

THE DANGER IS GREAT! BUT MILITANT LABOR WILL DEFEND 'DAILY': BERTRAM D. WOLFE

It is no accident that the forces of reaction in this country, at the identical moment that new conspiracies against the labor movement are on foot, intensify their efforts to silence the voice of the only English daily labor paper in the United States, the DAILY WORKER.

and the labor fakery to invoke a national compulsory arbitration law against the trade unions; an extension of the detestable Watson-Parker law to every organization in every industry.



Because The DAILY WORKER rips the mask of hypocrisy from the faces of the American Bar Association committee and its supporters at the head of the American Federation of Labor, because it exposes the plots of the warmongers against the labor movement, because it is always on the alert to expose all new forms of betrayal of the labor movement, it has been singled out for destruction.

DAILY so that the enemy can not succeed in stifling the voice of our Party. Let every Party member, every militant, every sincere trade unionist rally to the financial support of our paper in order that we may be able to expose the sinister plots against us.

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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PLAN TO FRAME UP DEATH TRIAL OF MINE LEADER

MILITARISTS OF CANTON MURDER 1,700 WORKERS

Year Spread of Soviets in Villages

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22.—More than 1,700 workers and peasants were executed by Kuomintang troops which captured a number of villages east of Canton on February 20, according to despatches received here from Canton today. Numerous villages and towns in the district are in complete control of workers and peasants who have set up Soviet governments.

Red Army Celebrates 10th Year in Defense of U. S. S. R.



Above left to right are: Gen. S. S. Kamenoff, and M. I. Kalenin, who is president of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; M. V. Vorshiloff, Commissar of War; Unslicht, who is vice-chairman of the Military Council and General Budenny, cavalry leader, reviewing the Red Army on the occasion of the recent celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution. At the right is a picture of the Red Army marching through Moscow.

CAPPELINI AND MINE OPERATORS ARE AIDING STATE

Bonita Shot in Self-Defense After Attack

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 22.—Officials of District One, United Mine Workers of America, all supporters of the Cappellini machine, have agreed to assist the prosecution convict Frank Bonita, one of the leaders of the opposition to the contractor evil and the Cappellini machine in Pittston who is charged with killing Frank Agati, Cappellini's personal bodyguard, during a fight in the union headquarters.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS USED BY BOSSES

Hundreds Apply for One Job

STAUNTON, Ill., Feb. 22.—Clear examples of the way industrialists use the unemployment crisis to beat down the workers' living standards and induce a man to take a job at any price are found in two instances in this town, where 700 men are jobless.

PLEDGE OF A RED ARMY SOLDIER

Takes Oath to Defend Interests of Toiling People of World

"1.—I, son of the toiling people, citizen of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, take upon myself the name of soldier in the Workers and Peasants' Red Army.

TENTH YEAR OF RED ARMY TODAY

World's Workers Celebrate Anniversary

On February 23, 1918, just ten years ago today, the Soviet Union organized the Red Army in answer to the threats against the first workers' and peasants' government by the counter-revolutionary groups backed by British, French and American imperialists.

WILBUR DEFENDS S-4 COMMANDERS

Objects to Findings of Naval Court

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The report issued by the special naval court which investigated the S-4 disaster was found highly unsatisfactory by Curtis D. Wilbur, secretary of the navy and Secretary Mellon of the treasury.

BOSTON BAZAAR OPENS TONIGHT

\$50,000 Merchandise to Be Sold to Workers

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The giant bazaar arranged here by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the Cloakmakers and Furriers will open tonight at 8 o'clock at the Scenic Auditorium. The undertaking, which is to be one of the largest ever attempted by the labor movement here, is scheduled to last for three days.

Chicago Police Unable To Prevent Bombings; Officials Homes Guarded

Funds Also Raised to Defend 'Daily'

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Chief of Police Hughes of this city has admitted that he is unable to check the reign of terror by gunmen which was recently marked by the bombing of homes of political leaders and the intimidation by death threats of witnesses and jurymen in criminal trials.

CONNECTICUT IN NEW 'SUB' DRIVE

Funds Also Raised to Defend 'Daily'

Not only has the Connecticut district been rushing aid to defend THE DAILY WORKER, but the workers of that territory, under the direction of Anna Herbst have already collected \$364.75 in subscriptions and are sending more daily.

East Liverpool Affair For 'Worker' March 11

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Feb. 22.—A benefit for THE DAILY WORKER will be held March 11 at the N. B. of O. P. building at 2 p. m. The entertainment will be under the direction of Prof. E. Sams.

REPORT JAIL GOODS BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (FP).—The Lawes-Cooper convict labor bill, supported by the American Federation of Labor, has been ordered favorably reported by the senate committee on interstate commerce.

KENOSHA HOSIERY WORKERS STRIKE

Refuse to Work Extra Loom; Locked Out

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 22.—The striking knitters of the Allen-A Hosiery Company, locked out last week, when the employers suddenly decided to run their mills on an open shop basis, expressed their determination to conduct a fight against the bosses till the mill owners' award would recognize their union, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

N. Y. Workers Party Members Raise Funds for the 'Daily'

Will Seek to Evade Mild Jail Terms

Fifteen hundred dollars was pledged and a large part of it collected at a meeting of Section 2, at 201 W. 27th St., last night. Enthusiastic meetings of Sections 1, 5 and 6 were also held last night. William W. Weinstein, member of the C. E. C., and Lisette, organizer of District 2, called upon all Communists to rally as a single unit to the defense of THE DAILY WORKER, their fighting English daily organ, now threatened with destruction by its class enemies.

Flood Relief Doubtful

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 22.—The state legislature has voted \$30,000 for the study of relief for the flood-menaced Passaic River Valley. The "study" is expected to take some time. The legislature will soon adjourn and hope for flood relief along the Passaic is deferred for at least a year.

Politics and Rates

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Senators from the south are fighting the reappointment of John J. Esch as chairman of the interstate commerce commission. Esch, who was called before the senate committee, denied that any political considerations caused him to change his vote at the last minute on the large cargo case.

Blue Law Crusade Announced While Unemployment Grows

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 22.—The "Southern Labor Review" of Birmingham, Ala., whose main slogan is "Not an agitator, but an Educator," prints with both headlines on the first page of its last issue a call to a "great crusade" for labor. This is not a call to organize the unorganized. Neither is it to fight the company union menace. No call is made to oppose the wage cuts which are spreading over the country. Nor is it a challenge to engage in the fight against unemployment and child labor.

OFFICIALS DAILY WITH UNIONISM

Traction Workers Want Action

Traction workers on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company have been greatly aroused over the threat that new reprisals would be taken against them if they persisted in carrying on their union activities.

Labor Displaced

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The greatly increased use of farm machinery is throwing a large number of farm workers out of jobs, according to the annual report of the department of agriculture. This condition is particularly prevalent in the winter wheat area.

BURNS, SINCLAIR PLAN TO APPEAL

Will Seek to Evade Mild Jail Terms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Sentenced to prison terms for contempt of court for jury-shadowing in the Fall-Sinclair oil conspiracy case, Harry J. Burns, private detective, and Henry Mason Day, one of the Sinclair executives, hope to escape punishment through appeals. They have already been freed on appeal bonds, together with W. Sherman Burns, the detective's son, who was fined \$1,000 in the same case. Sinclair was given six months. Day four months and W. J. Burns 15 days.

Red Army Led by Workers and Peasants Contrasts With Capitalist Forces

CELEBRATE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY OF U. S. S. R.

Jubilee Demonstration Held in Soviet Union

(Continued from Page One)
the reduction of the Red Army and its return to a peace-time basis. Forced to prepare for the ever increasing danger of war, the regular army has been reduced to a small standing army, but has at the same time organized itself better than ever before and brought its war equipment up-to-date.

At the same time the Red Army has become more and more a model workers' army as contrasted with the armies of the imperialist powers, with the good conditions for its soldiers, its educational work, its relations between "commanders" and "men" and its thorough knowledge of the struggles of the workers throughout the world and its readiness to defend rather than attack their interests. At a time when the U. S. army is being used against the Nicaraguan people, against the workers and peasants in China and against the workers at home, a concrete comparison between the two armies is interesting.

Not Prison Term.
While the private in the American army receives only \$21 a month in pay, from which the government gets back a large chunk for laundry, clothes, etc., the soldier in the Red Army has a standard of living exactly the same as that of the Russian worker. Receiving his full equipment, food and shelter, which doesn't mean "alum" or flimsy barracks, the Red Army soldier, besides having conditions equal to those of the workers, is protected by provisions for his family during the period he is in service. Not only is he exempt from all social taxes, but his family is as well.

Also families of soldiers are given first place in the waiting list when land or timber is being divided up among a group of peasants. If the soldier's family lacks a horse to work the field during his absence, the local soviet is bound to provide one. The soldier coming from a working class family is protected to the extent that a special law prevents his family from being moved out of their living quarters under any circumstances, unless being given equally good ones and having the necessary moving facilities offered free of charge.

Votes As a Citizen.
Not only does the Red soldier have the best of conditions, and provisions for his family, but he participates directly in the government while in service, as contrasted with the disfranchised U. S. soldiers.
The elections in the Soviet Union are carried out at meetings of workers and peasants in different enterprises of a given section or ward, including all members of the Red Army whose barracks are located in this locality. At these meetings the outgoing Soviet Deputies report in detail on all the activities of the government during the past period, giving the soldiers a chance to discuss any problems of the army, as well as the general work of the government.

Red Army a School.
Before the revolution Russia was well known as one of the most illiterate and backward countries. The Red Army has been an active force in changing this under the workers' rule. Instead of the soldiers in the Red Army being afraid of punishment, afraid of their officers, etc., the Red Army is for them both a home and a school. So far in this war, that in some cases of complete illiteracy, the first three months are entirely devoted to teaching the recruit to read and write. Not only has the Red Army made big strides forward in wiping out illiteracy, but they give the Red soldiers a real political education. There are books, Lenin corners, question boxes, and instead of working twelve hours a day as the American soldier, the Red soldier works only eight hours, and even part of this time is taken up with the systematic educational work of the soldiers. Besides giving the soldiers a Communist consciousness, special stress is laid on such subjects as: "The International Organization of the Toilers," "The Bond Between the Red Soldier and the Toiling Population," "The Growth of the Revolutionary Movement in the East" and an exhaustive study of the nature of the Soviet power and of world revolutionary activities.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Tomorrow there will be a second article dealing further with the conditions of the Red soldiers, and how the Red Army is preparing to meet any attack by the imperialist powers.

STILL USING LINDBERGH.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's career would be told to every public and private school and university student in the country under a bill introduced in the house today by Rep. Kvale (F.L.) of Minnesota. The bill provides for printing a pamphlet and distribution by the government.

These Men Direct Defense of Soviet Union



Unsicht, vice-chairman of the Military Council, and M. Voroshiloff, young Red commander and People's Commissar of War of the Soviet Union.

March Song of the Red Army

"Vichrey Vrazhdyebnye."

Whirlwinds of danger are raging around us,
O'erwhelming forces of darkness assail;
Still in the fight, see advancing before us
Red flag of liberty that yet shall prevail!

