Kolchak and used them for the Russian Revolution. (Overwhelming applause.)

"I tell you, comrades, Seattle is a very strategic point. It is only approximately 5,000 miles from Seattle to Vladivostok and we, as members of the Communist Party in the oncoming war, will certainly do our part. And, in closing, I want to state, since I have been in New York for a period of ten days—we came here a little earlier—the Seattle delegation has been on the dressmakers' picket line, and I have been in those shops chasing the scabs out of the shops, and that is the test of solidarity." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

FLOAT FREIGHTER AGAIN.

After 172 days' effort, the 5,100-ton American steel freighter Edith was floated today in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, where she was driven aground during a hurricane last Sept. 14, word received here today said. The vessel lay in two feet of water on a bed of solid rock. The salvage crew blasted with dynamite a path through the rock 80 feet wide.

Mobilize Troops to Fight Clerical, Landlord Revolt



Some of the Mexican federal troops on march through outskirts of Mexico City on way to fight the insurgents of the reactionary "agrarian" Obregonistas and the clericals. Actual fighting has begun. Hoover has promised aid to the Portes Gil government to break the revolt. British imperialism is seen involved.

EQUITABLE HAD BIG SLUSH FUND

Refuses to Say What It Did With \$200,000

Publication yesterday of the comptroller's record of the deal between the Equitable Bus Co. and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transfer Co. (B.-M. T.) indicates that the program for a bus monopoly through a merger of interests these two control in Greater New York was accompanied by a high degree of frenzied finance.

The deal is temporarily in abeyance, partly because of the publicity, and it is said, because the Tammany administration demanded too high a price for letting it go through.

Slush Fund. A mysterious fund of \$200,000 was accumulated by the Equitable officers, for unknown uses, and they refuse absolutely to say what it was intended for or what became of it.

Frank R. Fageol, Ohio bus owner, and others admitted to the comptroller according to the record just made public, that they put large sums of ready cash into the Equitable when it began to campaign for a license from the Tammany city administration for a merger with the B.-M. T. Fageol admits putting in \$90,000 himself.

Later, during the investigation, he changed his testimony and denied the gift.

Ghandi Goes to Burma; Indian Boycott Goes On

CALCUTTA, India, March 6.—Mahatma Ghandi, Indian leader, left for Rangoon, Burma, yesterday. The boycott against foreign cloth which led to a demonstration in Mirzapur Park recently, continues.

Ghandi, who had urged a crowd in the park to boycott machine made British cloth, was shocked when nationalists set fire to foreign cloth as a menace to home industry. He was arrested during the demonstration. He left today after signing a personal bond pledging his appearance for a hearing on March 26.

\$61,000,000 to 'Improve' Rivers and Harbors as Part of Plans for War

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Allotment of approximately \$60,000,000 for river and harbor improvements in the United States and Hawaii was announced today by the secretary of war.

More than \$11,000,000 was allotted to the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. This appropriation is a disguised expenditure for military purposes, as it was stated in the debate on naval appropriations in congress that it would go for those harbors and harbor works that would be useful for rapid embarking of troops.

LONDON WORKERS FIGHT REACTION

Support Leader Fired by Union Executive

(Wireless By "Imprecorr")

LONDON, March 6.—The executive of the Garment Workers' Union has dismissed Elsbury, member of the Communist Party and London city organizer of the union. His offense was that he led a successful strike in the Rego factory. At the same time Sullivan, the London secretary of the union, was placed on probation.

Cohen, the London executive committee member of the union, left the meeting organized by the members to protest these actions.

The desire of the London members to form a new union is intensified by these actions of the executive.

DE VALERA FREE.

BELFAST, Ireland, March 6 (UP)—Eamonn De Valera, Irish leader who was imprisoned here recently for violating an injunction against entering this section of the country, was released from prison today. He returned immediately to Dublin.

SARGENT GIVES GRAFTER PAROLE

Miller, Daugherty Pal, Is Let Loose

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The parole from Atlanta Penitentiary of Colonel Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian convicted of extensive graft and sentenced to 18 months, was the last official act of Attorney General Sargent, just before he turned over his office to William D. Mitchell.

Since Sargent was going out of office anyway, it was thought better by administration chiefs that he release the associate of Attorney-General Daugherty and collector of big graft from German property owners who wanted their factories back when the war was over.

Miller was connected with a hold-up scheme by which the American Chemicals Co., German owned, had to pay a hundred thousand in Liberty bonds before they could do business again. Daugherty was tried for this offense also, but got clear.

Evidence at the trial showed the bonds were laid on a bed in a hotel room and split three ways. The prosecution charged Daugherty got some of them.

Newark Mass Meeting This Friday to Aid the Summit Silk Strikers

A mass meeting, "to extend aid to the striking textile workers of Summit, N. J.," as a circular distributed there reads, is to be held this Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Workers' Progressive Center, 93 Mercer St., Newark, N. J. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the National Textile Workers' Union, which is leading the strike and the International Labor Defense.

Prominent speakers from New York will address the meeting as will the Paterson organizer of the N. T. W., Martin Russak. The I. L. D. has agreed to take over the task of defending the scores of strikers in Summit, nearly every man of which is now out on bail for some "offense" or other.

'DAILY' TO PRINT STORIES OF USSR

Subscription Drive to Safeguard Paper

(Continued from Page One)

wood's Book," the Daily Worker is now preparing to give its readers another unusual feature. Starting next Wednesday, we will begin publishing short stories by the leading writers of Soviet Russia. These stories are contained in a new volume, "Azure Cities," just issued by International Publishers. They depict the new life that is being built in the workers' and peasants' republic and include some of the best literary works produced since the Revolution.

Subscriptions and more subscriptions. This is the great need of the Daily Worker. Every new subscriber will receive free the handsomely bound copy of "Bill Haywood's Book." Every new subscriber will be certain of not missing any of the installments of the unusually interesting Soviet stories which start next week.

All the workingclass news of importance in the world, two big features, the revolutionary inspiration and guidance of the only fighting proletarian daily newspaper in the English language in the world—this is what a sub will bring you.

Workers who are already regular readers of the "Daily" must get busy at once. Talk to your shopmates and friends. Get them to subscribe. Build the newsstand circulation of the "Daily," particularly in New York City. Prevent future financial crises and strike a blow for your class by strengthening its chief organ. Subs, and more subs—flood the business office of the "Daily" with them!

German Socialists Fight Unemployment Relief Legislation

BERLIN (By Mail).—The Reichstag was again the scene of a stormy unemployment demonstration. The whole of the motions in aid of the unemployed, brought in by the Communists in view of the millions out of work, were rejected by the bourgeois and social democratic parties. Even a motion proposed by the SPG a few days ago, for the continuation of benefit even in cases of permanent unemployment lasting over one year, was now rejected with the votes of the SPG after the Communists had taken it up again.

The indignation roused by this deceitful manoeuvre was expressed in tempestuous cries of "shame" from the unemployed in the galleries. One unemployed worker held an extremely excited and violent accusatory speech from the gallery against the SPG, and was supported by the enthusiastic applause of the Communist fraction.

