

JAILED PICKETS SEND MONEY TO DAILY WORKER

The workers of this country, carrying on important struggles directly for living conditions, are at the same time conducting the present drive to save the Daily Worker, the chief organ of their struggles, the revolutionary working class paper upon which they depend for militant guidance in ALL their struggles.

The present drive, therefore, is a very interesting and important POLITICAL event. The news of the campaign to save the Daily Worker is STRIKE NEWS, for the Daily Worker, as the central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, is the principal press LEADER OF EVERY STRIKE, EVERY ORGANIZATION DRIVE of our class.

Yesterday 18 workers were in jail in New York for picketing in the great strike of the dress shops which is growing to involve 35,000 workers. These 18 pickets in

jail were naturally thinking about what? About the strike. Sitting in prison, considering the best ways and means of winning the big struggle—THEIR THOUGHTS CENTERED UPON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE DAILY WORKER WILL SURVIVE. This was logical. The merest suggestion of the loss of our only daily working class paper in the English language fills any intelligent worker with dread. These 18 working class prisoners, therefore, took out of their pockets all the money they had. Each kept five cents as car-fare to use when released. The rest of the money amounted to \$18.11. Of this \$9.11 was sent from the jail to the Daily Worker, and the other \$9.00 to the Daily Freiheit, Jewish language organ of our Party.

Another interesting thing: Section One of the Workers (Communist) Party of the New York District found

that it had already completed its quota of \$900 which it had promised to raise for the Daily Worker. The quota was exceeded by \$38. But the Section Executive Committee was not satisfied and decided to DOUBLE the quota, to raise ANOTHER \$900.

This is the spirit of the Workers (Communist) Party—the vanguard of the working class, the LEADER of all its struggles. The Daily Worker is the VOICE of our revolutionary Party, its central organ, without which it would be severely crippled in its primary necessity of speaking to the working class in the native language of the country EVERY DAY.

Comrades! Only if the workers respond in this spirit will the Daily Worker, the only revolutionary daily paper in the English language in the world, be able to survive. It is threatened with death. The quickest

and biggest possible response is necessary to save it.

Fraternally,
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Sends Funds QUICK to The Daily Worker,
26-28 Union Square, New York.

P. S. Yesterday's receipts of donations were:

Sunday, Jan. 27	\$ 12.00
Monday	134.50
Tuesday	645.66
Wednesday	565.50
Thursday	539.91
Friday	578.85
Saturday and Sunday	624.21
Monday	741.46
Tuesday	722.66
Wednesday	718.50
Thursday (yesterday)	859.48
Total to last night	6142.73

(In yesterday's Daily Worker the total collected on Wednesday was given as \$817.50. This was an error. The correct total for Wednesday was \$718.50.—Editor.)

BIG DRESSMAKERS STRIKE SPREADS; 15,000 NOW OUT

BRITISH TROOPS FIRING ON MILL STRIKERS AGAIN

Officials Admit Death List in Bombay 34, Probably Larger

Hills Fail to Re-open Government Still Tries to Start Faith War

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.—The textile strike continues, and workers energetically defending themselves against armed bands of imbecile (Pathan) strikebreakers. The mills re-opened this morning, closed again.

Two companies of infantry and a battery of artillery are held here to enforce the company of infantry which is marching through the ring class quarters of the city, on every crowd that assembles. The death list is very large, the authorities admitting 34 dead and admitting that five were wounded. The official figures on dead and wounded are considered a deliberate underestimate.

The native and British mill-owners and the city government authorities are loudly clamoring for soldiers. A regiment is on way from Deolali. Declaration martial law is very possible in near future.

Four native police and Deputy Inspector of Police Priestly have been arrested within the last few days. They intervened on the side of gang of armed strikebreakers fighting with 2,000 Hindu mill-workers.

Troops Fire Twice. This morning troops twice fired on workers assembled in the region of the Bhandy Bazaar. A band of Pathan strikebreakers, armed with knives, charged into the crowd and killed a number of Hindus. Fighting took place in Byculla district and around the Zgon district.

Special Member Meet Tomorrow Afternoon. A special membership meeting of Sections 2 and 3 of the Workers (Communist) Party, District One, will be held tomorrow afternoon, 2 o'clock, in Irving Plaza, Irving 1, and 15th St. Because of the extreme importance of this meeting, a roll call of all members present will be taken. William Weinstein will report for the district.