Chorus.

Then forward, ye workers, freedom awaits you,
O'er all the world on the land and the sea;
On with the fight for the cause of humanity,
March, march, ye toilers and the world shall be free.

Women and children in hunger are calling,
Shall we be silent to sorrow and woe?
While in the fight see our brothers are falling,
Up, then united and conquer the foe.

Chorus.

Off with the crown of the tyrants of favor,
Down in the dust with the prince and the peer!
Strike off your chains, all ye brave sons of Labor,
Wake all humanity, for victory is near!

Chorus (twice).

Compromise Plan on Coolidge Navy Bill Shown to Be Fake

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—A naval program which would mean the building of fifteen cruisers, one airplane carrier and possibly twenty-one submarines, all to be laid down in three years and completed in four years, is the so-called "compromise" which may mean the actual carrying thru of the huge 71 ship, \$750,000,000 program, originally proposed over an eight year period.

This program which is gaining strength in the Naval Affairs Committee, is also understood to have Coolidge's support, and to have liquidated much of the feeble opposition from pacifist quarters. At the same time the cry of "replacements" is being raised more strenuously than ever, this program being claimed as only for the purpose of replacing old ships. This is the same excuse offered for the bigger program, and by Great Britain; but the only replacement is in larger or faster ships, with

those which are replaced remaining in active duty.
Even the most obsolete ships which are supposed to be scrapped, are kept in the navy yards in such a condition that they can be put into service in twenty-four hours, although apparently crippled. According to reliable information here there are 250 such ships both at the Philadelphia yards and on the west coast.

Disarmament Gestures.
It is pointed out here that this "compromise" not only will fool the public, but will offer a chance for the U. S. with its strongest industry, to again wield the disarmament club against Great Britain, trying to increase the proportional strength of the U. S. navy thru diplomacy at further disarmament conferences, although it is doubted if anybody except a few pacifists will be fooled as to the speed at which the navy is being built for war.

BIG LEGION BOSS PLEADS FOR NAVY SECOND TO NONE

Committee and Coolidge in Power Tiff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (FP).—Edward E. Spafford, national commander of the American Legion, told the house naval affairs committee, February 20 that 1,000,000 legionnaires demand that United States maintain "the biggest navy you can give us." He added that the legion "has a permanent policy of maintaining a navy second to none in the world."

Thousands Protest Big Navy.
Spafford began, after Acting Chairman Britten had paid him fulsome compliments, by denouncing as "arch slacker" Frederick J. Libby, head of the National Council for Prevention of War. The legion chief was indignant because Libby's organization had caused thousands of telegrams and letters to be sent to the committee in protest against its big navy program.

"We can add and we will have a million people send you telegrams urging you to carry out this program for an adequate navy," asserted Spafford.

Britten, an ex-prize fighter who voted against the war, and is now loudest in bullying the witnesses who appear before the committee in opposition to the big navy plan did at least half of the talking. He complained that during the war, in order to get a shipment of shoe polish forwarded from his district to Norway he had to get the consent of the British government.

Conflict of Political Power.
Representative McClinton, of Oklahoma, spoiled the harmony of the occasion when Britten urged loyalty to President Coolidge, as a reason for building more ships than even Coolidge wants. It was pointed out that the committee was in conflict with the president on various points, particularly when it refused to allow him the power to stop the building program at any time. The struggle between them is for power.
Not more than fifteen cruisers will be provided for in the naval bill likely to pass the house at this session, according to the experts who are watching the fight. This reduction of the scheme endorsed by Coolidge will meet with further trouble in the senate.

Dog Saves Workers' Family From Gas Fume Death



The barking of their dog awoke Leo Kerestider, his wife, and two small children the other night and thus saved them from death from escaping gas which was flooding their rooms in a Brooklyn tenement. Above are the two children, shown with a neighbor.

Unemployment Crisis Used By Employers to Bleed Labor

(Continued from Page One)
his own life with a knife yesterday. His wife was out working at the time. Conlon left three children.

Employment Decreases.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—There is a very serious decrease in employment in the textile and boot and shoe industries of the country, for the month of January, according to the industrial employment bulletin made public by the department of labor.
The bulletin also shows clearly the extreme chaos existing in the industries of several states, where some factories are working part time, or are completely shut down, while others are working overtime. No effort is made to equalize employment in the industry.

A synopsis of textile employment for January, by states, follows:
Maine.—Part-time schedules in shoe and textile plants in some sections; in others, textile mills at overtime.
New Hampshire.—Curtailed in shoe industry; textile mills at part-time in some sections, overtime in others.
Vermont.—Mills on part-time schedules or with reduced forces.
Massachusetts.—Slack in the boot and shoe industry, with surplus of workers; part-time in textiles.
Rhode Island.—Part-time schedules in textile and rubber industries, with surplus of workers.
Connecticut.—Part-time in textile mills.
New York Situation.
New York.—Chemical plants, shoe factories, some clothing and knitting mills, shirt and collar factories, and a few miscellaneous textile plants, at a curtailed rate of activity. In New York City several branches of the textile industry on restricted schedules; employment in cotton and woolen hosiery mills, fur shops, silk and knit goods factories, needle trades, men's shirt factories, and millinery shops far below normal.

New Jersey.—Woolens, cotton goods, and some departments of silk factories on part time, with large surplus of workers.
Pennsylvania.—In some branches of the textile industry, below normal.
Illinois.—Curtailed in most major industries.

Maryland.—Large surplus of labor embracing all trades.
Virginia.—General unemployment. North Carolina.—Textile industry curtailed.
South Carolina.—Textile industry curtailed.
Kentucky.—Slight decrease in employment in textile mills, a few operating part time, with surplus of workers.
Tennessee on Full Time.
Tennessee.—Slight decrease in employment in textile mills.
Alabama.—Decreased employment, some part-time operations, and a surplus of labor in textiles.
Mississippi.—Some textile mills on part time.
Arkansas.—Textile mills, decrease in employment.
Oklahoma.—Some textile mills on part time, with employment decreased and surplus of labor.
Texas.—Practically all textile mills on full-time; a decrease in employment.

PLAN TO FRAME UP MINER IN "TRIAL"

Cappellini and Operators Aid State

(Continued from Page One)
Lillis and the shooting of Samuel Greco, opposition leaders against the contractor evil, is going to follow a "peaceful" policy.

There has also been a rumor that President Cappellini was going to resign, but before leaving for Washington to meet International President Lewis he said in answer to a question as to his resignation: "Absolutely not. I am not beaten yet and until I am I will continue to fight."
War on Rank and File.
The determination of the district officials to aid in railroadings Bonita, Mendola and Molecki is another step in the war upon the rank and file of the union waged by the operators, the contractors and the Cappellini machine. Colliery Number 6, owned by the Pennsylvania Coal Company has been shut down since January 1. Around the contractors' evil and the violations of the working agreement of which it is part, the fight in Pittston has centered.

MURDER OF MILITANTS.

When the rank and file opposition, headed by Alex Campbell and in which Bonita, Lillis and Greco took an active part, gained control of union in Pittston, the contractors were expelled from the union and a strike to enforce the working agreement planned.
The murder of Lillis was the first step in the war of extermination launched by the rank and file leaders. Agati was known as the leader of the Cappellini strong-arm forces and is popularly believed to have been in active charge of the terror campaign.
Save the Union Committee Acts.
The prosecution of Bonita, Mendola and Molecki with the aid of Cappellini henchmen and their failure and that of the authorities to fix any responsibility for the murder of Lillis and the shooting of Greco, aligns all the official forces directly against the rank and file of the miners.
The Save the Union Committee has taken up the challenge of the Cappellini machine and yesterday had a meeting to consider ways and means of struggle against the conspiracy on a Tri-District scale as well as the question of the serious crisis in the union—a crisis which President Cappellini admits.

"ADVANCE" RUNS MISSTATEMENT OF "DAILY'S" STAND

"Worker" Hit Smith's Unemployment Talk

What is considered a willful misrepresentation of the position of the Workers (Communist) Party and its official organ, The DAILY WORKER, on the problem of unemployment is found in the last issue of "Advance," organ of the right wing officialdom in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

This publication in a summary of "views" on the unemployment issue carries the obviously deliberate misstatement that The DAILY WORKER has "approved" the program of Governor Al Smith for unemployment "relief." The DAILY WORKER, which has taken the initiative in demanding measures of real, as against pretended, relief has branded the governor's plan as a complete fake intended to side-track the issue.
Condemns Al Smith "Plan."
The DAILY WORKER in its issue of Feb. 9, stated editorially, that:

"Governor Al Smith, Tammany Hall boss, and one of the Wall Street favorites in the race for presidential nominations, is trying to capitalize the widespread unemployment and has issued a statement outlining his alleged policy, which as far as the unemployed are concerned, is no policy, but only a gesture in behalf of his political ambitions."
Not over a month ago the "Advance" in an editorial carried a most bitter attack against The DAILY WORKER for calling attention to the increasing unemployment and suffering which the working class was facing.

Calling attention to such facts, the "Advance" contends, worked against the labor movement by scaring the workers away from organization attempts.
Officials Pretend to be Interested.
The many thousands of unemployed members in the Amalgamated Union, it is understood, have forced the officialdom to come from behind the smoke screen with which they, following the lead of the Tammany politicians, have sought to conceal the real seriousness of unemployment. The last issue of their organ contains a summary of views in the capitalist press but offers no suggestion of how relief is to be secured. The Amalgamated Union has done nothing to help its own unemployed members.

The unemployment fund which was supposed to be created in the industry has been abandoned. David Drechsler, attorney for the employers in the industry, recently testified at the Bar Association hearing on the anti-strike bill, that the proposal for the unemployment fund was abandoned through the common agreement between the union officials and the bosses when it was decided that the fund could not be used as a "means of inducing compliance with the arbitration decisions in the industry."

MERCHANT SHIPS FOR USE IN WAR

Admiral Wants Seamen Paid by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (FP).—Admiral Hilary Jones, who represented President Coolidge at the Geneva limitation parley last summer, made an attack upon the LaFollette Seamen's Act before the house naval affairs committee.

When asked, in the course of his plea for a big navy, about its relation to the merchant marine, he said the government ought to build up the merchant marine as quickly as possible, as a naval auxiliary.
Naval Reserve Seamen.
When a congressman inquired how he would accomplish this, the administration's big-navy spokesman replied that "The first step must be a decided liberalization of the LaFollette Seamen's Act."
After that, he would have the government aid private shipbuilding, by payment of the differential in cost between construction here and abroad; also, he would have the government aid the marine insurance concerns and he would have the officers and crews of the merchant ships paid by the government in return for their being enrolled as naval reserves.

SEAMAN FOUND FROZEN.

Fense Leanne, a 21-year-old Senegalese, was found nearly frozen to death in the cargo hold of the Grace Liner Santa Elisa, which docked yesterday at Pier 33, Brooklyn. The Senegalese seaman had been unable to obtain work for a long time in Valparaiso, Chile. Scantly clothed, he stepped away on the Santa Elisa when that boat sailed from the Chilean port.