Von Kardorff, the vice-president broke off the session. Zörgiebel's policemen threw themselves at once upon the demonstrating unemployed and dragged them from the visitors' galleries by brutal force.

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

French Gov't Censors News to L'Humanite on Strike

Subscription Drive to Safeguard Paper

(Continued from Page One)

PARIS (By Mail).—The government of "National Union" is doing all in its power to sabotage the work of the "L'Humanite," French Communist daily, and prevent the reports of the metal workers' strike in Bordeaux from reaching Paris in time for publication.

A telegram, sent by the Humanite correspondent in Bordeaux, after being held up for hours, was censored by the minister of the interior and out of the 1,086 words originally sent the censor removed 640 words. The Humanite calls this plain stealing of words and suppression of important news which the black cabinet would not like to see published.

The news item in question reported fraternization between the soldiers sent to break the strike and the workers, similar to the fraternization in Grande Combe during the coal strike last month. The minister of the interior and the censor cut out the news about the fraternization. The news was, however obtained when the L'Humanite office in Paris, worried at the lack of news, telephoned Bordeaux and learned the facts.

Marty Defies Rulers; Says Labor Voted to Free All Politicals

(I. L. D. News Service)

PARIS (By Mail).—The "Humanite" publishes an interview with Andre Marty, the newly elected Communist deputy for the constituency of Puteaux.

Marty, it will be remembered, is in prison serving a sentence of 4 years for "insulting" Marshal Foch by publishing an open letter to Foch in connection with the latter's anti-Soviet interventionist plans as exposed in the famous interview with a representative of the British newspaper "Referee." In the meantime, the French Chamber of Deputies has refused to obtain the release of Marty in order to permit him to take his seat, whereby the chamber has shown itself even more reactionary than the parliament of the Empire which permitted the imprisoned deputies to take their seats.

Marty declared: "I don't know whether the chamber will decide to secure my release or not, but in any case, that is not so important. The workers voted for far more than my release. They voted for the release of Menetrier also and for the release of the 143 other comrades who are in prison and serving sentences totalling 933 years of hard labor for their activities on behalf of the working class. Not only that, but their votes also represented a warning for all those war-mongers who are preparing for an intervention against the Soviet Union."

Bolivian Telegraphers Begin General Strike

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By Mail).—The telegraphers throughout all Bolivia have declared a strike, demanding an exact accounting of the social insurance funds over which they now have no control, but to which they are compelled to contribute.

INT'L WOMEN'S DAY TOMORROW

Big Celebration, 'Daily' to Have Special Issue

(Continued from Page One)

all other papers of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Left wing will also issue special editions on International Women's Day.

The chief slogans which the Women's Department of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued for the demonstrations are: struggle against the war danger, and fight capitalist rationalization. The tasks it has set are: a recruiting drive to bring women into the Party and the trade unions, and the building of the new Left wing unions.

The demonstrations will be only part of a campaign of propaganda and organization which is to continue in the Party and the mass organizations throughout March.

International Labor Defense Annual Bazaar

TO AID CLASS WAR PRISONERS!



Folk Dances; Athletics; Concert
FINNISH NIGHT
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
March 7, 8, 9, 10
SATURDAY
SUNDAY
RESTAURANT MUSIC
EXHIBITIONS CONCERTS
Continuous Spectacle

STAR CASINO

107th Street and Park Avenue

Join and Support the International Labor Defense!

Reactionary Union Leaders Make Strange Settlements in Lynn Shoe Workers Strike

REFUSE ANSWER TO QUERIES PUT BY STRIKING MEN

Unorganized Who Went Out Ignored

(By a Worker Correspondent) LYNN, Mass. (By Mail).—Only a few workers in one or two shoe factories here still remained at work after the shoe strike was called. The capitalist papers here carried headlines every day announcing a speedy and "harmonious" ending to the strike or that the strike was already ended. The completeness of the walkout surprised everyone, the unions as well as the bosses.

The Lesters' Union seems to be the guiding spirit in the strike and attended a general meeting. They were the most timid group of strike leaders I ever saw. The chairman was a grandfather type, who addressed the assembly as "brothers" and predicted a "peaceable settlement" of the strike by the end of the week. He said he was glad to announce that the Golden Rule shop had signed the agreement and that its workers "were free to return to work."

One very hard-headed worker demanded to know what the agreements as to the wage scale were and was answered in the most evasive statement I could imagine. The chairman said the workers would go back "under the prevailing wage scale," whatever that could mean; that the state board of arbitration would have something to do with it, and that a "mutual agreement" would be made after the strike was "harmoniously settled." The worker, however, kept on asking for a better answer, but was shouted down by some very obvious stool-pigeons.

The union's agent, whom I understood to be Hendry, then arrived. He is a prosperous looking, paid functionary. He started his talk by saying he was excessively busy and would absolutely answer no questions on that account. He then read off a list of 17 shops he had just signed agreements with, and followed this up with some general remarks, in a loud voice about how the union needed a general cleaning up of "stunks, suckers and grumblers." I think the members felt he would hit them if anyone questioned the soundness of his doings.

Nothing was said of the thousands of miserable, unorganized workers who had responded to the strike call and showed their solidarity by loyally walking out with these "aristocrats of labor."

Almost all the lesters are Yankees over 50 years old. Lynn has the tradition of being a good union town, and the fact that a small, independent union like the lesters can call a general strike seems to show this. The lesters' union, cutthroat union, etc., were organized clubs and these changed into local unions. There is no evidence of co-operation in leading the strike or making the settlements.

There are rumors that the shoe factories are going to move to a non-union city after the rush season. JACKSON WALES

POPE INSISTS ON VISITORS

May Deal With Enemy Powers in War Time

ROME, March 6.—The published agreement between the pope and Mussolini establishing "Vatican City" as a sovereign state, and the accompanying concordat between the pope and the kingdom of Italy, adds to information already published one new fact, the pope gets the right to receive bishops and missionaries of government from any country in the world whatever state of war may exist between nations, even though Italy be one of the contestants.

It is from nations outside of the Italian peninsula that most of the coal revenues come.

The concordat is an instrument of reaction giving the pope the right to dictate forms of marriage, abolishing any possibility of divorce except through decisions of the pope, and turning over the task of doping the minds of school children with religion to the Roman Catholic Church, which will have priests and monks for that purpose in all elementary and middle schools.

The bulk of the two documents taken up with a meticulous detailing of minor financial matters, which shall pay for the railroad stations, the street paving, etc., in approaches to the vatican.

Georgia Floods Kill 11; More Deaths Soon

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—Heavy rains in Georgia and Alabama watersheds added to danger of food waters today as rivers spread their muddy waters over farm lands, highways and lower streets of cities.