EMERGENCY FUND

- J. D. City \$ 300.00
- Collected by: Sokolov, Phila., Pa.—Betsy W. Paul \$25.00, Unit 3C, \$35.00; Factory Dist. Nucleus, \$14; Unit 3B—Olken \$5; Bail, \$3; Winkler, \$2; Sherman, \$1; R. Plotnick, \$2; Kurcheff, \$1; J. Lyman, \$10; L. Goncharoff, \$1; L. Goren, \$2; Total \$18; Matzeis, \$1; Charlotte Jones, \$1; Coverman, \$2; Grossenbacher, \$1; Soares, \$1; Cornfield, \$1; A. Sokolov, \$1. Total..... \$ 100.00
- Rochester Section, (N.Y.) .. \$ 37.50
- Contributed by 17 students and other members of the community, Katonah, N. Y. \$30.63
- Peter Firemen, Trenton, N. J. 30.00
- Finnish Workers Club, Chicago 25.00
- A. L. D. L. D. 2nd Dist., Yonkers, N. Y. 20.00
- Collected by A. Gudzis, Schenectady, N. Y. Workers Party and Finnish Workers Club, Richard Yonush, \$1; Anthony Kasper, \$1; John Bozvary, \$1 18.00
- Collected by M. Kanger, Unit 3, Sec. 7, City—B. Adelsberg, \$3; Rachel 110; A. Matsen, \$1; R. Holoff, \$1; Haines, \$1; D. Kanfer, \$1; H. Besner, 25c 17.25
- Branch 2, Sec. 8, Brooklyn .. 16.00
- Collected by Rose Cohen, Cleveland, Ohio—Gustave Eke, \$2; Pauline Eke, \$2; Paul Eke, \$1; Lillian Eke, \$1; Gustave Eke, Jr., \$1; Carl Eke, \$1; Bertha Eke, \$1; J. Racheff, \$5; and J. Ferici, \$1 15.00
- Four Coney Island Sympathizers, Brooklyn, N. Y. 13.00
- "Forward" Club of Clifton Heights No. 71 of United Ukraine Toilers Org., Inc., Clifton Heights, Pa. 12.25
- 4E, 2T, City 12.00
- Collected by Dominic Prospero, Duncanwood, Ohio—S. Grunolakis, \$1; C. Bunford, \$1; M. Ujhary, \$1; M. Bowen, \$1; J. Ori, \$1; J. Kish, \$2; Jos. Farkas, \$1; S. Sipich, \$1; O. Krugovick, \$1; Pete Basich, \$1; C. Prospero, \$1 11.00
- Factory Nucleus 1, Sec. 9, Long Island, N. Y. 11.00
- Street Nucleus 2, Dist. 8, Hegeville, Ill.—\$5; J. Woronko \$1; G. Fesenko, \$1; B. Molenda, 60c; F. Kot, 60c; F. Kravetz, 50c; J. Szanflita, 50c; A. Psczolkowski, 50c; W. Pasterczyk, 50c 10.05
- Finch Club, New Rochelle Drug League Ass'n City .. 10.00
- Nucleus 1, Toledo, Ohio, .. 10.00
- Progressive Group Cleaners and Dyers, City, Collected by M. Hellerstein 10.00
- Discussion Group, Astoria, L. Island, N. Y. 10.50
- International Br. 1, 3E, City Custom Shoe Workers of New York 10.00
- 1F, 3C, City 6.00
- Collected by Edythe Cohen, Phila., Pa., Fanny and May, 30c; Nettie Caruso, \$1; Dora and Sara and Ray, 30c; Miriam and Faye, 75c; O'Connor, 50c; Anna and Millie, 50c; Sadie and Nellie, 75c; Esther and Ida, 50c; Fanny and Lillian 45c; Flora Osterman, 45c 5.50

HILLMAN PLANS NEW TREACHERY WITH BOSS AID

To Start "Check-off" System to Tighten Grip on Workers

Bureaucrats Quarrel Employer Allowed to Make Scab Garments

The Hillman machine of corruption and treachery in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is preparing to blaze new trails of betrayal. Not content with foisting piece-work on the workers, subjecting them to the most inhuman sweatshop conditions and carrying on a ruthless terror campaign against all progressive, the Hillman bureaucracy is now preparing to institute the "check-off." This is a plan by which the bosses very kindly deduct the union dues from the wages of the workers and turn them over to the union officials.