KENOSHA HOSIERY WORKERS STRIKE

Refuse to Work Extra Loom; Locked Out

(Continued from Page One)
are indefinitely, and intends to do so. The strikers number about 400.
Effective and enthusiastic picket lines, diligently maintained by the strikers, as well as their wives and children, have already succeeded in getting many unskilled workers to go out. The workers believe that all of the unskilled workers in the plant will join in a few days.

A successful and well attended banquet, held by the union members recently, showed the employers that the unionization of their employees was proceeding at a rapid rate. The bosses therefore had the efficiency expert employed by them to organize a test of strength, which the workers readily accepted. Now speed-up systems, installed almost weekly by this efficiency expert, makes the workers determined to make this a fight to the finish, according to a statement made by Budenz.
Bitter denunciation is heard on all sides of the manner in which the "Milwaukee Leader," a Socialist paper, is ignoring the strike. The workers point to the publicity they have obtained, from even the capitalist press of Milwaukee, while a so-called labor paper, is not even letting it become known that their struggle exists.

The strikers announced that they have arranged a benefit dance, to be held on The Roof, in Kenosha, Wis., on Saturday evening, March 3rd at 9 o'clock. All friends of the union are called to attend. Admission will be 25 cents for men, and 50 cents for women.

Plunkett Makes New Militaristic Appeal

Hungarian Artist Here For Horthy Propaganda

Continuing his fiery pleas for the world's strongest navy and his attacks on the pacifists for trying to disarm America, Admiral Charles P. Plunkett spoke yesterday at the Union League Club, Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.
Speaking before the New York Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution the retired admiral stated that:
"In the future war is coming over night. . . We must be strongly nationalistic and not internationalistic."
The admiral ended his speech with a strong criticism of the press which he stated was not fair in its criticism of the proposed naval building program.

Three Seamen Arrested

William Curtis, 24, an older on the Standard Oil Tanker, "New Bedford" and two other seamen described as stowaways, are being held after being arrested on the tanker Monday on murder charges when the tanker anchored at Quarantine.

OFFICIALS DALLY WITH UNIONISM

Traction Workers Want Action

(Continued from Page One)
the company since the anti-union injunction was denied to the Interborough by the New York court.
Several workers at the meeting Wednesday were overheard referring to the recent warning printed in The DAILY WORKER to the effect that the injunction decision actually meant nothing as long as the union failed to begin a real organization drive, in which the labor movement generally would be mustered to support the traction workers.

Criticism Growing.

At the meeting J. H. Coleman, organizer for the union, announced that the Amalgamated Association stood ready to protect any man who is fired for his union activities. Some of the men after the meeting pointed to the fact that scores of workers had already been fired by the company, the reason given being always some other than union activity. One of the workers whose friend was "let out" in this way complained bitterly that the union officials were apparently glad to have such an excuse to offer for failing to act.
The opinion among most of the traction workers is that no organization is possible without a strike. Criticism of the officials for their indirect promise that no strike would be called is being voiced freely among the workers.

\$1,500 PLEDGED TO THE "DAILY"

(Continued from Page One)
Weinstone made a direct appeal for donations to save The DAILY WORKER. The response was instantaneous. Ben Gerjov was unanimously elected to direct and carry to success the drive in Section 2 to defend the paper. He promised that Section 2 would turn the tide against the government's offensive. Leon Litvin, organizer of the section, presided.
Bert Miller, organizational secretary of District 2, addressed the members of Section 1, meeting at 60th St. and St. Marks Pl. This section had previously donated \$350 to the "Daily" this week, and \$80 in addition was contributed last night.
The members of Section 5, addressed by Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER, rallied to the support of the paper by contributing \$341 in cash, and pledged the sum of \$300 to be raised before Saturday. Ben Lifshitz, of the Jewish Communist Federation addressed Section 6 which also met last night. Fifty dollars in cash was raised at that time.

Banana Plantation Workers Flock to Join Sandino's Nationalist Forces

SANDINO MARCHES TOWARD COAST TO JOIN SUPPORTERS

Has Large Following in Caribbean Towns

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 22.—Hundreds of workers are flocking from the banana plantations to join the nationalist forces of General Sandino, according to reports received here. Many workers have left the plantations of the Caramel Fruit Company and the Bragman Bluff Lumber Company and are known to have joined the Sandino army.

Sandino has a particularly large following on the Caribbean coast, in which direction he is reported to be moving. Sandino is known to have passed thru Penn Blanca, in the department of Jinotega.

Marines fear that Sandino may attack one of three points on the coast—Cabo Gracias, near the Honduran border, Rio Grande or Puerto Cabezas. Sympathy for Sandino is strong in three centers.

That detachments of Sandino troops are operating about fifty miles northeast of Jinotega was evident when a marine scouting plane in the region was fired on by rifles and machine guns.

MONGADA LICKS MASTER'S HAND

MANAGUA, Feb. 22.—In a statement announcing his acceptance of the presidential nomination, General Jose Mongada, who formerly commanded the Liberal troops, but who laid down his arms after the Stimson "agreement," strongly approves of the supervision of the elections next October by United States marines.

Mongada, it is openly stated, is favored by the United States authorities and according to Sandista belief will be awarded the presidency for "selling out" to Col. Stimson.

Execute Two Leaders Of Mexican Reaction

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—Mayor Francisco Franco, of Jamsay, Jalisco, and Jesus Garcia, president of the "Agrarian" Society of that district, were executed by a firing squad last night on the ground they were connected with the counter-revolution, said a dispatch from Guadalajara today.

To Resume Oil Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate's oil inquiry will be resumed tomorrow with representatives of four great banking institutions summoned to tell whether the republican national committee shared in the "spoils" of the mysterious Continental Trading Company's \$3,080,000 liberty bond fund, it was announced today.

Tom Mann Urges Workers Support for Bazaar Here

Support for the annual bazaar that the International Labor Defense is arranging for March 7 to 11, at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., is strongly urged by Tom Mann, chairman of the National Minority Movement of England.

In a letter to Rose Baron, secretary of the New York section of the International Labor Defense, with headquarters at 799 Broadway, Mann praises the work that the organization has done in defense of victims of capitalist "justice" throughout the country and points out the importance of the annual bazaar as the chief source of funds with which this work is carried on.

Message of Greeting.
"I occasionally see reports of the excellent work you are doing in the United States," he writes. "Allow me to congratulate you and your colleagues engaged in this work as I am sure it results in relieving the suffering of hundreds of thousands of the victims of capitalist tyranny, and gives them some hope for the future in spite of the terrible experiences they and their loved ones have had to undergo. We, in Britain, have an organization working on similar lines known as the International Class War Prisoners' Aid, and it has been of very real service to the workers."

Lauds I. L. D.
"I understood that your annual bazaar will be held soon. I feel that the militant American workers can help themselves best by helping you. This bazaar an overwhelming

RAP U. S. IMPERIALISM

Thousand Mexican Students Demonstrate

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—More than a thousand students demonstrated against the United States along the Avenida Juarez, one of the principal streets of the city, last night. General Sandino, leader of the Nicaragua independence forces, was lauded by speakers as a leader of the fight against United States imperialism.

Marching from the Avenida Juarez, the students paraded thru the principal streets of the city, shouting "Down with Yankee imperialism," "Long Live Sandino." Large demonstrations were held in front of hotels frequented by Americans. The students halted in front of Sanborn's restaurant, one of the largest in the city, and booed American business men who were having a late meal.

The demonstrators carrying placards and banners, were driven from the Avenida Juarez by the police. They demonstrated in other parts of the city.

The parade, which was particularly directed against United States policy in Nicaragua was one of the most enthusiastic ever held here.

HORTHY DESTROYS ST. GOTHARD GUNS

Tries to Do Away With Evidence of Guilt

GENEVA, Feb. 22.—The destruction of the Fascist shipment of machine guns at St. Gothard by the Hungarian Government is regarded here as an attempt by the Horthy regime to destroy the evidence of the violation of the Treaty of Trianon.

The arms were shipped from Fascist Italy several months ago and were the object of a note of protest from the Little Entente to the League of Nations. The consignment of machine guns which came in cars marked vegetables, was only one of a large number of arms shipments made by Italy to Hungary.

The destruction of the guns by the Horthy government, which had previously denied that the shipment was intended for Hungary, is now regarded as evidence of Hungary's guilt. Reports received here state that the arms were destroyed at the request of the Italian government which has long been suspected of sending arms to Hungary and other semi-fascist countries.

New Compensation Laws Ready for Defeat

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Six amendments, designed to improve the Workmen's Compensation Laws of the state were again proposed yesterday in the state legislature. The amendments aim to lessen the long periods of litigation necessary before a worker, injured in an industrial accident, can hope to obtain the small allotment allowed by this law. They also want to include among the "beneficiaries" of this law those suffering from industrial diseases.

Various improvements to the Workmen's Compensation Laws have been regularly proposed from year to year, and have just as regularly been defeated. Sufficient opinion has already been registered to definitely show that no better fate awaits this year's offerings.

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Charged With Forgery



William Preston Gibson, member of the idle rich, and descendant of Patrick Henry, who was charged by the federal attorney at Shanghai with forging a check.

WORKER AND FOUR CHILDREN BURN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 22.—Konstance Kozchewicz, a 45-year-old worker and four of his children were burned to death yesterday in their home here. The firemen were prevented from reaching the flaming building until an hour after the alarm was turned in, because the streets were covered with ice.

While the mother was visiting a friend, Steven, 19, Philip 15, Mildred, 11 and Stanley, her 7-year-old daughter were killed together with her husband and her son Louis, 21, was seriously burned. On the floor below, a family of seven and a few boarders escaped with the aid of the firemen.

Davis' Unemployment Talk Is Solemn Bunk

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (FP).—Secretary of Labor Davis, speaking before the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, in national meeting in Washington, has deplored the failure of modern industrial society to provide new jobs for men displaced by machinery. He said society "owes a solemn duty" to the workers, to see that they are not scrapped. However, Davis offered no motion toward bringing about this solemn duty. He offered no plan for bringing jobs to the unemployed.

Cop Shoots Without Cause; Is Exonerated

Martin Fay, 29, is in a critical condition as a result of being shot by a policeman Sunday morning. Fay was walking near Fifth Ave. and 49th St. when he was suddenly stopped by Patrolman McQuillen of the W. 57th St. station.

The policeman questioned Fay, and suddenly opened fire on him shooting him in the back and chest. McQuillen stated that Fay "had made a motion toward his hip, as if to pull a gun." No weapon of any kind was found on Fay when his clothing was later examined, but the policeman was exonerated from any blame by Captain McLennan, who stated that the Fay was wearing a derby he also had a cap folded in his pocket. Fay is not expected to live.

German Challenge for Latin American Trade

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The German ministers to Argentina, Brazil and Chile will be raised to the rank of ambassadors, it was learned from a German source today.

This is said to be the first move in a campaign to fight United States trade expansion in South America.