SEAMAN RELATES HOW TRINIDAD OIL SLAVES WERE BURNT TO ASHES

(By a Seaman Correspondent) NEW ORLEANS, La. (By Mail).—Recently the boat I am a seaman on docked in Trinidad, and a terrible thing happened while I was on that island, where the Negro and

British, Clericals, Agrarians Plot Mexico Revolt



(Above) Map of Mexico, showing the centers of the revolt against the Portes Gil government. Sonora and Vera Cruz are especially affected, with some disturbances in Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Jalisco, Sinaloa and Oaxaca. (Below) Left to right, President Portes Gil; Elias P. Calles, former president, called on to head the Ministry of War; Gen. Jose Escobar, reported in command in Coahuila and Gilberto Valenzuela, believed the plotters' presidential candidate.

A. F. of L. Misleaders Praise Oil Magnates and Death Traps

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—Edward Hasty, 28, an iron metal worker at the "outlaw" Santa Fe Springs oilfield, was instantly killed at that field, Feb. 28, when struck on the head by a cable gun. Hasty was employed by the McMillan Drilling Co., Compton, Calif.

The Santa Fe Springs oilfield has turned out to be a real death trap. Fire broke out there three times last summer. For weeks, in each case, "rebellious" oil wells were throwing red-hot flames hundreds of feet into the air toward the pie-in-the-sky land.

Although a number of workers were killed or seriously hurt, the capitalist press was mainly interested, of course, in the loss of property ruled over by labor-baiting oil kings and other greedy speed-up artists.

In spite of the great danger under which the oil workers here are struggling, the A. F. of L. officialdom has no criticism to offer. J. B. ("Daddy") Dale, general organizer for the outfit, even stated in the master class press recently that labor conditions in the California oilfields "are not to perfection itself."

A. F. of L. "Evangelist." "I am going to do a little evangelistic work," Dale said, before departing for a four months' tour of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. "If we could get the eastern employers to adopt the sound business policies of the California oil operators, it would be a good thing not only for the men but for business generally there..."

"Brother" Dale is very much interested in "business," the welfare of "merchants" and also in the work of "attracting winter tourists here," etc., all of which "spells real prosperity for the community," he said.

As far as "the sound business policies of the California oil operators" are concerned, Mr. Dale probably had in mind (Black Satchel) E. L. Doherty and the \$35,000,000 Julian "Pete" oil scandal.

Can't Sell City Trust; State Banking Board Bluff Fails Once More

An important banking group, which the state banking commission has told depositors would probably buy out the defunct City Trust Co., yesterday announced that it would not.

This adds another peculiar touch to the mysterious affairs of this bank which specialized in taking Italian workers' money on deposit, and lending it out on forged securities, according to the depositors.

Italian fascist papers got large loans from it. Samuel Miller, head of a small trading corporation yesterday filed charges of fraud, in an affidavit turned over to Supreme Court Justice Crosey.

Miller says that two days before the bank was closed by the state banking commission, he deposited \$8,900 in it, when the officers "at the time the City Trust Company received such deposit it was insolvent, and such condition was known to its officers... which is a gross fraud..."

Paris on the Barricades

GEORGE SPIRO 50c with an Introduction by M. J. OLGIN An eyewitness' own story of the heroic struggle of the Parisian proletariat in defense of their dictatorship (1871). WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 43 EAST 125TH STREET

13-HOUR DAY FOR PATERSON DYE HOUSE WORKERS

(By a Worker Correspondent) PATERSON, N. J. (By Mail).—I am employed at the United Piece Dye Works. The situation in the dye house is something terrible; workers have to work 11 and 13 hours in their shift without a lunch hour; wages are low, 45 cents an hour being the usual pay, and even wage cuts are often introduced. We have to eat our lunch while busily at work with dyestuffs, liquids in departments filled with fumes, biting acids and chemical dust.

"The King Is Dead"



Cal Coolidge, one time "White House spokesman" for American imperialism, has lost his job to another employe. He sadly turned away a newspaper reporter from his Northampton home with the words, "The king is dead, and will not share his shroud."

SCAB UNION IS DEAD IN CANADA

ILGWU Agent Lays Off Member Drive Again

TORONTO, March 6.—Open admission of bankruptcy was made by a local official of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, a reactionary organization, when he made a statement to the trade press that "his organization has deferred the organization campaign for another season."

Since before the establishment of the Canadian Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, a left wing union, the heads of the socialist union have been "threatening" to organize the Canadian ladies garment workers. But Canadian needle workers would have nothing to do with the I. L. G. W. U. and are instead joining the Left wing organization.

The Canadian Industrial Union is soon to hold a national convention, the first since its launching over eight months ago.

This union intends to make the convention a rallying center from which a call to nation wide organization will be issued.

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

As the play proceeds, however, the rebellious note dies. Like some of their characters, the authors see apparently only the thrill of the gin party in which the "lost children" attempt to drown their sorrows. And, even though there is an interesting superstructure of Harlem jazz life, the play declines to an approved Willard Mack gun fight.

The guns are introduced by Kid Vam; (Ernest R. Whitman), a former pugilist, who has graduated to the more lucrative practice of bootlegging. He pulls the gun because Roy Crowe, a rival bootlegger, informs on him. Crowe, who incidentally finds procuring as interesting as bootlegging, has persuaded Cordelia Williams to leave the restraining maternal apron strings and live with him. Crowe attempts to frame Basil Venerable (Richard Landers), a West Indian who wants to lead Cordelia to the City Hall registrar and a life of wedded purity. The curtain descends while smoke from the concluding gun shots of the play is in the air, but Basil's unstained reputation is cleared.

Law Payton gives a good performance as Pa Williams. Handicapped by imposed ignorance, he fails to see the real enemy. The trouble with the world, he says, is

Driven from the South by the race exploitation and lynch laws of their white masters, a Negro family migrates to Harlem, the alleged "City of Refuge." Cordelia Williams is thrilled by the perpetual gin racket. Pa Williams encounters discrimination—perhaps in slightly different forms—and Ma Williams, her religious instincts outraged by the spectacle of youth jazing its way along the broad path of damnation, sees in Harlem not the City of Refuge but the "City of Refuse."

"We come to Harlem to ride subways and slave," is her despairing cry. "There's nothing for niggers nowhere—we is doomed children."

The theme offers material for powerful social satire. The opening stages of the play "Harlem" (by William Jourdan Rapp and Wallace Thurston—Apollo Theatre) express in a measure the confusion of a Negro family, thrown into a struggle for existence in the crowded city which is just as brutalizing, just as degrading as the Southern life from the implications of which they hoped to escape. Pa Williams finds that the much vaunted broad boulevards of the "Black Belt" are reserved for those who pay regular rent. He makes the bitter discovery that for the Negro worker in the city of "emancipation" wages are so low that rent can be paid only by conducting rent parties.

And when Basil so far forgets his breeding as to display temper, he tells the crowd in the Oxonian accents taught him by his British imperialist masters that he is a "West Indian, not a bootlegging American nigger." Both fall victims to the prejudice, carefully fostered by their white exploiters who fear the impending outbreak of racial and class—revolt. It is this note of revolt—misdirected

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land hold the fat jobs and live like little tin gods on the fat of the land while the natives starve. The natives work 12, 14 and 16 hours a day. This island used to be a paradise, but capitalism and imperialism have turned it into a hell of torture and exploitation for the workers.—S. HARE.