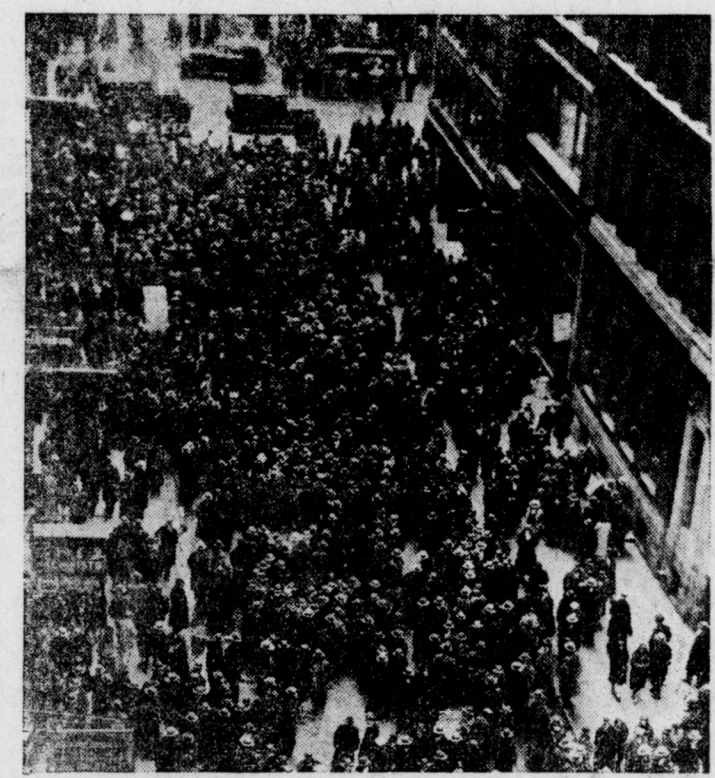
"The check-off" has been the infamous device used by the corrupt officials of the United Mine Workers to keep their pockets well lined while the workers were starving. By making the bosses their dues collectors—which the bosses are only too willing to do in view of the many favors received—Hillman and his flunkies aim to tighten their grip on the men's garment workers and to fatten their already overflowing treasury still more.

The meeting of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated, at which this plan was to have been proposed, has been postponed because of the squabbles among the little czars of the Hillman machine. These squabbles have been intensified since the resignation of Hillman's chief terrorist, Abraham Beckerman, as manager of the New York Joint Board.

Meanwhile it has become known that Charles Jaffe, president of the bosses' association, has been granted the infamous secret supplementary agreement with the right of hiring and firing as suits him best. And, as an additional favor, he will be allowed to send out his vests to be made up in scab shops for a period of six months.

Needle Trades Strike to Be Aided by W.I.R. Costume Ball Feb. 15. The general strike of the new industrial needle trades union sounds the call to militant workers of all trades to rally to their support. Local New York Workers' International Relief, responds to the situation with an appeal to workers to buy tickets for the Workers' and Farmers' Costume Ball arranged for Friday, Feb. 15, at the Pythian Temple, 70th St., east of Broadway, for the benefit of the needle trades strikers.

Over 15,000 Walk Out On Strike!



Part of the huge crowd of strikers fighting under the leadership of the new Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union for abolition of the sweatshops and establishment of union conditions. These workers are mass picketing on 36th St., between Seventh and Eighth Ave., New York.

Young Workers League in Statement on Dress Strike

The dressmakers' strike, which was called Wednesday by the new National Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is of tremendous importance to the entire working class. It marks a new stage in the struggle of the workers in New York City and in the country generally. The strike, called to abolish the sweatshop system, for the establishment of the Industrial Union and its recognition by the bosses, for the organization of the unorganized, for the 40-hour week and against the speed-up conditions, has been answered with a mighty wave of enthusiasm by the workers and young workers in the dress trade.

The dressmakers' strike is the first to be led by the new militant union. The strike will be bitterly fought with all their strength and power by the bosses, the yellow socialist company union, the police, the courts and the whole government. On one side stand the class-conscious, militant, left-wing workers; on the other, the one solid front of the capitalist class and its agencies. The union is faced with great difficulties; but those difficulties can be overcome by a united and decisive rallying of all the workers in the needle trades. In that sense, the question of mobilizing and organizing the young needle trades workers is of most outstanding importance and is one of the most immediate tasks of the union in this struggle.