ARGENTINE PRESS ATTACKS HAVANA CONFAB AS FARGE

Sees Wall St. Policies Completely Bared

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 22.—That the Havana conference clearly exposed the imperialist policies of the United States, is the consensus of editorial opinion here.

Commenting on Saturday's debate on the question of intervention, "La Prensa" declares, "If in forty years the Pan-American Union has been unable to consecrate the fundamental principle of international law, which is the sovereignty and independence of nations, then the conference can only show up the iniquities committed on the continent."

The press representing opinion further to the left is even more direct and bitter in its attacks on United States policy. The conference, it is charged, was a farcical attempt to cover United States imperialist policies in Latin-America.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 22.—Intervention is openly supported in a statement issued by President Liguia, whose government is strongly under the influence of the United States. The Peruvian representative at the Havana delegation, Dr. Maurtua, was one of Hughes' staunchest supporters. Supporting United States policy, Liguia said: "I cite the cases of Panama, Porto Rico and finally the Philippines, where the United States is found to be preparing countries that may be able to govern themselves, demonstrating, as Mr. Hughes assures, that she seeks no territorial extension from any countries in America."

(The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Anaconda Copper Company are heavily interested in Peru.)

Pueyrredon Is on Way Home From Havana

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon, who resigned as Argentinian ambassador to Washington because he disagreed with his government's policies in the Pan-American Conference, left today for Washington, accompanied by his family. He will clear up his affairs there and then return to the Argentine, where he is expected to enter politics as a candidate for the presidency.

Bosses Break Contract

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Unfair treatment of workers is charged against the Estate Stove Company of this city by the Stove Mounters' Union, Local 8. The estate Stove Co., manufacturers of a parlor heater known as the "Estate Heatrola," has deliberately broken its agreement with the union by discharging union workers and taking on low-wage unskilled non-union labor. The union charges that the company is now attempting to deceive the workers by placing its furnaces on the market under a different trade name, the Barry Furnaces.

Machinists to Meet

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The executive council of the International Association of Machinists will meet here tonight to determine where the coming convention of the union will be held. The decision to call the convention, which will open on the third Monday in September, was made when a big majority of the union members demanded it by vote.

Revolution in America?

YES—JAY LOVESTONE
NO—GEO. HIRAM MANN
Big Debate Tomorrow Night at 8
IRVING PLAZA HALL, 15th St. & Irving Place.
Tickets 75c. Auspices WORKERS SCHOOL.

"Industrial Peace" in Great Britain



As the cartoonist for "Le Drapeau Rouge," Belgian Communist daily sees the conference between the British trade union reformists and the capitalists headed by Sir Alfred Mond. British capitalism, with the aid of Ramsay MacDonald, etc., throws a lasso at labor.

WORKERS GAIN IN COLOMBIA SCORES JAPAN ELECTIONS U. S. OIL SHARKS

TOKIO, Feb. 22.—A victory in the Japanese general election for the government party (Sekuyukai) seemed assured upon the basis of returns tabulated up to midnight tonight. With less than 100 constituencies missing the government party had 175 diet seats won against 171 for the opposition party (Minseitō). Proletarian party candidates had captured eight seats and scattered minor parties, 15 seats.

Returns from the rural districts were running strongly in favor of the government party indicating a victory for that faction, as the opposition strongholds had all reported by midnight.

Crowds stood before newspaper bulletin boards all day and up to a late hour tonight cheering as the returns were posted.

U. S. Troops Kill Moros In Revolt in Mindanao

MANILA, Feb. 22.—A number of Moros were killed when the Philippine Constabulary, commanded by United States officers stormed a native fort on the island of Mindanao. Two Moro chiefs were killed.

Unrest against American rule has been increasing among the Moro tribes lately.

Senate Body Delays Coal Field Probe

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The senate sub-committee to investigate coal strike conditions will leave Wednesday night, instead of Tuesday as originally planned, to start in its first-hand survey of the strike area in the Pennsylvania and Ohio soft coal fields.

Headquarters will be established at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh, Senator Gooding (R), committee chairman, announced. The itinerary of the trip will be arranged later, probably after the sub-committee arrives at Pittsburgh. The survey will precede the senate investigation of the strike situation. Senator Gooding of Idaho is chairman of the sub-committee.

REMUS LETTERS "NORMAL"

LIMA, O., Feb. 22.—The love letters of George Remus to his wife Augusta Imogene, whom he subsequently killed, showed "normal emotions," it was testified here today by Dr. C. L. Speer, defense alienist.

GERMAN WORKERS MAY DEFY GOVT. WAGES MANDATE

Socialist Leaders Are Ready to Sell Out

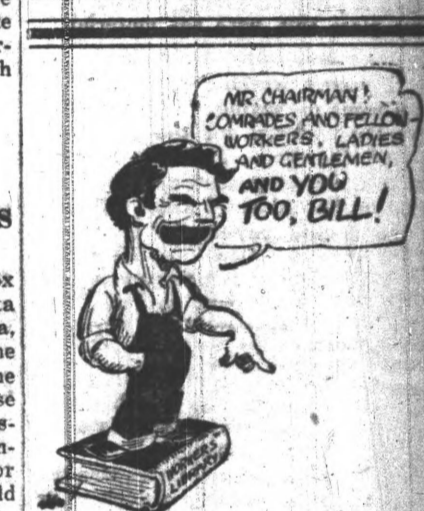
BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The German government has issued a statement making its wage award in the metal trades dispute mandatory. The government decision to enforce the award will affect 800,000 workers in the industry.

The government award provides for a five-pfenning an hour increase, while the men are demanding an increase of fifteen pfenning and an eight-hour day. Also the more conservative trade unions are advocating the acceptance of the government's mandate, the majority of the workers, it is believed, are ready to strike in defiance of the government.

The government mandate outlawed the walkout of more than 50,000 metal trades workers in Central Germany. Determined to win the eight-hour day, the workers in mills in Central Germany went on strike before the industrialists could apply their threat of a nation-wide lockout.

Also the government award confines itself almost exclusively to the question of wages, the principal demand of the workers has been for the eight-hour day. Whether or not the unions will defy the government's mandate will be watched with a great deal of interest. The government's ukase orders the workers in Central Germany to return to their jobs immediately.

MILITANT WORKER DEAD.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 22.—Martin Saline, active in the local labor movement died here recently.



These are books issued by The Workers Library. You will find them interesting, attractive and invaluable. Good books to make better fighters for Labor.

- No. 1 THE TENTH YEAR—The Rise and Achievements of Soviet Russia. By J. L. Engdahl. 15 cents
- No. 2 THE COOLIDGE PROGRAM—Capitalist Democracy and Prosperity Exposed. By Jay Lovestone. 5 cents (4 cents 10 or more—4 cents 100 or more.)
- No. 3 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS TO AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS—RUBIN'S INTERVIEW with the First American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. 25 cents (5 copies for one dollar.)
- No. 4 NEW! 1928—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND THE WORKERS. By Jay Lovestone. 20 cents

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Unbearable Conditions Described by Worker Correspondents Thruout U. S.

UNEMPLOYED MAN THREATENS DEATH TO AVOID HUNGER

Would End Sufferings of Wife, Children

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 LOS ANGELES, (By Mail).—Here in this land of the sunshine, people cannot find employment even if they pay for it. It is two days since my children have no bread to eat. I am trying hard to find work, but there is no work. My wife has no shoes, I have no underwear and I want this morning to beg a friend to lend me some money to buy bread for my children. (I have 3) all depending on my support. And if things turn out any better, do not be surprised if some day you read in the paper that me and my family have been found dead. All this is happening in the land of plenty. Shame, I am looking for work and not for charity. Work is denied to me, it means I should starve and die. Let the world know this story after we are gone. I hope that some one will avenge this outrage to humanity.
 —AN ITALIAN WORKER.

Courts Decide Against Girl Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 The other day I observed some cases in one of our municipal courts of the 7th District, West 125th St., New York City.
 A working girl, who, from her general appearance and the clothes she wore, seemed poor, appeared in court against a Bronx tailor, whom she sued for "breach of contract."
 The tailor, she said, had agreed upon a price of twenty dollars for a two piece suit, with her material.
 Left Extra Material.
 "I wasn't working that day," the girl went on saying, "and wanted to get the material for the suit, while I had the time. I didn't, however, have the money that day, as I am paid on Saturdays. I asked the tailor if he minded paying for the goods, when delivered C. O. D. He agreed to that, because I left there two yards of velvet which was to have been part of the garment," the girl continued.
 "As soon as I received my pay, I came to the tailor and paid him back the money, (\$16) for the goods which he paid for on delivery."
 "The mistake the girl made, was that she had failed, because of lack of experience on her part, to collect the receipts from the tailor. Having failed to do that, the tailor became master of the situation—and when the girl came for a second fitting, he informed her that she would have to pay five dollars more for the work. The girl not having realized her mistake regarding the receipts and being indignant, because of the irregularities on the part of the tailor, refused to pay the increase.
 Two months had past and the tailor refused to come to terms. Not even when the girl was willing to pay him the extra five dollars, did he seem anxious to finish the suit. She finally had to summon the man to court.
 The tailor was wise, however, on matters of court complications. He therefore came armed with a clever politician who knew the "ropes" in New York City courts. Consequently, when plaintiff and defendant appeared before the judge he gave the defendant time to state his case, and paid no attention to the plaintiff.
 The judge sat there looking bored to death. He yawned repeatedly while covering his rested, healthy looking face with a pair of white, plump hands.
 After having asked the defendant one or two questions and without giving the plaintiff a chance to state her case or present witnesses, the judge told the defendant to call at the clerk's office for his judgment!
 Justice.
 And that's called justice.
 On the way to the clerk's office, the defendant's wife said to the plaintiff: "You refused to pay the five dollars increase, you are now the loser of all your material."
 Thus the tailor carried away from the court of justice and with the help of its judges, twenty-five dollars worth of goods which rightfully belonged to this working girl struggling hard for a living. —A WORKER.

Chase Bank Robs Workers' Wages

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 The Chase National Bank has a capital of \$1,042,513,993. The main offices of this bank are at 57 Broadway. This bank maintains a restaurant, under the name of the 42 Trinity Place Corporation, which is for its employees. That is where I work. The Chase National Bank takes \$1 a day from the pay of each clerk or other worker, which the bank says is for lunch. Each worker must eat in the 42 Trinity Place Restaurant whether he wants to or not. The meal they charge a dollar for is not worth more than 50 cents, and that is all you pay at other restaurants for the same meal.
 The workers at the Chase National Bank's restaurant, the 42 Trinity Place Corporation, get the following wages: waitresses, \$12 a week for 60 hours a week; porters, \$18 for a 60 hour week; dishwashers, \$12 a 60 hour week; cooks, \$25 a 60 hour week.
 The manager of the restaurant gets \$120 a week for doing no work, and his assistant \$60 for hardly any work. In addition to \$1 a day being deducted for meals, 20 cents a week is deducted from the restaurant workers' pay, and this is given back at the end of the year at Christmas in a \$10 bonus. The clerks in the bank have to stand for \$1.50 a week being taken from their pay, so that the company might give them a \$75 bonus at Christmas. Besides this, don't forget the \$1 a day deducted for lunch.
 —CHASE NATIONAL EMPLOYEE.