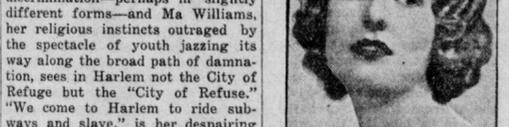
A few aristocratic whites from the United States, England and Scot-

MINE POLICE BEAT UP TWO PA. WORKERS

(By a Worker Correspondent) BROWNSVILLE, Pa. (By Mail).—On the early morning of February 16, Lawson Roberts a Negro worker, was attacked in a South Brownsville cell by a former coal and iron policeman, Andrew J. Gallick, and former Pennsylvania state cossack, Ray S. Hartman. Both attackers were officers in the boro of South Brownsville.

Gun Fire, Gin Racket, Spoils Real Interest of "Harlem"

IN "THE NEW MOON"



Evelyn Herbert, prima donna of "The New Moon" at the Imperial Theatre. The operetta will celebrate its 200th performance on Saturday.

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Negro and Boatman Are Victims

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Hartman, a few days before he was employed as boro policeman, planned a fake "shooting" on a foggy night. Hartman could not see who did the "shooting" at him, but in his report to his superior officer he blamed a Negro, not mentioning the name of the one he "suspected."

Lawson Roberts was arrested two months later for having "borrowed" a car without the owner's permission" and was sentenced to jail. While in the South Brownsville lock-up for transfer to the Uniontown jail, the two boro policemen in the early morning went to the cell and beat Roberts without mercy, using the well-known third degree methods of the coal and iron police and state cossacks to try to force Roberts to admit to the shooting. With all their brutality they failed to make the Negro worker admit any such thing.

Jack Server, a rich boatman, was beaten up by constable and boro policeman Jack Brennan, and Squire Trotter is said to have witnessed the beating in the boro jail.

Brownsville is a mining town, and perverted, it is true—which is the most interesting feature of the play. Unfortunately, it is drowned in the roar of the guns of gangland.—M. M.

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READ NEW SERIAL

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

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DYNAMO

MARTIN BECK THEATRE

45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:50

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

SIL-VAR'S COMEDY

CAPRICE

GUILD THEATRE, W. 52nd St.

Eves. 8:50

Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40

Wings Over Europe

By Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne

ALVIN THEATRE

52nd St. W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:50

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S

Strange Interlude

John GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St. E. of 5th Ave.

EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents

HOLIDAY

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New Playwrights Theatre, 22 Grove St., New York City

OVER 100 MILL STRIKERS FREED ON PROBATION

Rest of Cases in Mass Trial Up Monday

(Continued from Page One) they showed up in court. This means "Do what you goddam please," as was the literal expression of many workers in court.

Victory for Union, I.L.D. The disposition of these cases further enhances the great prestige of the National Textile Workers Union and the International Labor Defense, which provided the legal aid for the union members. The attorneys who appeared for the workers were Joseph Brodsky, I.L.D. New York attorney, and Harry Hoffman, the I.L.D. attorney for New England.

On Monday morning the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will again bring into court the remainder of the cases for trial. Among the textile workers whose cases will come up at this time are both New Bedford and Fall River workers. One hundred are from the latter city.

Extremely gratified to see that the wide mass protest movement which it had helped direct and organize had been powerful enough to stay the hands of the vicious Massachusetts courts, the National Textile Workers Union sent the following telegram to its New Bedford locals. The telegram was signed James P. Reid, president, and Albert Weisbord, national secretary:

"To the Textile Workers of New Bedford:—The many thousands of members of the National Textile Workers Union congratulate the New Bedford locals on their splendid victory against the murderous capitalist state machinery of Massachusetts. The power of the working class has broken down the jail doors. Rally around your union stronger than ever. Turn the defensive struggle offensive against the employers. Make the textile industry 100 per cent union. Long live the fighting spirit of the New Bedford workers! Long live the National Textile Workers Union! Hail the victory of the working class against their oppressors! Forward to complete emancipation!"

Harlem Latins Feel Race Prejudice and Discrimination Here

In Harlem there are many thousands of Latin Americans, who suffer race discrimination and prejudice by "100 per centers" as much as do the Negro workers. The Porto Ricans are the worst treated, because of their particularly dark complexion, they are denied all opportunities and all decent employment, and are forced to pay exorbitant rents for quarters not fit for human habitation.

Many of these Latin American workers will attend the "Sandino Ball" on Saturday, March 16, which is being given by the Spanish fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party, at the Lexington Hall, 109-111 East 116th St. It is necessary that all Communists and sympathizers show their solidarity, not only with the Harlem Latin American workers, but with the cause of Sandino which inspires them and which the Communist movement supports against American imperialism.

Tickets are on sale at the Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Sq.; at 55 West 113th St., and at 1492 Madison Ave.

MUTINY IN PEKING ARMY

PEKING, March 5.—Nationalist troops have re-occupied the Lama Temple, in which a regiment of the nationalist army revolted Saturday and fired on the city, with some loss of life to innocent by-standers. A mutinous spirit pervades many other regiments here, and further uprising may be expected.



The common soldiers and sailors are the pawns in the game of empire. They were used by the thousand to honor the inauguration of Hoover and as a threat to colonial peoples, rival imperialisms, and the Soviet Union. But Hoover cares so little for them individually, that when he felt hungry he held up the parade and kept it standing for an hour in the rain while he had a sandwich.

MEXICAN LABOR OPPOSES REBELS

Hoover Watches Fight for U. S. Imperialism

(Continued from Page One) distance and possible for quick mobilization, supposedly to do no more than guard the border and prevent arms shipments from U. S. territory to the rebels. U. S. army officers at Fort Bliss have warned the Mexican authorities at Juarez, across the border from El Paso, that any revolutionary fighting on the Mexican side which might "menace Americans on the U. S. side" of the border, would result in "protective measures by the U. S. army."

Monterey Recaptured. MEXICO CITY, March 6.—Federal troops have recaptured the strategic city of Monterey, capital of Nuevo Leon, an official bulletin of the government stated this afternoon. No details were given. Monterey was taken by the rebels Monday, after a ten-hour battle. It had previously been stated that strong federal forces were converging on Monterey, and it is believed that the rebels must have withdrawn before this advance. The government bulletin also stated that Colodova, in the state of Vera Cruz, was retaken and prophesied that Vera Cruz city, would be taken within three days. This would reopen international traffic, and most important, the shipping of needed munitions from the United States to Mexico City.