The Young Workers (Communist) League endorses and supports the demands of the union in the strike and especially the youth demands put forward by the youth section of the union. These youth demands (Continued on Page Two)

MASS PICKETING STARTS AS MANY ADDITIONAL WORKERS SWELL RANKS OF STRIKERS

70 More Shops Join Walkout; Police Beat Workers, Arrest 79

Bosses, Scab International Officials Dazed by Strike's Strength

The second day of the big dressmakers' strike found the tie-up of the New York market even more complete than on Wednesday. With mass picketing starting at 7 yesterday morning, thousands of additional workers came out on strike, swelling the ranks of those who walked out the first day to 15,000, according to estimates of officials of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union which is leading the strike.

Picketing was marked by a militancy and fervor such as have not been seen in New York City since the great cloakmakers' strike of 1926. Workers who have watched during the last two years all the gains won in two decades of hard struggle destroyed by the corrupt officialdom of the International company union came on the picket-lines with new enthusiasm and a determination to continue picketing their shops until all their demands are won.

From 60 to 70 additional shops came out yesterday extending the paralysis of the dress market at the peak of the season. Some of the shops that came out have been open-shops for the past 25 years. Many other shops have struck whose workers have been nominally registered with the scab International. The workers in these shops, who were forced into registering with the company union, are now determined to win real union conditions for themselves.

The police, who already showed their true colors on the first day of the strike, were busy yesterday. Many workers were beaten and abused and 65 were arrested at the mass picketing in the morning and 14 at the general picketing in the afternoon. Of those arrested in the morning, 63 were dismissed when they appeared before Magistrate Adolph Stern in Jefferson Market Court, one, Bertha Lerner, was fined \$2, and one, Louis Nelson, chose to serve a day in jail instead of paying a \$5 fine. Nelson had also been beaten up. The charge against all the workers was disorderly conduct.

The 14 arrested in the afternoon were released on bail for a hearing this morning. Bosses, Scab Officials Dazed. Employers everywhere expressed astonishment and consternation at the success of the strike. Many of them called up the new industrial union or rushed over personally, pleading for immediate settlement. A total of about 250 have so far asked for settlement. But the union is following a no compromise policy. All the demands of the workers—the 40-hour week, the minimum wage scales, the right to the job, no piece-work and the other de-

mands—must be granted before a shop will be settled.

The "socialist" officials of the yellow international, despite their lying, boastful and at times idiotic statements to the capitalist press, were equally frantic. Schlesinger, chief agent for the employers, issued statements that only 1,200 workers had struck, involving a handful of shops, and that the workers who had packed five halls the first day of the strike were in reality furriers, cloakmakers and "Communist sympathizers." The yellow Forward went even further in its lies.

Schlesinger and his lieutenants were also busy all day trying to corral scabs for the bosses, but meeting with little success, since there are few dressmakers affiliated with the scab international and most of these had joined the strike.

The shop chairmen are being drawn into the strike more and more. Successful meetings of the shop chairmen were held yesterday at the various halls and today at 2 p. m. they will all meet at Webster Hall.

Strike Effective in Brownsville. In Brownsville the strike has been equally effective. Hundreds of additional workers came out yesterday, many of the shops being composed exclusively of Italian workers. A meeting of all the striking dressmakers in Brownsville will be held at 1 o'clock today at the strike hall, 154 Watkins St.

Conspicuous in all the picket lines have been the Negro workers, who for the first time are striking with real spirit, since never until now has there been a union whose aim is to unite all the workers of the needle industry, regardless of race, color or nationality, in a fight against their common enemies.

Important Meeting of Daily Worker Agents in Center Tomorrow. An important meeting of section and unit Daily Worker agents will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Workers Center. It is of the utmost importance that all Daily Worker agents be present without fail.

THOUSANDS THROG TO STRIKE MEETINGS TO PLEDGE SOLIDARITY AND SIGN UP TO FIGHT



Photo to left shows dressmakers in Webster Hall signing strike agreement. Center picture shows part of great crowd, voting by



show of hands to conduct the strike to a victorious conclusion, and pledging solidarity until the low wages, open shop, sweatshop condi-



tions are abolished in New York. Photo to right is part of platform at Webster Hall, with President Louis Hyman, at right, addressing

meeting. The others standing are, Left to right, Phil Goodman, Charles Zimmerman, and Ben Gold.