PINCHOT NOT CANDIDATE

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22. —Gifford Pinchot will not be a candidate for United States senator in Pennsylvania in the April primaries, he announced today.

Ex-Machine Gunner Hits Legionnaires

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 PATERSON, N. J., (By Mail).—On Friday, Feb. 17, 1928, I noticed a piece of correspondence in The DAILY WORKER, "Legion and Big Business." I will add to that article a little as I am an ex-service man and took an active part on many fronts.
 The American Legion has a big board advertisement in the center of Patterson, too and they had all kinds of campaigns, but a large number of ex-service men do not belong to the Legion and never will, and I am one that never will join the strike-breaking organization, that is the American Legion.
 Many members of the American Legion have an opportunity at the present time of big "prosperity" to enjoy "Freedom" (from the factory), and "Liberty" (to look for a job from morning till night) and "Patriotism" (to look on an empty stomach for food and shelter in some charity booth where ice will be as thick as in the trenches over seas). Who is behind the American "Patriotism"? Who is behind the oil scandal?
 —AN EX-MACHINE GUNNER.

Youngstown Workers Aid to Striking Miners

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 WASHINGTON, O., (By Mail).—A miners' relief conference was organized in this city about six weeks ago. Delegates from several unions, fraternal organizations, the Workers Party and the Young Workers League were present. In spite of the fact that over fifty appeals were sent out to various unions only about six found it worth while to send delegates.
 Carpenters' Delegate Chairman
 The conference elected an executive committee, the chairman of which was the delegate from the Carpenter's Union.
 In only a week's time two truckloads of food and clothing were collected. These went sent immediately to Pittsburgh, where the Distributing Committee transported them to the miners' camps. We have begun to work harder and faster in order to raise relief. With their own eyes the men who took the supplies to Pittsburgh saw how badly the miners needed help, so they got a couple more fellows into the voluntary committee and began afresh.
 Two Tons of Food.
 At the end of two weeks, over two tons of food was collected. This food was also sent to Pittsburgh. On their return the committee reported that this was only a beginning of their work.
 At the last meeting it was decided to begin work upon a broader scale. A big banquet will be arranged in the near future. It was further decided to have a place to house collections of money, food and clothing. More spirit and more voluntary hands will help the miners. On with the work! Show the bosses that the striking miners are not alone, show them that a gigantic human wall is in back of them.
 —N. L.

MINER TELLS OF HORRORS IN PENN ANTHRACITE AREA

Long Hours, Hard Labor, Poor Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 HENDERSONVILLE, Pa., (By Mail).—I want to tell The DAILY WORKER some facts about the mines. People don't understand that we have to lay our own tracks and keep them up all the time so the company can get their coal out at no expense to them. The coal operators don't want it known that they make the miners push the cars all day long for which they don't get any pay. The have to get from three to fifteen feet of slate back from the face of the coal so the cutter can get to work again.
 Blowing Up Wages.
 I have worked two or three days already breaking up such slate and I get nothing for this work and have had to use up about six dollars worth of explosive. The coal company did not say that I was out the six dollars. Oh, no, that was me. They got their work done for nothing. But where was my pay when I got what the little boy got—nothing.
 Pick miners get \$1.11 a ton here and loaders \$.77 for a ton. How can we live on this operators' scale and push the cars for nothing and lay their tracks for them and get their coal out for them? We also have to pay for our own tool sharpening and our lamps cost us six cents a day. Our powder costs about \$1.90 to \$2 a day. The company charges us from sixty to seventy-five cents for a lousy pick-handle. The company is very good to us and every load of coal we get costs us about ten dollars. And now they want to break the union so they can make us load five or six ton cars for which we will get from one to three tons.
 A Damned Lie!
 That hard man Baker of the Pittsburgh Coal Company said last week that a miner ought to make from \$400 to \$900 a month. Man never lived that could go into a coal mine and make that money. If I could do that, all I want is five years and then I would have enough for all my life. I would not have to go into the mines in my old days at sixty-four years of age. It is all a damned lie.
 Think for yourself how many tons of coal a man would have to load to make \$400 a month. When a man loads ten tons of coal a day after the machines he knows what he has done for that day's work. I am here to tell you that no man can load ten tons of coal every day or he would die.
 Crippled for Life.
 Now I am crippled for life and the coal company doesn't want me because I can't work. I was hurt under the Pittsburgh Coal Co. in 1920 and they were to give me a light job. But I haven't got it yet so I had to get a job somewhere else. The coal companies do none of the things for their miners that they state in the newspapers. If a man gets hurt, he's thrown into a hospital, as soon as possible they get him back to work again. If they have to pay compensation they get it back again in rents and company taxes. We are taxed \$14 to \$16 a month for rent and coal amounts to \$40 a month. They don't care who lives and who dies. They are trying to drag us down to where we started fifty years ago.
 I had to drive a mule for fifty cents a day and my father had to mine coal for \$1.25 a ton and got no money then. We had to take it all in store goods. We had to live on corn bread, etc. When I think back I would rather die than see those days come again. O, my God, I would rather see the world come to an end than suffer over what we suffered in those days from those good, loving people, the masters, those poor, innocent, Christian people starving us by inches.
 —"A TRUTHFUL OLD MINER."

N. Y. Textile Company Robs Its Employees

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I am an office boy in the office of a millionaire textile firm in downtown New York City. This firm owns a dozen mill towns in North Carolina and other parts of the South, and every stick of wood in these towns. They pay the workers in their mills from \$8 to \$14 a week. These southern mill hands, including women and children work 10 to 14 hours a day. The firm I work for owns the schools in all these towns, where the few dollars a week. All the workers in the villages of the company when the children are 10 or 12, they are taken out of school to work for a few dollars a week. All the white slaves in the villages of the company I work for live in company owned houses, from which they are put out with their families if the company can get cheaper workers.
 The company I work for advertises in the textile trade magazines that the workers in this town are "docile and content, and used to long hours and low wages. They are native stock, and not trouble makers." This is used as bait to draw merchants and other manufacturers into the villages. So much for the way the mill hands in the South are treated. Now let me tell you how we are treated in the New York offices of this millionaire concern. We're the white-collar slaves.
 This company belongs to a family of rich southern Jews. Yet the company will not hire a Jew in its offices. I, the office boy, get \$16 a week, the clerks and typists get \$20 a week, and the bookkeepers, who think they are "regular guys" because they wear white collars, get \$22 a week. All these white collar slaves have no brains, or they would not stand for being stepped on by the office managers and executives if they had any brains. But all they do is read the Daily News, talk about horse races, boxing or girls, etc. They all kowtow to the head bookkeeper or auditor, who gets \$50 a week, and he bows down to the office manager who gets \$75 a week. This fellow in turn kisses the shoes of the vice president (3 of them), who are all members of the family which owns the business. These vice-presidents get \$10,000 a year.
 We have to work overtime whenever the bosses want us to, and all we get is 75 cents supper money, even if we work 2 or 3 hours overtime. Whenever a member of the owner's family takes a dislike to any white collar slave, even if that slave has worked in the place 5 or more years, out goes the poor slave. I would like to name the firm, but if I did, they would fire the whole clerical force as they did once before for some reason before I came there. I enclose the firm's name in the envelop for the information of The DAILY WORKER.
 —AN OFFICE BOY.

IDENTIFY TORCH VICTIM

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 22.—The "torch murder" victim whose charred body was found in a pool of blazing gasoline on the Bernardville-Morristown Road on Monday night, was definitely identified today as Miss Margaret Brown, a 38 year old spinster.

Cause High Death Rate Low Wages for Negroes

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—Death rate figures released by the American Health Association here show that the death rate among the Negro population of the city in 1926 was 25 per 1,000 as against 13.49 among the whites. The housing and general living conditions among the poverty-stricken Negro workers, due to the low wages paid them, was held responsible for the great difference.
 The Negro death rate has gradually increased since 1921, when it was 17 per 1,000. The death rate among Negro babies was 115 per 1,000 in 1926.

EXPOSE CHEMICAL POISON AT LEAD BATTERY COMPANY

Hands Turned Black by Deadly Acetate Fumes

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
 N. BERGEN, N. J., (By Mail).—In the National Lead Battery Co. in North Bergen, N. J., the conditions for the workers are nearly unbelievable. We work 63 hours a week—7 days, a week, 9 hours each day. All we get is 40 cents an hour.
 We are poisoned in two different ways. The dust from the lead batteries fills the air, and for 63 hours a week we breath in lead acetate dust. This lead acetate is a poisonous chemical which has a sickly sweet taste, and I can eat the sourest things without knowing they are sour. That proves that I have been poisoned by the lead acetate. My hands are black from this poison, and they cannot be washed off.
 We are also poisoned by sulphuric acid fumes. This acid destroys our clothes in two or three days. We have to wear new clothes and shoes every few days.
 We are speeded up like slaves, and forced to work overtime on Sundays at ordinary wages, not time and a half like union workers have. Of course, we have no union.
 There are about 200 workers in the plant. Often, when a worker gets so sick from being poisoned that he can hardly stand up, the company doctor tells him he is all right and that he can go back to work. The National Lead Battery Company is a large Minnesota company which moved to Kearny, N. J. last year, but on account of the workers not being willing to stand for the rotten conditions and wages there, the company had to move to North Bergen, where some of the worst open shop, rotten, worker-gyping firms in the country are located.
 There was a strike at the end of last December. The workers demanded a 44 hour week, 55 cents an hour, time and a half for overtime, and double pay on Sundays and holidays. But we lost that strike in less than a week, because the police in North Bergen were all for the boss, and the politicians of that town knew where their bread was buttered. An A. F. of L. organizer who was sent for by the lead workers never showed up.
 —A LEAD WORKER.

Russian Furs Worth \$4,000,000 to Be Sold

LIEPZIG, Germany, Feb. 22. — A valuation of \$4,000,000 has been put on the collection of furs which the Soviet Union will put on sale here on March 26th, bearing out the reports heard recently that the Soviet government would put up for sale an offering that would be of substantial proportions.

Teachers Form Union

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 22. — A number of the high school teachers here have organized a union. This is the 200th teachers' union to affiliate with the American Federation of Teachers, which in turn is connected with the American Federation of Labor.

DRAMA

Garrick Players Plan Three Plays for Spring Program

A spring program of three new plays is planned by the Garrick Players at the Garrick Theatre, by Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis, whose current production of "The Taming of the Shrew" in modern dress is meeting with success.
 The first offering will be "Twelve Thousand" translated from the German of Bruno Frank by William A. Drake. This play is laid in a Saxon duchy during the days of the American revolution. George Jean Nathan has written a foreword to the play being published shortly by Alfred A. Knopf. Mr. Sydney and Miss Ellis will play the leading roles.
 The Garrick Players will follow this with two plays to be chosen from "Denbigh" by Theresa Helburn, "The Father" by August Strindberg, "Robert and Marianne," by Paul Gerdald. The comedy by Miss Helburn, executive director of the Theatre Guild, was tried out in the fall.