Chihuahua Goes Rebel. On the other hand, the joining of the rebellion by General Marcelo Caraveo, governor of Chihuahua, cuts off practically all ports of northern entry. Another gain of the rebels was the evacuation of the state of Sinaloa by federal forces and that rebel forces were repairing the rail lines preparatory to southern advance. Rumors are that General Francisco Urbalejo, commander in the state of Durango, has also joined the rebellion and is marching south on Zacatecas.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Shortly after 1 p. m. today, Secretary Kellogg hurried to the White House with an imposing bundle of dispatches dealing with the Mexican rebellion. He left them with Hoover and hurried away again, indicating that Hoover was following Mexican developments attentively. American investments are heavier in four of the Mexican states now wholly or partly in the hands of the rebels, than in any other part of Mexico, the State Department declares.

These states are Sonora, with Yankee copper mines; Vera Cruz, with oil wells and banana plantations; while Chihuahua and Coahuila, partly in the hands of rebels, are great Yankee-owned cattle ranches, including the \$2,000,000 ranch of William Randolph Hearst. Most of the American owned oil fields are, however, in the state of Tamaulipas, the home of President

Fraternal Organizations

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, 43rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 21, 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 Obroso has been arranged for Friday evening, March 22, 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, L.L.G.W. The Progressive Group, Local 38, L.L.G.W., will have a booth at the I. L. D. Bazaar. Members and sympathizers are urged to collect articles. Send to Ida Katz, Bazaar Committee, Unity Cooperative, 1800 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. Books on all subjects and all languages are wanted. Bring them to 759 Broadway, Room 422.

Brooklyn Workers Entertainment. An entertainment will be offered Gil, which is solidly for the Gil government against the rebellion so far as the army is concerned. And the oil fields in Vera Cruz state are in its northern part, where the rebels have not yet gained control.

FOR RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL (July 9, 1882—March 2, 1927) and Anti-War MEETINGS To Be Arranged by All Districts and Many Party Units All Over the Country, the National Office Can Supply RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL BUTTONS With Comrade Ruthenberg's Picture on a Red Background and with the Slogans:— FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR and BUILD THE PARTY The Price of These Buttons will be: 7c per Button on Orders up to 100; 5c on Orders of 100-500, and 4c on Orders Over 500. All Party Units Are Urged to Send in at Once Their Orders Together With Remittances Direct to WORKERS (Communist) PARTY, National Office 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. C.

TORONTO POLICE IN CAMPAIGN TO STOP MEETINGS

Deny Workers Right to Use of Any Halls

(I. L. D. News Service) The following information has just been received from the Canadian Labor Defense League. Repressive measures of a stern character have recently been adopted by the Toronto police, and for the moment imitated by some smaller centers, against the meetings of organizations of non-English workers. One of the first occasions in the application of this policy was the refusal of a license to a Ukrainian Hall on Royce Ave. The hall was owned by the Ukrainian Farmer Labor Temple Association and was built for educational and social purposes.

About a year ago this policy of interference with the work of organized foreign born workers was applied to the Macedonian Workers Educational Club in the center of the city. In this case, the police rule was imposed making it compulsory to use the English language at all meetings. This unreasonable mandate worked great harm.

Arrested For Speaking. During the Lenin Memorial Meeting held on January 22, 1929, a huge crowd had gathered in the Standard Theatre, representing many nationalities, and it was proposed as at former memorial meetings, to have a number of short speeches in different tongues, with the one main speech of the evening. The police authorities had a large force on hand and upon the appearance of the first non-English speaker, they interfered and tried to stop the meeting. While they were on the stage and the curtain had been lowered, a comrade mounted a chair and in the front part of the theatre began to address the crowd in the Yiddish tongue. He was cheered enthusiastically. The police arrested him and charged him with "disorderly conduct."

Tear Gas. The climax was reached when the speech of the only woman speaker of the evening was interrupted by a tear bomb thrown almost into her face and from the rear of the stage whereon the only persons who would or could have such a weapon were the police.

Following this, an order was issued from the police department signed by the chief constable, to all proprietors and owners of theatres, music halls, etc., warning them not to allow any meeting of "Communists" or "Bolsheviks" to be held in their buildings, at which any language other than English might be spoken. The order stated that the license of the hall, etc., would be cancelled wherever such a meeting was held. This order has been effective in closing all halls, etc., so that no meeting has been possible since by which a "test case" could be established.

Sentence Editor. Arvo Vaara, editor of the Finnish daily newspaper, "Vapaus," has been sentenced to six months in prison and an additional fine at Sudbury, Ontario, charged with seditious libel because he compared the illness of King George to the misery of the two million starving miners in Great Britain. If unable to pay the fine, he must serve two extra years in prison.

The Canadian Defense League is conducting a nation-wide protest against this sentence. Christian Socialism is but the holy water with which the priest consecrates the barbarism of the aristocrat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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. A "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. International Women's Day will be celebrated at the Central Opera House, 57th St. and Third Ave., 2 p. m., today. 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 30. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

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

Section 4 Dance. A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion, the Daily Worker League, will be given by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St., Saturday 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. Sunday, March 17, 8 p. m., at 715 E. 133rd St., Bath Beach. Based on the Paris Commune, will be presented by the Bronx Section Dramatic Group. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

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

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

Young Workers League Dance. A novelty dance will be given by the Young Workers League of the Young Workers (Communist) Party at the Young Workers League of Paterson, Saturday, 8 p. m., March 16, 3 Governor St.

Paterson Y. W. L. Dance. A dance for the benefit of the Young Workers League of Paterson will be given by the Young Workers League of Paterson, Saturday, 8 p. m., March 16, 3 Governor St.

Workers Laboratory Theatre. The Workers Laboratory Theatre meets 8 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 333 E. 15th St., basement. The productions, "Marching Guns" and "Revolutionary Intimacy" will be given without charge for any working class organization within 60 miles of New York City.

Unit 5F, 23 meet today at 6 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Lower Bronx Open Forum. Nat Kaplan will speak on "Youth and the Press" at the Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L., open forum, 8 p. m., Sunday, 715 E. 125th St.

Unit 2F, Section 6 will meet today at 6:30 p. m., 56 Manhattan Ave., Ave., Brooklyn.

WILL AIR CHACO DISPUTE OVER RICH OIL LANDS

Bolivia Wants to Be Given Reparations

Four Bolivians have arrived in New York as that nation's delegation to the conference which will open at Washington on Friday supposedly to "settle" the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute which arose over the armed clash in the Chaco region last December. The conference will consist of the Bolivian and Paraguayan, plus one representative each from the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay and Colombia. Argentina, Brazil and Chile declined to accept posts on the commission, which was named by the conference of the Pan-American Union last December at Washington.

The leader of the Bolivian delegation, Henry Finot, in an interview claims that Paraguay attacked Fort Vanguardia, which he claims is on Bolivian territory of the Chaco region, though this claim is denied by Paraguay. He admitted that Bolivia did not want to allow a settlement by the Gendra Commission of Montevideo and would much rather have had the Washington, U. S.-owned conference at Washington settle it.

The present commission was, as noted, named by the Washington conference, but only to settle the particular dispute as to which country is to blame for the armed clash, but not the question of territorial rights in the Chaco. In this latter matter, Senor Finot made a veiled threat that Bolivia would demand reparations for the armed clash, and if not given them, she would refuse to accept conciliation on the matter of territorial rights in the Chaco.