Sozzi Memorial Meeting Sunday Will Denounce Murders of Fascists, Imperialists

T. U. E. L. CALLS ON ALL WORKERS TO HELP STRIKE

Reactionaries and City Police, for Bosses

The following statement was issued on the first day of the dressmakers needle trades strike in New York by the national office of the Trade Union Educational League:

Support Dressmakers' Strike.

The Trade Union Educational League, American section of the Red International of Labor Unions, calls upon all workers to energetically support the general strike of the New York dressmakers.

These workers, under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, are entering a struggle to break down sweatshop conditions existing in the industry and to build and compel the bosses to recognize their new union. They are valiant fighters and must receive the support of every militant worker.

Conditions Worse.

The conditions of the workers in the industry have been steadily worsened as a result of the open betrayals and class-collaboration policies of the socialist leaders of the old needle trades unions. These treacherous leaders have permitted and by their policies aided the extension of the jobber-contracting evil and the resulting unbearable sweatshop conditions. The workers, under the leadership of the left wing, have fought for years against these conditions and to defeat the reactionary anti-labor policies of the socialist bureaucracy. This reactionary leadership, as servile agents of the bosses, has directed its entire attention to defeating the militant left wing, ruthlessly destroying the organizations of the needle trades workers. Today those old unions openly serve the interests of the bosses and not the interests of the masses of workers in the industry.

Fight Sweatshops.

In this strike the dressmakers, under left-wing leadership, are struggling to unionize the industry; to do away with the sweatshop conditions which the socialist bureaucracy (Schlesinger, Sigman & Co.) aided the bosses so energetically in establishing; and to put into force the program of the new union. This means the establishment in the industry of the 40-hour, 5-day week and abolition of piece-work, with a minimum wage scale that would guarantee decent living conditions and 40-week yearly time; union control of jobbers and manufacturers and limitation of contractors, with the object of their eventual elimination so that the real bosses in the industry shall be made responsible for the conditions of the workers with no possibility of wholesale discharges; elimination of the sweatshops; unemployment insurance, paid by the bosses and administered by the workers; and the protection of the youth and women in the industry.

Class Against Class.

The realization of these demands is essential for the workers in the industry and must be continuously fought for—class against class—until they are completely won. The bosses will resist the granting of these demands until the last ditch. They will mobilize every force at their command to prevent the militant dressmakers from securing even the slightest improvement in their now unbearable conditions. In their efforts to defeat the strikers a united front of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, the corrupt leadership of the old company-unionized needle trades unions, the Jewish Daily Forward, the socialist party, Tammany Hall, the courts and the police. Each in their own way will aid the bosses in their attempt to defeat this strike, as they have done in every past struggle of the workers. The alliance between the bosses and their agents, the Schlesinger union officials, as well as the cap-

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Office Workers.

The Office Workers' Union has arranged a dance for Washington's birthday eve, Feb. 21, at Webster Manor. Sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any affair for that evening.

Women Theatre Party.

A good opportunity for Jewish workers to see the regular week-end play in the Schwartz Art Theatre on 44th St. and 4th Ave., this evening, at reduced prices if tickets are gotten in advance. The full price will be charged on the day of the performance. Tickets in advance may be gotten at the central office of the United Council of Working Women, 80 E. 11th St., Room 533, or phone Stuyvesant 0576.

Metro Workers Soccer League.

The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball on February 23 at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St., basement. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting dates.

Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The Workers Laboratory Theatre meets every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m., at 334 E. 15th St.

German Speaking Comrades.

German speaking comrades are wanted to participate in building a mass chorus. Applicants are welcome every Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 242 E. 84th St., Room 18-Uthmann Singing Society.

Millinery Theatre Party.

The Millinery Workers Union, 43rd St. Club will hold its second annual ball at Vasa Castle Hall, 149th St. and Walton Ave. tomorrow, All Labor Sport comrades and all others are invited. Two good jazz bands will supply the music. All welcome.

International Labor Defense Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place March 6, 7, 8, and 9, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Freiheit Chorus Annual Ball.