GIRL ORCHESTRA HEADS JEFFERSON THEATRE BILL

Beginning today and continuing Friday, Saturday and Sunday the Jefferson Theatre on Fourteenth Street will have as special headliner of their vaudeville a group of twenty girls, "The Ingenues," an orchestra feature formerly with the Ziegfeld Follies. Others on the bill include the Briants and Summers and Hunt. On the screen will be seen W. C. Field's new starring vehicle "Two Flaming Youts." Chester Conklin is co-featured with Fields in the picture.

Teachers Form Union

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 22. — A number of the high school teachers here have organized a union. This is the 200th teachers' union to affiliate with the American Federation of Teachers, which in turn is connected with the American Federation of Labor.

ROMNEY BRENT



Gives an excellent performance as the younger Gobbo in the George Arliss production of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Broadhurst Theatre.

LABOR ATTORNEY FOR BETTER LAW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A. J. Groesbeck, former governor of Michigan and now counsel for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, appears here before the senate judiciary committee which is conducting hearings on the proposed Shipstead anti-injunction bill.
 Groesbeck, to the surprise of many, expressed the opinion that the bill which has the support of organized labor would not accomplish what is intended by it. Groesbeck urged instead that labor should be exempted from all injunction processes. He suggested an amendment to the Clayton act which would specifically exempt labor from its provisions.
 Motive Suggested.
 It has been suggested that Groesbeck is seeking higher political office and therefore takes an "advanced" position on the issue.
 He is affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, which in turn is connected with the American Federation of Labor.

AMUSEMENTS

Winter Garden Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
 WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION!
 Artists & Models

WENTROP AMES presents JOH. GALSWORTHY'S ESCAPE WITH LESLIE HOWARD BOOTH Thea. W. 152 St. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Broadhurst Th. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
 GEORGE ARLISS IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

DRACULA Fulton 11 way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30 "BETTER THAN THE BAT"

ERLANGER'S Th. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
 THE MERRY MALONES with GEORGE M. COHAN

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of E'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30
 "The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veller, with Ann Harding-Rex Cherryman

Charles Rogers will play the leading role in Marian Nixon's next picture for Universal, "The Cream of the Earth." This is an adaptation of Percy Marks' story of the same name.

Hudson Theatre, West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
 THE NEW COLORED FAIR
 WHISPERING FRIENDS

The Theatre Guild presents Eugene O'Neill's Strange Interlude Jobs Golden Thea. 16th, E. of B'way Evenings Only at 8:30.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Marco Millions Guild Th. W. 52d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Extra Matinee Wednesday Feb. 27. "The Doctor's Dilemma"

REPUBLIC Th. W. 42d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:40

THE JEFFERSON THEATRE 15th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30

19 Girls—Direct from Ziegfeld Follies McLaughlin & Evans—Summers & Hunt W. C. Fields & Chester Conklin in "Two Flaming Youts."

MUSIC AND CONCERTS AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY 161 W. 7th St. SEASON, SUNG IN ENGLISH GUILD THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. 54th W. of B'way. PHONE COL. 1140. Mon. Eve. Caruso. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Evs. Sat. Mat. Harika. Wed. Mat. Faust.

Monthly Membership Meeting of the UNITED WORKERS COOPERATIVE ASS'N Friday, Feb. 24th, 8.30 P. M. at HUNTS POINT PALACE 163rd St. and Hunts Point Road Every member should attend this meeting.

SUNDAY FEB. 26 2 P. M. CENTRAL Opera House Tickets 50c.

COOPERATIVE CELEBRATION of the Completion of the Second Block Houses of the United Workers Cooperative Ass'n Spectacular Strike Scene Machine Dance Mass Demonstrations Mass Singing Mass Declarations Mass Singing Coop. Section of the Freiheit Singing Society Coop. Section of the Freiheit Dramatic Studio under the direction of Jacob Schaefer and Jacob Mestel

The shooting's all over now. SEE in all seriousness, but with laughter, music, song and dance, the New Playwrights present at their theatre, 40 Commerce Street (phone Walker 5851) Michael Gold's New Play Hoboken Blues For all performances, a 10% reduction will be given on all tickets purchased from the local Daily Worker Office 108 East 14th Street. Phone Stuyvesant 684.

SUBWAY WORKERS STRIKE IN N. Y. LOOMING AGAIN

Workers Are Watched By Companies' Spies

The threat of a subway strike—but a threat only—was definitely foreshadowed at a mass meeting of traction workers held at Harlem Casino, 100 W. 116th St. A resolution was adopted giving to the executive committee of the Amalgamated local union the full power to act in the present situation as it sees fit.

This will mean a repetition, it is believed, of the series of half-hearted threats to call a strike which the officials of the Amalgamated expect to use for their bargaining power over the company.

About one hundred traction workers forced their way through an equal number of company "beakies" who lined the entrances to the hall. Considerable oratory was on tap as usual. The chief subject was the "great victory" won as a result of the denial of the application by the Interborough for an injunction against the union.

No plans were announced as to the organization campaign beyond the statement that "we will line up the whole line."

Attorneys representing the city and the Interborough yesterday argued before Supreme Court Justice Bondy the question of the restraining order recently issued by Justice Winslow against the city. Decision will be handed down shortly, it was announced. It is believed that the Interborough will be able to win its case for the seven cent fare unless a mass protest of the workers of the city restrains the move.

U. S. Agents Tap Wires

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The validity of evidence obtained by wire-tapping on the part of prohibition agents is being contested before the U. S. Supreme Court. Three cases from Seattle, Wash., are being appealed.

No Breadlines in U.S.S.R., Says Dreiser Upon Return

"Nowhere in Russia are there breadlines and the government sees to it that there is food, shelter and clothing for every worker," declared Theodore Dreiser, famous American novelist, on his return to New York from a European trip of more than 3 months, of which eleven weeks were spent in the Soviet Union as the guest of the Workers' International Relief, 1 Union Square.

Expressing great enthusiasm for the Soviet system as one which is maintained in the interests of all the "citizens of the country," Dreiser said he was unable to understand why there should be such widespread unemployment in the United States. "This is the richest country in the world and yet there are people here who have so little to eat that they are forced to depend on breadlines. In Russia, on the other hand, a country much poorer than the United States, there is no serious unemployment and no poverty. The government, which is destroying conceptions of private property, is also destroying the conception that the good things of life belong only to the rich."

Dreiser also commented on the Soviet institutions, which he had observed closely in the various sections of the country that he visited. "The uncontrolled grafting that we have in this country is unknown in Russia," he said, "and as far as I'm concerned, I prefer the Russian system." He also expressed approval of state-owned art collections such as prevail in the Soviet Union.

"Art treasures belong where everybody can have the benefit of them and not in private collections, and I think it is better to have the government control them."

Before he left for the Soviet Union last October, Dreiser declared that "every nation has a right to move away from misery. If that is what Russia is doing, I am for it, and I don't give a damn what methods it uses." That he had not been disappointed and that the Soviet government is actually working in the interests of the masses of the people was evident from his remarks yesterday. "The principles of Communism, as exemplified in the Soviet system, are going to influence materially the social and economic life of the entire world," Dreiser said.

Met Soviet Leaders.

During his stay in Russia Dreiser was everywhere treated with the utmost consideration as one of the greatest of American novelists and the guest of the Workers' International Relief. He was in Moscow during the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution, and subsequently visited various parts of the country, two secretaries being placed at his disposal. He met most of the Soviet leaders, all of whom discussed freely the social and cultural conditions in the Soviet Union. He is at present at work on a book on prominent international personalities, and declared that when this was completed, he would probably write a book on Soviet Russia.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

Officials "Disassociated" B. S. & A. U. Member Shows

POWERS AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES—INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

PASSAIC CLOAK SHOP ON STRIKE

Active Cloakmakers to Meet Tomorrow

A strike has been declared against the Main Cloak Company, of Passaic, N. J., by the New York Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers Union. The strike was called when the employers suddenly decided to force their workers to register with the dual union established by the right wing. When the forty workers employed there refused to comply with the bosses' orders they were all locked out.

A large attendance is expected by officials of the Joint Board at the meeting of active members which they have called for tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Webster Hall. Officials of the Joint Board will attend and give reports of the union situation.

Police Head Acquited In Murder of Editor

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Sernus A. Lengel, former police chief of Canton, was yesterday acquitted of the murder of Don R. Mellett, a newspaper editor here, who was slain in July, 1926 after having attacked the corruption in the city government here. Floyd Streitenberger, a former Canton police detective who had testified against Lengel in his first trial, refused last Thursday to testify, thus causing the collapse of the state's case against Lengel. Streitenberger, Patrick McDermott, said to have been the actual killer, and Ben Rudner, who paid for the commission of the crime, are all serving life sentences in the state prison.

By B. S. & A. U. MEMBER.

Officials of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union went the limit at the membership meeting, Monday night, February 20, in "disassociating" themselves from the rank and file membership. Outside the meeting hall, at 3 West 16th St., members of the executive committee were doing some heavy "associating" with cops to keep out 24 members of the union who had been arbitrarily expelled from the union by them. The reason given was that "they are Communists or Communist sympathizers."

Active Members.

Several of the expelled members said they were not Communists. It is true, they said, that they had been among the most active union members and believed their expulsion was due to this fact. They had also been among those who had voted to strike at the last membership meeting, January 16, to reinstate one of their fellow-members, Harry Rubin, who had been fired, or "disassociated" from the Amalgamated Bank. One of the girls, Jean Wolfson, of 527 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, stated she had lost her job at Altman's because of her union activities and had been unable to get work since.

No Discussion.

While strong-arm methods were being used outside the meeting, President Emerich Steinberger, chairman, did some heavy work inside. After reading the report of the executive committee, which has always been taken up seriatim, Steinberger announced there would be no discussion or voting on the report.

"If anyone does not like this ruling," he said, "they know what they can do. They can get out." This angered the members who insisted on discussion and voting on the report. Among the executive board decisions upon which Steinberger refused discussion was the expulsion of the 24 members, the lame excuses of the executive committee for not obeying the decision of the rank and file for a strike at the Amalgamated Bank to reinstate Rubin, and the formation of a new organization committee.

This committee consisted solely of the members of the executive board, headed by Geneva Marsh, vice-president. One of the members who asked what had happened to the former organization committee, which the membership had elected, and which seemed to be active and efficient, was told by Pres. Steinberger that they had all been "disassociated" from the union. He announced that anyone who asked such questions or in fact any questions relative to the executive committee's report, was a "disrupter." When the member insisted on having her question answered, he called the sergeant-at-arms to throw her out. Walter Cook, Vice-President Marsh, and other executive committee members shouted "Throw her out," but this move was blocked by the majority of the membership who threatened to leave also.

When members are expelled for their union activities; when workers at membership meetings are refused the floor to ask questions, discuss and vote on matters vital to the organization, it looks like "disassociation" all right—"disassociation" of the officials from the rank and file.