Schwab Won't Confirm Biggest Steel Merger

Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, exuded optimism on his return from Mussolini's Italy on the Roma yesterday, but refused comment on rumors that the U. S. Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel eventually would be merged.

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE 351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. Rhineland 2916

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Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR Editor
WM. F. DUNNE Ass. Editor

Air Imperialism of United States in Latin America

THE Pan-American Airways this week obtained the contract for carrying mail by air from the United States to Mexico. Recently the same company opened an air mail service from the United States to Panama via Havana and the Central American states. Both these steps are part of the United States campaign to obtain control of commercial aviation in Latin America, a large part of which is in the hands of European companies.

The Germans Already In.

The first air line to function in Latin America was established by the Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aereos, a company founded in 1920 by the Kondorsyndikat of Germany. This firm, generally known as "Scadta," operates five passenger and mail air lines in Colombia and has extended its service to Ecuador. It plans to extend its operations southward to Peru. Similarly, the German group has obtained a concession in Peru for establishing air lines with neighboring states.

A German firm, the Aero Lloyd Voliviano, also controls Bolivia's air service; while German firms shipped 10 airplanes to Brazil in 1928 for the air service between Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul. Plans are under way for extending the Brazilian service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Toward the close of 1928 the Deutsche Lufthansa announced plans for establishing regular passenger and mail service by air between Germany and Argentina.

The French, Also.

The French, also, have obtained valuable aviation concessions in Latin America. In 1925 Chile granted a French company an exclusive concession to operate air lines. The United States attempted to prevent exclusive concessions of this nature but was unsuccessful. The French have also established a mail service by ship and airplane from Paris to Buenos Aires, via Dakar in French Senegal and Pernambuco.

Alarmed at the rapid advance of European aviation in Latin America, the United States attempted to establish its own hegemony in this field at the Pan-American Commercial Aviation Conference of 1927. The attempt failed owing to the opposition of most of the Latin American countries, led by Argentina.

Trick Didn't Work.

At that conference, the United States proposed a resolution providing that "for the purpose of engaging in international air navigation, no aircraft shall be entered on the register of any of the concerning states unless the ownership thereof is vested in a national of such contracting state, or a partnership or corporation under the laws of such contracting states."

Since the United States is the only country in the Pan-American Union manufacturing airplanes, it would have given the United States a monopoly over Latin American aviation. This resolution would have excluded the French, British and German lines from the Americas and would have resulted in the cancellation of present air concessions to European countries. The conference, however, rejected the resolution.

Subsequently, the United States won a victory at the Havana conference which adopted a convention on commercial aviation providing that any two countries may make treaties excluding commercial aviation companies of other countries from passing over their territory.

U. S. Against Germany.

This provision was aimed primarily at Scadta. The conflict between German and American interests reached a crisis when Colombia, under Scadta's pressure, refused to let American companies enter South America via Colombia, while the United States obstructed Scadta from extending its services northward, preventing it from securing landing rights in Panama and Cuba. Without such landing rights Scadta was forced to restrict itself to South America; while without the right to fly over Colombia the United States could not hope to establish direct air service between North and South America. For a while there was a deadlock.

Recently, however, the State Department revealed that an agreement has been reached whereby American air lines will be permitted to enter South America via Colombia, and in exchange Scadta will be permitted to fly its airplanes over the Panama Canal. This was done only after Pan-American airways were sufficiently organized to start a fight for Latin American air control, and had already opened an air service from the United States to Cuba.

U. S. Guards Path of Empire.

The existence of such an agreement was indicated this week when President Coolidge issued an executive order outlining the rules gov-

erning the flight of foreign aircraft over the Panama Canal Zone. Under these rules, non-American aircraft must enter the Canal Zone by specified routes and must land at designated airports before leaving the zone. At these places clearance papers must be obtained and a customs inspection will be made. Forced landings at other than these specified points are forbidden unless it can be proved they were necessary. The carrying of arms, ammunition or other war material is prohibited and foreign aviators are forbidden to take photographs.

These regulations were based on recommendations of the United States State, War, Navy, Treasury, Post Office and Commerce Departments. The heads of these departments, all members of the president's cabinet, were appointed as a sub-committee to work out aircraft regulations for the Canal Zone. The committee considers the Zone the bottle-neck of aviation routes in the western hemisphere. Through it must pass most of the north-south flights between the two continents. In its aviation program for Latin America, the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama are an important base of operations for the United States.

Preparing For War.

The Canal Zone, which is under the jurisdiction of the United States War Department, occupies a five mile strip on each side of the Panama Canal, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and bisects the Republic of Panama. The cities of Colon and Panama are within these bounds, but are excluded from American sovereignty being under the legal jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama. However, it is impossible to reach either city by land except through the American-controlled Canal Zone. Similarly in travelling between the eastern and western provinces of the Republic of Panama one must pass through the Canal Zone. In 1928 the United States attempted to control communications through this region by inserting in the Kellogg-Alfaro Commercial Treaty between the United States and Panama a clause providing for the control and operation of aircraft, radio, and wireless in case of war. The legislature of Panama rejected this treaty with a request for further negotiations. The United States Senate never acted upon it.

Importance of Aviation Control.

The future of Latin American aviation may be judged from the present state of railway communication. Few railroads connect one Central American country with another, and there are no motor highways, not even across the Isthmus of Panama. A rail line is under construction which will eventually join Zacapa in Guatemala with Santa Anna in Salvador, but there are no other international railway lines in Central America. On the Pacific coast south of Panama the only international rail lines are Chilean, connecting Arica and Antofagasta with La Paz, Bolivia; and Valparaiso and Santiago with Mendoza in Argentina.

Air service has reduced the time of travelling between cities difficult to reach by train or boat. Thus the journey between Barranquilla and Girardot, both to Colombia, takes 14 to 18 days by train and boat but only 7 hours by air. Similarly, flying from Havana to Panama from three days to nine hours; and from Belize (British Honduras) to Corinto (Nicaragua) from 8 days to 7 hours.

Keener Competition Ahead.

Coolidge's order permitting foreign aircraft to land in the Canal Zone, under certain restrictions, appears to support the report that some agreement has been reached between the American and German interests. The order, by establishing landing points for foreign aircraft in the Zone, permits Scadta to extend its air service northward; presumably Colombia will not allow American aircraft to land on its territory.

With this prospect of free air passage to South America, the Pan-American Airways has already concluded an agreement with Peru for establishing air lines, and is negotiating similar agreements with Ecuador and Chile. German-Colombian capital was unable to obtain air passage to Cuba until American capital was prepared to invade Latin America, where the sharpest competition between European and American air lines may now be expected.