The annual ball of the Freiheit Singing Society will take place Friday, Feb. 22, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Armenian Fraction Ball.

A ball will be given by the Armenian fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Armenian branch of the International Labor Defense for the benefit of the Armenian Communist paper and the Armenian textile strikers tomorrow evening at 221 E. 27th St.

Free Spanish Courses.

Spanish lessons are being given free of charge at the Spanish Workers Center, 65 W. 113th St., every Monday.

Italian Courts and Police.

The efforts of the reactionary socialist leadership to serve the bosses now take the form of various "peace maneuvers," "unity proposals," etc., in order to create illusions among the workers and thereby demoralizing them. Your only answer to this must be "unity of the workers in the shops against all enemies, the bosses and their agents. They will then come out more openly for the bosses and resort to gangster attacks against the striking workers. The left wing leadership must not underestimate the strikebreaking role of these reactionary right wing elements, but from the beginning must expose their maneuvers and on the basis of their activity in behalf of the bosses in the strike, decisively struggle to win the masses of workers away from them and for the new union. This can be accomplished by carrying the full economic program of the new union to the great masses of the needle trades workers and drawing them militantly into the fight for these demands. Only by the most militant struggle against these betrayers of the labor movement and with the support of all left wing working class organizations and left wing workers can the needle trades workers win their demands.

All Must Aid.

The dressmakers must not be left to fight alone. The forces which the bosses can mobilize are tremendous, but with the support of the entire left wing in the trade union movement, the bosses can be defeated; the conditions of the workers improved, and the new union established. The Trade Union Educational League calls up on the workers in all industries to give financial and moral aid to the strike. Immediate steps should be taken in every locality to set up committees to support the struggle of the needle workers. Preparations should be made to fully support a long, hard struggle, if necessary. The entire left-wing movement must exert every effort to win the strike and build the new union. Support the dressmakers' strike! Fight against the socialist betrayals! Destroy sweatshop conditions in the needle trades industry! Build the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union! NATIONAL COMMITTEE T.U.E.L.

Yiddish Art Theatre

14th St. and Union Sq., Tel. STU. 0523 MAURICE SCHWARTZ, Director Announces Friday, Saturday & Sunday Eve. and Saturday and Sunday Mat. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S 'OTHELLO' Directed by Boris Glagolich English Synopsis Supplied

Ragazin Speaks.

Ray Ragazin will speak at the Followers of the Trail Club educational meeting, Irving Plaza, tonight, on "International Current Events."

Chop Suey Party.

The Young Workers' Club will have a chop suey party Thursday evening, Feb. 14, 7 p. m. Oriental restaurant, 4 Fall St. Proceeds for organization activities.

George Pershing Talks.

George Pershing, National Field Organizer of the United States League, All-America, Anti-Imperialist League, will speak on "Militarism From the Inside," under the auspices of the Columbia Social Problems Club, 515 15th St. and Broadway.

Biedenkapp Speaks.

Fred Biedenkapp will speak on "Conspiracies in the U. S." at the Bronx Workers Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Sunday, 8 p. m. Discussion.

Rosa Luxemburg Girls Sports Club.

The Rosa Luxemburg Girls Sports Club will hold an affair in memorial of Rosa Luxemburg at the Bronx Workers Center, 133 Wilkins Ave., Feb. 16. Everybody welcome.

Membership Meet., Y.W.S.C.C.

A special membership meeting of the Young Workers Social Club will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn. Club report will be given.

Third Anniversary, Y.W.S.C.C.

The Young Workers Social Club will celebrate its third anniversary with a banquet and dance tomorrow evening at headquarters, 118 Bristol St., near Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. All workers welcome.

Laundry Workers Give Show.

The Laundry Workers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League has taken the entire theatre for the show of "Singing Jailbirds," performance tonight. All workers are welcome to see the show. Tickets will be sold at the theatre box office, and also by members of the T. U. E. L., Laundry Workers Section.

Painters, Carpenters, Chauffeur Wanted.

Painters, carpenters and a chauffeur are wanted to do volunteer work for the Workers International Relief. See Louis A. Baum, 1 Union Square.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.

"Franz Schubert" will be the subject of a talk by Nathan Alterman on Friday, Feb. 15, at Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. The orchestra will illustrate the talk with excerpts from Schubert's work.

Workers International Relief Ball.