State School Opens

DAYTON, Feb. 22.—A school for carpenters' apprentices, maintained by the state and endorsed by the Carpenters' Council of this district was recently opened here with 55 apprentices enrolled. There will be half-day classes five days a week, the apprentice going to school four hours a week in the class to which he is assigned. The instructor is Charles Bratten, member of Carpenters Union, Local No. 104.

Oil Profits Rise

What is probably the largest distribution of profits ever made by any oil concern will be handed out by the Vacuum Oil Company to its investors. One hundred per cent stock dividends will be paid to "coupon-clippers." The wages of the oil workers meanwhile are at rock bottom.

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You can not do better than to buy books at
Worker's Book Shop
122 West 3rd Street, Room 101
Same address, THE DAILY WORKER and CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

CLEANERS' OPEN-AIR MEET FIZZLES

"Drive Out the Chain Stores," Slogan

A mass meeting heralded by the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union Tuesday as a joint meeting of the workers in the wholesale plants, the drivers and the owners of the retail cleaners' stores, who are all participating in a stoppage, was held in Union Square yesterday afternoon. About 200 gathered in the north end of the square and listened to their union officials at the meeting which lasted only 20 minutes.

The stoppage was called Monday morning by the Allied Council of Cleaners and Dyers, which is composed of three A. F. of L. unions. The largest of these unions has a membership of about 10,500 owners of cleaning stores. Another consists of about 1,000 workers in wholesale cleaning plants and the third has about 500 delivery drivers.

Jack Effert, head of the drivers' union, opened the meeting and introduced Alexander Marks, organizer for the A. F. of L., and several others. They all cautioned those assembled to keep on striking till they succeed in putting out of business the chain "dollar" store cleaners against whose effective competition the stoppage was called. The chairman also introduced several speakers among whom was J. Bagley of the Engineers and Firemen's Union, only to find out that they were not present at the meeting. The chairman stated that they were probably "busy elsewhere" and adjourned the meeting.

JOBLESS SEAMEN CHEER DEMANDS

Elect Delegation to Unemployed Council

Over 300 unemployed seamen and dock workers crowding every corner of the International Seamen's Club, 8 South St., Tuesday afternoon elected a committee of three from their ranks as delegates to the New York Council of the Unemployed.

The meeting, called by the New York Council of the Unemployed, was addressed by George Powers of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, John Di Santo, secretary of the New York Council for the Unemployed, and an unemployed war veteran.

BIG MINE RELIEF MEET TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO FRIDAY

Follow Meet With Tag Day in Relief Drive

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, a field relief organizer, has come directly from the coal mining camps of Pennsylvania and Ohio to speak at the mass meeting called by the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee of Chicago for Friday evening, Feb. 24, at Mirror Hall, Western and Division Sts.

Ralph Chaplin, well-known I. W. W. poet, Andrew Woloshyn, a striking miner from Pennsylvania and Arne Swaback of the Workers (Communist) Party will tell about the great struggle being waged in the coal fields to save the union. Rev. David Rhys Williams will be chairman.

Many men and women are still needed to participate in the tag day and house-to-house collection which will take place on the Saturday and Sunday following the meeting.

CHICAGO
COME! PROTEST AGAINST INJUNCTION RULE!
Hear about the great struggle of the
Pennsylvania, Ohio, Colorado Striking Miners
FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1928, 8 P. M.
MIRROR HALL, Western and Division
SPEAKERS
Mother Bloor
Andrew Woloshyn, Striking Pennsylvania Miner
Ralph Chaplin, I. W. W. Poet
Arne Swaback, Workers (Communist) Party
Rev. David Rhys Williams, Chairman
Auspices, Penn.-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Comm. of Chicago.
ADMISSION AT DOOR 10c.

Los Angeles Los Angeles
LECTURE
by
Moissaye J. Olgin
on
"Whither America"
Wednesday Evening, February 29
at the
MUSIC ART HALL, 223 So. Broadway
(The lecture will be given in English.)

Theodore Dreiser



Program for the OLGIN WEEK

in Los Angeles

CONCERT TO WELCOME M. OLGIN

The following artists will participate:

KALMAN LUBOWITZKY Famous Violinist
FREIHEIT GESANGS-VEREIN I. Weinstock, conducting
FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA A. Kanser, Asst. conductor
MISS HOERI Pianist

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, at the TRINITY AUDITORIUM
487 South Grand Ave.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 28, at the Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue, Comrade M. Olgin will speak on "Proletarian Culture."

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 29, at the Music Art Hall, 223 So. Broadway, Comrade M. Olgin will lecture in English on "Whither America."

Friday Evening, March 2, at the Co-operative Center, Comrade Olgin will speak on "The New Yiddish Literature."

Saturday Evening at the Co-operative Center
Freiheit Masquerade and Costume Ball

Sunday Evening, March 4, Co-operative Center
FAREWELL BANQUET

Tickets for all lectures \$1.00. Tickets for single lectures 50c.

Tickets are sold at the following places: Freiheit Office, 2429 Brooklyn Avenue; Co-operative Center, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue; Health Food Store, Wabash Avenue; S. Klipperman, 2328 Brooklyn Avenue and from all the comrades of the Olgin Jubilee Conference.

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Sister, Fellow-
worker
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Our Red Army

Ten years ago today, with the Red Guard of the proletarian revolution as its nucleus, began the organization of the Red Army—characterized by Lenin "the iron battalions of the proletariat."

Today is the anniversary of the Red Army's birth. What is today the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the government of workers and peasants, was only possible because the Bolshevik Party, steeled in the revolutionary struggle, realized that only the armed proletariat could assure the defense of the revolution against its enemies.

The Red Army of the proletarian revolution is not an ordinary army—it is not an armed force separate from the masses and used to hold them in subjection. It is in every sense a people's army that defends the revolution against all forces of reaction within and without their country.

On this tenth anniversary it is imperative that workers of the imperialist countries come to realize the fundamental difference between the Red Army and the armies of capitalist countries. The Red Army fights for the workers and the peasants, while the imperialist armies fight against the workers and peasants of the entire world. The former is an army of liberation from the thrall of capitalism, while the latter is maintained to perpetuate and extend the tyranny of imperialism.

It is particularly imperative that this Tenth Anniversary of the Birth of the Red Army be the beginning of an intensified drive on the part of the vanguard of the working class of the world against pacifist illusions. Those who, in the name of peace, denounce all armies, and all wars, lull the workers into a false sense of security and thereby aid the imperialist war preparations. The weasel words about a "new democratic era" wherein all questions will be settled around conference tables are efforts to disarm the workers and make them easy victims of the war-mongers, who, even on the eve of preparations for new and more bloody wars, use pacifist phrases to conceal their conspiracies.

In commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the Red Army the proletariat of the world is not paying homage to a nationalist army. The Red Army is the army of the whole working class, defending the outpost of the world proletarian revolution.

It is the duty of the working class of the whole world to support its Red Army and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics against all imperialist attempts against it. Unlike the nationalist and imperialist armies of the world, the Red Army has tremendous reserve forces in every country on the face of the earth—the class conscious proletariat of the imperialist countries and the awakened masses of the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Coal Miners Organising for Greater Struggles

The tide of militancy in the United Mine Workers is rising. More than ten and one-half months after the strike which began on April 1, 1927, and during which the coal barons and their government have piled the heaviest possible burdens upon the miners and their families, affecting all sections of the union in addition to the Pennsylvania and Ohio sections where the struggle is the most bitter and the persecution fiercest, the miners show a determination not only to continue the present struggle but to extend it and intensify it in every possible way.

The miners know now that their union is in the deepest crisis in its history, they understand its causes, they are fixing responsibility, organizing to defeat the coal barons and their government, drive out the officials who have betrayed them and build a union which can resist all attacks of its enemies.

Reports from every important district of the United Mine Workers bear out the above conclusions. The miners are on the march. The present officials have refused to lead them to victorious struggle and they are finding other leaders. The struggle itself is producing a new and militant leadership.

In Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois and in the anthracite rank and file conferences have been held. These conferences both in the number of delegates present and the fighting spirit which marked them show that the rank and file does not intend to allow President Lewis and his district machines to surrender them to the coal barons.

The Save the Union committees which have been elected by these conferences are composed of trusted rank and file militants, former district, sub-district and local union officials who either have been always in opposition to the Lewis machine or have broken with it entirely.

The program adopted by these conferences is not new with the exception that it provides for an open challenge to the Lewis machine and puts the question of the organization and maintenance of the union at all costs first on the order of business. In its other essentials the program contains those demands for which the left wing has been fighting for years. The program, with its emphasis on the organization of the non-union fields, the spreading of the strike, one national agreement for the bituminous and the anthracite, abolition of corruption in the union and a labor party, would, if adopted and applied three years ago, have prevented the present crisis and confronted the coal barons with a union embracing at least 600,000 of the 800,000 coal miners on the continent.

The rank and file of the miners are preparing for a national conference to centralize the struggle against the coal barons, their government and the Lewis machine. After ten and one-half months of terrific struggle, as developments in the anthracite indicate, ever larger forces are mobilizing to save the union, defeat the coal barons and their allies inside the union.

Important as the struggle has been still more important struggles lie close ahead. For the whole working class the battle of the miners has the deepest significance. It is hardly too much to say that the life of the labor movement hinges upon the victory of the miners. The fight must not be confined to the coal

LEWIS MUST GO!



Reactionary bureaucrats desperately struggling to keep control of the United Mine Workers' Union for the benefit of the employers resort to the murder of honest workers loyal to the union. The bureaucrats must go! Lewis and Cappelini must be kicked out! The mine workers must control the mine workers' union! Murder must stop!

By Fred Ellis

Workers Make Up Red Army, Figures Reveal

The figures below deal with the social composition of the Red Army officers, showing that more than 90 per cent of them come from peasants and workers as contrasted with the old czarist army and all the imperialist forces. The chart below shows the military expenditures for the defense of the Soviet Union as compared with the expenditures by those countries preparing to war on the Workers Republic:

Red Army Officers Come From:	Czarist Army Officers Come From:
Peasants 54%	Nobility 51%
Workers 37%	Bourgeoisie 41%
Employees 9%	Peasants 8%

Country	Soldiers Per 10,000 Population	Military Expense Per Inhabitant
Soviet Union	.41	2.87 rubles
Finland	.95	7.55 "
Roumania	.95	5.30 "
Poland	.98	11.00 "
Latvia	1.00	6.52 "
Estonia	1.26	6.90 "

Young Communists and the Red Army

"Is it not natural that the Youth predominates in our revolutionary party? We are the Party of the future, and the future belongs to the Youth. We are a Party of innovators, and the Youth always readily follows innovators. We are a Party of self-sacrificing struggle, struggle against everything that is old and decayed, and the Youth will always be the first ones to enter a struggle of self-sacrifice."
—F. ENGELS.