"RATIONALIZED"



The Literature of New Russia

To the western world, Russian literature is chiefly known through translations of Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Turgeniev, Chekhov, Gorki and Andreyev. These mighty classics mirrored the currents of thought under Tsarism, showing, in Tolstoy, how the world looked to a religious nobleman of genius; in Dostoyevsky, a mystical appraisal of a world penetrated by a profound psychologist; in Turgeniev, a vacillating spokesman for the liberal intelligentsia at its height; in Chekhov, at its decline; in Andreyev, at its collapse; while Gorki was articulating the aspirations of a growing working class. These classics are still published in the Soviet Union. In connection with the centenary of Tolstoy's birth the State Publishing House ("Gosizdat") issued the great novelist's collected works in 100 volumes.

The writers of the new Russia naturally could not merely resume where their classical predecessors left off. The November Revolution of 1917, destroyed old values and created new ones. In the early days of the Civil War the young Russian writers had to face the problem of reflecting in literature the profound social changes which had taken place. However, the stormy nature of the revolution and its creative aims did not permit them to be content with mere reflection; they were ashamed to take their place among the active creators of the new civilization. A reaction set in against passive naturalism, and the new literature sought to speak directly to the masses of the Russian people, to proclaim their aspirations in vigorous imaginative terms, and to stir them on to reorganize social consciousness. A striking example of this attempt of literature to participate actively in the march of the new order are the works of Demyan Byednyi. The songs, poems, and agitational rhymes and satires of this talented political poet were directed to the wide masses of the people; they spoke in the language of factory and farm, and stirred militant hopes in the millions of workers and peasants who read them. Demyan Byednyi's verses appeared almost every day in the Soviet press for a number of years, and today he is recognized as the leading popular Communist poet in the country.

Another poet who shaped the themes, form and language of his verse to the mould of the revolution, is Vladimir Mayakovsky, the leader of the futurist school in the Soviet Union. Mayakovsky, however, is much more sophisticated than Demyan Byednyi. Raised in Russia's literary Bohemia, Mayakovsky brought to the revolution the technical experiments of futurism, as contrasted with Demyan Byednyi's simple ballads based on old folk forms. Mayakovsky's "Left March," "Manifesto," "150,000,000," "Lenin" and "Mysteria Bouffe" express the new era in strong, fresh rhythms, words and images, from the point of view of the intelligentsia which was on the side of the revolution. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Mayakovsky's work, it is generally conceded by Soviet critics that he is the most original and the most influential of Soviet poets.

Great Variety of Significant Works Reflects Vitality of New Soviet Culture

The most eminent poet of the pre-revolutionary intelligentsia who tried to understand the revolution, instead of running away to European capitals, was Alexander Blok. In his gifted poem "The Twelve" he treats the revolution as a mystical phenomenon, a cyclonic collapse of culture, a rebellious transvaluation of those values which had been sanctified by religion. He envisions the transvaluation as experienced by a profoundly suffering humanity. In "The Scythians" he develops a similar idea, this time suffused with the spirit of nationalism, conceiving it to be the special mission of the Russian people to link the culture of the West with the barbarism of the East. Blok approached the revolution as an intellectual whose imagination worked with religious images; and in that sense is generally considered to have failed in grasping the full import of the new era.

A poet completely different from any of the foregoing is Serge Yesenin, whose premature death several years ago deprived Russian literature of perhaps its most gifted lyricist. Yesenin's poetry had its roots in the village, though it also showed the influence of the literary Bohemia in which he moved during the last years of his life. He was the best product of the Imagist school which for a time had considerable vogue in early revolutionary Russia. Though it used different technical means, this school resembled futurism in its Bohemian tendencies, and its attempts to shock the reader by the novelty, surprise, rudeness and even vulgarity of its images. The imagists, however, did not break with old aesthetic traditions, as did the futurists, who demolished the old aesthetics altogether and to that extent were revolutionaries in art. Because of their preoccupation with the image, which they considered the basic element of poetry, leading poets of the Imagist school like Marienhof, Kusiakov, Grusinov and Shershenyevich neglected revolutionary themes. These poets enjoyed a brief fragile glory in the early days of the revolution. Had Yesenin been merely an imagist he would have passed away with them. But he was more than that. Apart from his superb lyric gifts, he expressed the psychology of the backward peasant. In long poems, like "Puzachev," "Inonia" and "Pantomara," he describes the revolt of the peasants sweeping away city culture including the church and preparing the way for a peasant paradise. Yesenin was not a revolutionist. This classless child of prosperous peasants never accepted urban civilization based on machine industry. One of his lyrics expresses this in the image of a pony futilely trying to overtake a speeding locomotive. All Yesenin's sympathies are on the side of the old village, living its own isolated and self-sufficient existence independent of the city. However, being a great poet, he could not help understanding that the village had no future. He realized that destiny was on the side of the proletarian revolution and made strenuous efforts to go over to it. These efforts are expressed in poems like "Soviet Russia," "The Letter to a Woman" and "The Passing Word." It was this tragic contradiction between his sympathy and his insight which broke Yesenin's spirit and contributed to his suicide at the age of twenty-eight.

Black Fists---White Fists

By J. C. EDEN.

(Commemorating the First Mass Meeting of W. Negro Workers in Chester, Pa.)

Under sickle and hammer
Black and white hand welded
A steel embrace.

Black fists,
White fists.

No blood seeking horde
Unleashing dogs to hound.
No murder cry
No yelp of white savagery.

The black man equal,
The white man equal.

Black and white hand welded
A steel embrace

Augury of a day
When black and white armies
Stream from one thousand founts
fields, shops,

To march singing
On bleeding, gold ramparts.

By Fred Ellis

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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How to Meet the K.K.K.; Haywood Speaks of Yellow Dogs, Are They Less Yellow When They Are Bigger Dogs

In previous chapters Haywood told of his early life in the Old West as miner, cowboy and homesteader; of his years of union membership in the old Western Federation of Miners culminating in his election as its secretary-treasurer; of the W.F.M. battles in Idaho and Colorado. He is now telling of the latter part of the strike in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
PART 54.

I RECEIVED a letter from Colonel Verdeckberg, telling me to send no more relief to the district, except through military channels, and enclosing a copy of a special order to that effect. This was an attempt to starve out the families of the strikers and deportees. Telegrams to President Roosevelt and to the Red Cross brought no action, and the relief work was carried on secretly by the brave women of the district. Eight of these women, members of the women's auxiliaries of the Federation, including Mrs. Hooten and Estelle Nichols, were taken before Verdeckberg and instructed that they could not distribute relief in the Cripple Creek district. But the military order did not prevent these women from doing their work as they had always done.



Frank Cochran, the secretary of the Victor Miners' Union, was arrested, and when his office was searched a number of pictures of scabs were found, marked with a cross on the back. The military demanded of Cochran what these marked pictures were intended for. He explained that they were to be used for the scab posters that were circulated throughout the state. They tortured him in an effort to make him change his story, put a rope around his neck and threatened to hang him unless he would say that the marked pictures were those of scabs who were to be made away with. Cochran stood by the truth, and finally they let him go.