A Workers and Farmers Costume Ball, under the auspices of Local New York, Workers International Relief, will be given at Pythian Temple, 70th St., East of Broadway, Friday, Feb. 15, 8:30 p. m.

Window Cleaners Union Ball.

The Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local 11 will hold a ball to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the local Monday evening, Manhattan Lyceum, 66th E. 4th St.

Minor Will Appear at "Othello" Benefit for Working Women

Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, will appear at the performance at the Maurice Schwartz Art Theatre, 14th St. and Third Ave., of "Othello," for the benefit of the United Councils of Working Class Women, 80 E. 11th St., Room 533, are at a reduced price. At the door the full admission will be charged.

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Concert & Dance

given by The Greek Workers Dramatic Club at NEW PALM GARDEN, 306 W. 52nd St. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1929 "REDEMPTION" POWERFUL ANTI-MILITARIST DRAMA will be given ADMISSION \$1.00 BENEFIT: "EMPROS" DANCING UNTIL MORNING

YOUTH ISSUES STATEMENT ON DRESS STRIKE

League Calls on Youth for Work in Struggle

(Continued from Page One) are, 1, a \$21 minimum wage; 2, a 36-hour week for all young workers; 3, two weeks' vacation with pay for all young workers; 4, two 15-minute rest periods; 5, equal pay for equal work for all young workers; 6, no overtime for young workers.

These demands meet the special conditions under which the youth toil in the needle trades. They are powerful slogans in winning the young workers for the union and its struggles. Through the Youth Section, built upon the demands of the youth, the union will be in a firm position to organize the masses of unorganized young workers in the needle trades as a whole.

The Young Workers (Communist) League supports the demands of the union for the strike. The Communist youth will mobilize its entire membership and the young workers under its influence for participation in the struggle in all its forms. The Young Workers (Communist) League will continue its struggle against the yellow socialist company union and expose the treacherous socialist party and its youth section, the "studentized," petty-bourgeois, Young Peoples Socialist League. The Young Workers (Communist) League will help to rally the entire toiling youth to the support of the National Needle Trades Workers (Communist) League pledges its fullest co-operation in order to build the Youth Section of the union.

Young workers, support the dressmakers' strike! Join the union!

Young needle trades workers, fight like hell till victory is won!

Build the Youth Section of the union!

Join the Young Workers (Communist) League!

YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE, DIST. 2.

Section Women Organizers.

All Section Women Work Organizers are ordered to immediately send in to the district office, for the attention of Sylvia Spiro, the names and addresses of the newly elected Unit Women Work Organizers.

A Night in Mexico.

The Spanish fraction in conjunction with the Harlem Y.W.L. has arranged "A Night in Mexico" for Saturday evening, February 16, at 143 E. 103rd St. All organizations are requested to reserve this date. A Mexican concert program will be presented. Dancing until 3 a. m. Proceeds for benefit of Young Communist League of Mexico.

Pioneers Theatre Party.

The Young Pioneers of New York, together with the Negro Champion, will hold a theatre party at the Grove St. Playhouse, Sunday evening, Feb. 10, at 8 p. m. "Singing Jailbirds." Tickets at the district office.

Section Young Dance.

An entertainment and dance will be given by Section 9 at Feaster's Dance Hall, corner Steinway and Woodley Aves., Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 6. Dance will commence at 8 p. m. Take Astoria train and get off at Hoyt Ave. station.

German Fraction Social.

The German fraction will give a party Saturday, Feb. 16, 8 p. m., at Weber Temple, 243 E. 84th St., for the benefit of "Der Arbeiter," German language organ of the Party. Tickets may be had at the Daily Worker business office, 26 Union Square.

Greek Fraction Entertainment.

The annual entertainment of the Greek Fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party will be given tomorrow, at 8:30 p. m., at the new Palm Garden, 306 W. 52nd St., between Eighth and Ninth Aves. Proceeds will be applied to "Empros," Greek Communist weekly.

Inter-Racial Dance, Bronx.

An inter-racial dance will be given by the local section of the Party on Monday evening, February 11, 8 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St., Bronx. Harlem Jazz Band.

Williamsburg Y. W. L.

The recently organized Young Workers League of Williamsburg holds a class in "Fundamentals of Communism" at headquarters, 690 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. All young workers of the neighborhood are invited to attend.