THE February revolution of 1917 aroused broad sections of the working youth. The young workers, the mass of them, rallied to the Bolshevik banners. In the report of the "Pravda" (May 3, 1917) on the May Day demonstration, we read: "Regiments of workers marched to the Marsovo Polye from early morning. The young factory workers constituted the vanguard. They had a platform (a motor lorry) on the field. On the platform there was a fiery young speaker. He delivered a fiery speech on the significance of May First and the futility of imperialist war. The young speakers replaced each other under stormy applause."
Struggle Commences.
A struggle was going on in the ranks of the youth beginning with the February revolution up to the October revolution. In that struggle the Bolshevik wing soon achieved the upper hand in Petrograd. The Socialist Young Workers' League, organized on August 18th, 1917, sent its greetings to Lenin who was then in hid-

ing. In Moscow, the youth organized themselves under the auspices of the Moscow Bolshevik Committee and were entirely under its leadership. We had information that young workers' organizations were organized in the Urals, in the Ukraine, Rostov, Baku, etc., and had entered the struggle under the Bolshevik banners against the nobility and the capitalists. The young workers were prepared for the revolutionary insurrection in all large industrial centres together with the other workers. Active in Red Guards. In the Red Guard detachments, they took an active part. In Petrograd, 63 young workers out of 370 working in the "Novy Piervianin" Works joined the Red Guards. In the "Novy Liessner" Works, 49 out of a total of 267 joined the Red Guards. The executive committees of the youth organizations were actively engaged in organizing Red Guard detachments. The youth played such an important role in the Red Guard detachments that Lenin said in a letter to the Central Committee before the October upheaval, in which he gives instructions re the organization of the insurrection, that it is necessary "to bring forward the staunchest elements of our fighting detachments and the working youth (Lenin's emphasis) and the best elements among the sailors, and to organize them into small sections for the occupation of the most important positions, for participation everywhere and in all most important operations."

Thus the youth was the staunchest and most progressive element in the Red Guards. The Moscow Youth League also took most serious part in the October battles. After October. After the October victory the youth continued in the service of the Red Guards in defence of the young Soviet republic. The aristocracy and the bourgeoisie did not immediately become reconciled to the loss of their land, factories, banks and their state power. With the help of British, American and French imperialism, and supported by the Mensheviks and social revolutionaries, they succeeded in all parts of Soviet Russia in organizing counter-revolutionary bands against the Soviet government. The Soviet government replied to this menace by organizing the Red Army, which grew to the extent that the danger increased, and by 1920 had 5,800,000 in its ranks. The Y. C. L. took a direct part in the organization of the Red Army and its battles by organizing mass mobilizations among the members, by means of carrying on extensive organization, by means of organizing the Soviet rear, and by means of undermining the ranks of the enemy through underground work in the enemy's rear. Mobilization. The first all-Russian mobilization of the youth took place in connection with the menace on the Eastern front (April, 1919). The Petrograd Y. C. L. organization sent 20 per cent of its members. The organizations in towns near the front sent in many cas-

es of their entire membership. At the same time those Y. C. L. members who remained in the rear learned the use of arms in order to have experience in case of another mobilization. The strenuous efforts of the Soviet republic on the Eastern front had their results. The Red forces started an offensive. The press reported that "exclusively young Communists are engaged on the northern flank of the offensive at the Eastern front. Many sections have almost one-half consisting of young Communists in their ranks." The mobilization of forces for the Eastern front enabled the Southern counter-revolutionaries under Denikin's leadership to organize and to start an offensive. The enemy reached Orel and menaced Moscow. Jointly with all toilers who exerted their efforts in the struggle, the Young Communist League took the most active part in organizing the defence. A second mobilization took place. The Orel, Tula, Voronezh, Tombov, Riazansk, and Loluzsk organizations mobilized 30 per cent of their members. Congress Acts. The Second Congress of the Y. C. L. (1918) on deciding to mobilize its membership gave clear instructions concerning the participation of the Y. C. L. organization and members in the formation of the Red Army. The most important points of that decision were: (a) that members of the Y. C. L. now in the army must show an example as staunch revolutionary fighters; (b) the Y. C. L. advances the staunchest members of the organi-

zation to official posts; (c) the Y. C. L. carries on in the army agitation and propaganda work; (d) the Y. C. L. mobilizes its girl members to the front as Red Cross nurses, etc. The second mobilization was successful, and the decision of the congress was enthusiastically carried out by the Y. C. L. organizations. The daily papers reported: "In Ekaterinburg when the delegates returned from the Second Congress and announced the mobilization, the enthusiasm of the youth was beyond description. The nuclei were anxious to get to the front. Boys and girls 14 years of age came to the Commissary of War and demanded to be sent to the front. The mobilization brought in three thousand young workers at an average age of 16 years and experienced Red Cross nurses." We read in the "Pravda" of that time the following communication: "April 25—Skopin, Riazansk Gubernia. The League is going to the front in full force. "May 1—The Tsaritsin organization left for the front in full force. "The Novgorod organization has been entirely mobilized. Reports are coming in about the mobilization in Tver, Karsk, the Ukraine, etc." The Ukrainian League mobilized 2,000 members in the autumn of 1928 in the struggle against the remnants of the Southern counter-revolutionary forces which, after Denikin's defeat, revived again under Wrangel's leadership with the purpose of drawing away some of the military forces of Soviet Russia. (To Be Continued).

Call for International Women's Day Is Issued

The International Women's Day Committee, composed of representatives of organizations of working women in New York City have issued a call for a demonstration to be held at Central Opera House on Sunday, March 4, at 2 p. m. The call is signed by the following among others: Rose Wortis, Dress-makers' Union; Ellen Dawson, Passaic Textile Workers Union; Lena Greenberg, Furriers Union; Clarina Michelson, Miners' Relief Conference; Washington Craton, Sylvia Bleeker, Millinery Workers Union; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Workers Party; Pauline Royce, Harriet Silverman, American Women's Delegation to Soviet Russia; Ella Wolfe, Workers School; Rose Baron, International Labor Defense; Marion Emerson, International Workers Aid; Ray Ragon, Women's Conference for Miners' Relief; Regina Lilienstein, United Council of Working Women; Regina Brusila, Finnish Working Women's Clubs; Helen Yeskevich, Lithuanian Women's Clubs. The text of the call follows: To the Working Women of New York City: International Women's Day on March 8 is an occasion upon which the working women of various countries meet to discuss their conditions of life and work, to formulate a program for their betterment and to demonstrate the sentiments of international friendship and solidarity that bind them to working women of other countries.

The women workers of New York should be among the first to participate in such a celebration on International Women's Day. The hundreds of thousands of women toiling in the factories, shops, stores and offices of this city should on International Women's Day take thought for themselves, and for their sisters in other countries and for their brothers of the working class struggling for a livelihood in the miserable conditions under which workers must to-day. Great Wealth, Great Poverty. New York City is the greatest center of wealth and luxury today in the world, and especially the working women of New York, are not getting enough to keep body and soul together. The great army of girls who work in offices in this city are sinking down into a terrible condition of underpayment and overwork. Little by little they strain every nerve to produce speedy work, and sacrifice their youth and strength to the great god Business. The wages of clerical workers are sinking lower and lower every year with the recruiting of tens of thousands of new workers from the schools. Helpless, defenseless, unorganized, their condition is one of towering misery. Suffering in Needle Trades. The tens of thousands of women who work in the needle trades, dress-makers, furriers, milliners and others who have put up a brave fight for

years for better conditions and trade union organization, are suffering to-day from a bitter attack of the employers. Their hard-won standards of wages and hours, the fruit of many struggles, are under the employers' fire. The bosses, taking advantage of the anarchic conditions of the industry and the internal struggle in the union, are outdoing each other in reducing wages and lengthening hours. And general unemployment makes the lot of the woman needle worker still worse, hire police clubs, injunctions, and all sentences meet her on the picket line when she goes on strike to improve her conditions. The waitresses of New York work under nerve-wrecking conditions which leave them a physical wreck in a few years. They must eke out a living with uncertain tips and work irregular hours without places of rest. Textile Victims. The women textile workers in the towns around New York have for years been the victims of a terrible system of exploitation. More and more work is forced upon them year by year, but their wages go down. More looms to run, more spindles to tend, more hours to work, low wages and unemployment, this is the lot of the woman textile worker in Passaic, Paterson and other centers. Scores of lesser industries in and around New York use up the strength and vitality of working women, overwork them and pay them starvation wages,—box-making, cigarette factories, flower and feather shops, brush factories, candy factories, knitting mills. The great department stores of New York: Macy's, Altman's, Gimbel's, Wanamaker's, employ tens of thousands of women under the worst conditions—not even a living wage. Unhealthy conditions of work, standing all day long, unpaid overtime, petty fines and tyrannies, make the

life of the department store worker unbearable. High Rents. High rents prevent the woman worker from having a real home. The high cost of clothing eats a hole in her tiny income until there is little left for food, and the subway rush adds two hours to the working day and ruins her health and nerves! The condition of women wage earners in New York is a terrible one in which they are hardly organized to fight the employers, the landlords and the traction interests. And the working woman in the home! Often she works in the shop as well and has the problem of household and motherhood as well as the shop. Or she tries to add to the family income with the slavery of home work. She struggles to make ends meet and find food, clothing and shelter for her little ones in the face of low wages, high rents, strikes and unemployment. Her husband's struggle in the shop is her struggle, and she takes her place by his side on the picket line. Her own struggle as a housewife against the high cost of living, against bad housing and bad school conditions, she carries on thru her own organizations, thru housewives' councils, mothers leagues, working women's clubs. The working woman in the home must organize and join in the labor struggle today as well as the woman in the shop. Here in New York there are, too, those other women, the wives of Wall Street, who spend a million dollars for a pearl necklace while their sisters slave, who while away their time at Palm Beach and Newport, whose husbands are the bankers of America—stretching out greedy hands today over the whole world trying to dominate all other countries by the power of their gold—Mexico, Nicaragua, China, which are fighting for their independence are the victims of their gunboats and airplanes. These business men of Wall Street,

these "leading citizens" are today preparing a new and more terrible war than humanity has ever known. And they are today preparing to attack Soviet Russia because the Russian workers have taken over the government and the industries and are building a new cooperative society free from the domination of Wall Street. These parasites of Wall Street, men and women, are a danger to the working class and to the women and children who are being drawn into the new war. The working women of New York in the workshop and in the home must stand together with all other working women of America from New York to San Francisco to protect themselves and their children against the danger of war. On International Women's Day they must send a greeting to the working women of all other countries who like themselves are toiling and suffering, bearing their feeling of friendship and comradeship, and their determination to join with them in the labor struggle against the exploiters in all countries. They must stand with the working women of Soviet Russia who are toiling in the factories and on the farm to build a better society for themselves and their children. The women workers must organize to fight the exploitation of the employers, the landlord and the traction interests, to protect herself and her brother worker against injunctions, anti-labor laws and police clubs, to fight the international war-traitors of Wall Street and its armies and navies. Women workers must demand: Better working and living conditions. Work or wages for unemployed working women. Workers' Insurance, including motherhood insurance. Better homes and better schools. Abolition of child labor! Down with war and the preparation for war!

mining industry but be broadened to include all the forces of the working class. It is the task of our party to engage in this struggle as a decisive force drawing together all sections of the working class into a proletarian army forming the base of the militant mass labor movement which must be built. The miners are on the march and decisive battles are certain.