A COMMITTEE of "white-cappers," who were sometimes called the Ku-Klux Klan, went to the home of George Seitz, and one of them walked into the kitchen where there was no one but Seitz and his two daughters. He ordered Seitz to come along with them, and to frighten him a shot was fired. But Seitz replied with a Winchester, and drove off the mob. The next morning the papers announced that two prominent individuals, naming them, had left the district and probably would not return. It was generally supposed that these two were members of the mob, and had been injured or killed by Seitz. That was the last case of invading homes. Seitz did a good job.

While all these fearful things were happening in Cripple Creek, the same mad rule of the gold barons was going on in San Juan district, and the coal barons of the southern part of the state were also doing their damndest to obliterate unionism.

AT headquarters I was sitting tight, not knowing what atrocity would come next. There was a tremendous shock but the organization did not seem to be weakening anywhere. The strike in all its intensity had continued unbroken for over three years.

The very first sign of weakness came with the discovery of gold in Tonopah and Goldfield, Nevada, coupled with a cordial invitation to the Cripple Creek miners from Governor Sparks of Nevada, who urged them to accept the hospitality of the "sage-brush state" and share its riches, adding that he would meet the Colorado miners at the border with a special train. There was no immediate exodus, but a good many of the miners left for Nevada, affected not so much by gold fever as a desire for peace, a chance to sleep without the overhanging thought of militia, gunmen, jails and bull-pens.

I was thinking about what could be done to strengthen the position of the Western Federation. The strategic fortresses of the mine managers were not altogether unassailable, but they were strong with the control of the supreme court and the state government. They, with the smelting and milling companies, had unlimited money for corruption as well as the support of the Rockefeller interests and the unscrupulous Citizens' Alliance, which apparently could resort to the most criminal atrocities with the assurance of military and civil protection. The barbarous gold barons—they did not find the gold, they did not mine the gold, they did not mill the gold, but by some weird alchemy all the gold belonged to them!

In a poster that I got out about this time, with the flaring headline, "Is Liberty Dead?" I recited many of the outrages that had occurred in Cripple Creek.

I HAD prepared a financial report for the year. Sam Gompers took occasion to criticize this report because, under the sum totals of expenditures, I had a large sum, thirty thousand dollars, I think, under the head of "miscellaneous." Sam seemed to be interested in what a miscellaneous expenditure of so large an amount could mean. But it is quite evident that he did not go through the report, because I had an itemized statement of the "miscellaneous" elsewhere. Gompers in this criticism was as bad as Walter Wellman. He jumped at the chance to try to tell our enemies—the enemies of labor—that we were using relief funds for something that could not be set forth plainly in the report.

THE coal miners of Mystic, Iowa, invited me to speak at their Labor Day demonstration early in September. I told them that I thought the United Mine Workers were making a mistake in their methods of dealing with coal companies, that I thought their position would be much stronger if their agreements terminated in November instead of on the first of April, when the demand for coal was declining. The supply of coal usually on hand in April was enough to run through the summer months, while in November the demand was on the increase, which would give the workers an advantage.

"But," I said, "why enter into an agreement with the mining companies at all—that is, a time agreement? Why not be in a position to strike at any time?"
"Let me show you what an agreement really means. If a member of your union signed an individual agreement with the boss, you would say he was a yellow cur. But there are labor organizations which will enter into local agreements without considering the other workers in their industry. This only increases the size of the yellow dog. And the same is true of you as coal miners when you enter into an agreement including the entire industry. This agreement you regard as sacred and you feel that it compels you to work and provide coal, no matter what the conditions of the other workers may be."

"Take, for example, the locomotive engineers—they have never broken an agreement in the history of their organization. But they have scabbed on every big strike that has taken place in this country. So I say that even the workers in the entire industry have no right to enter into a time agreement, and this is true to the working class as a whole. We have no right to enter into agreements with the capitalist class, because it is the historic mission of the working class to overthrow the capitalist system. It is our only means of emancipation from wage slavery."

THE LIBERTY LEAGUE, organized by the Colorado State Federation of Labor, was active in the election of 1904. It had determined upon a labor party program, the main feature of which was the defeat of Governor Peabody, and its planks were nailed down with the slogan "Anybody but Peabody." This, of course, did not develop into a labor party, but into the support of the Democratic Party, which in its convention adopted the demands of the Liberty League. Roosevelt carried the state by a large majority, but Peabody was swamped. Alva Adams, Democratic governor-elect, was installed. The Republican Party, on behalf of Peabody, filed a protest with the supreme court, which in itself was so corrupt that it threw out the ballots of enough precincts and wards for the Republican legislature to declare that Peabody had been elected. He at once resigned, and the Republican lieutenant governor, Jesse MacDonald, took his place. Colorado had three governors in twenty-four hours.

In the next instalment Haywood will tell of the events preceding the birth of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.). Readers who have not yet taken advantage of getting Haywood's life story in bound volume form, regular book size, should do so at once. It can be obtained free with one yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker. Sub agents should make a special campaign to expand circulation with this really splendid offer.

The storm and stress period of the revolution was naturally favorable for verse and unfavorable for prose. Short poems were the only possible vehicles for the only people who were in a position to write, and who were still influenced by the old culture of the nobility, the bourgeoisie and the city intellectuals; it was the inevitable medium for the individualistic romanticism of transition writers. The end of the civil war brought victory for the workers and peasants, peace and reconstruction. Actual workers, who had been too busy fighting on the battlefield, now turned to reflect on the tremendous experiences through which they had passed. They now had sufficient leisure for sustained prose, and the Soviet Union produced a number of novels which were in effect memoirs of the civil war.

Among the best of these is Furmanov's "Chapayev," describing a revolutionary, working man, and "The Revolt," dealing with the civil war. In these chronicles the method is naturalistic, depending on documents and facts which speak for themselves. Both these books breathe a spirit of grandeur, but their power is derived almost wholly from the facts they present.

The civil war is treated romantically in Lebedinsky's "A Week," which has been translated into English. A similar method is employed by Serafimovitch in "The Iron Stream." The romanticism of these writers is far from the European type associated with mysticism and pacifism. These authors portray the heroism of a great historical era and implicitly celebrate the will to act, the collective effort of the masses overcoming enormous difficulties. Both Serafimovitch and Lebedinsky are Communists and are counted among the so-called "proletarian writers." One of the pre-revolutionary novelists who described the civil war from the liberal intellectual's point of view is Vereseyev whose "Deadlock" has been translated into English.

(To Be Continued.)

I. R. T. "Investigates" to Exonerate Company in Death of Motorman

"Investigations," conducted by the I. R. T. as part of its plan to clear the company of responsibility for the death of Wm. McCormack, motorman killed in a collision on the Third Avenue Elevated Line Monday, were opened yesterday.

McCormack was driving an empty string of cars when the collision occurred. Handicapped by the absence of any window wiping device which would have safeguarded his vision in the blinding rain, he failed to see a seven-car passenger train ahead. Police worked 20 minutes to rescue him from the wreckage. He died following amputation of the legs at the Fordham Hospital.

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