Section 5, Bronx.

Movies of the miners' struggle will be shown at the banquet for the benefit of the Daily Worker on Sunday, Feb. 17, 6 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, near Freeman St. station.

Unit 3, Section 4.

Unit 3, Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold an affair tomorrow evening at the Czechoslovak Workers Home, 347 E. 72nd St. The entire proceeds will go to the Daily Worker Emergency Fund. All workers are urged to attend this affair.

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Inter-Racial Dance, Bronx.

PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Continued)

A CORRECT ESTIMATE OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Opposition is the main, but not the only source of Right errors in our Party. It is the principal cause of the Right danger in our Party. The Opposition has given us, to the most notorious opponents, to the worst incurable Right errors and opponents of the Communist line in America. Let us cite a few of the most outstanding opponents, Right wing figures in the Party of our Party. They have all sworn enemies of the present Party.

First, comes the infamous Saltsman, who there is no more or and desperate opponent of present leadership of our Party of the Communist International. He was expelled from our Party by the initiative of the present leadership against the Opposition of non and his associates.

Secondly, we have the veteran Right wing, Ludwig Lore. Even the old socialist party many of have had numerous conflicts with him as an opponent of the line Left forces. He was once integral part of the Opposition leadership.

Thirdly, Eastman, the notorious wing of Marxism was brought into Party by Cannon and was expelled for his Trotskyist activities after the present Majority took leadership.

Fourthly, the whole Cannon-Trotsky group is an off-spring of the Opposition, particularly in its present fight against the Central Com-

mittee as a Right wing. Not a single one of the District "heroes" of the Trotsky group is a supporter of the Central Committee. Without exception we find as Trotskyists throughout the country, such elements as Dr. Konikow in Boston, Malkin in New York, Morgentstern in Philadelphia, Brahtin in Cleveland, Mass and Reynolds in Detroit, Swaback and Giganti in Chicago, Vincent Dunne and Skoglund, etc., in Minneapolis, Buchler and Allard in Kansas, Carlson in Seattle, etc.,—all supporters of the Opposition, all opponents of the Central Committee.

Fifthly, Askeli, Sulkanen and company, who have been thrown out by the Central Committee from the leadership of the Finnish Fraction, have been and continue to be staunch supporters of the present Opposition. These individuals are plain social democrats and are now working openly hand in glove with the Finnish social democrats against the Party.

Sixthly, and last but not least, in order to have a clear estimate of the dangerous opportunist inclinations of our Opposition it must be said that the one District which is reeking with opportunism and which has been guilty of more and worse Right wing errors than any other three Districts combined, is the California District, led exclusively by Opposition supporters. The leadership of the California District, repudiated by the last California District Convention, which has rebelled

against the Right wing policy, has yet to learn the most elementary concepts of discipline in a Communist Party.

AN INSTRUCTIVE ROLL CALL.

Political stability and a sense of Communist responsibility are essential prerequisites for leadership in a Communist Party. On this basis, it is very instructive to examine what has happened to the personnel of the Central Committee members, candidates and alternates as elected in 1925 and 1927. Of the nineteen Opposition Central Committee members and alternates in 1925, we find the following casualties: 1.—Abern, expelled from the Party. 2.—Cannon, expelled from the Party. 3.—Reynolds, suspended from the Party and under consideration for expulsion as a Trotskyite. 4.—Schachtman, expelled from the Party. 5.—Manley, left the Party before his death. 6.—Swaback, expelled from the Party. 7.—Sullivan, disappeared from the Party and expelled. 8.—O'Flaherty, expelled from the Party. 9.—Loeb, left the Party and joined a business organization and is now affiliated with a Jewish Business Men's Association in Chicago.

Nearly the entire 1924 National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League, which was overwhelmingly supporting the Opposition, is now outside the Party. With the exception of Williamson and Salzman, all the Opposition members of this NEC have either left

the Party or been expelled from the Party for Trotskyism, violation of Party discipline or some other such act against the Party.

Of this Central Committee, the present Majority lost the leader of the Party, Comrade Ruthenberg, through death. This was the heaviest loss our Party has suffered to date. The above mentioned "losses" by the Opposition, were, of course, gains for the Party.

Of the Central Committee elected at the 1927 Convention, the Opposition had the following casualties: 1. Abern, expelled from the Party. 2.—Cannon, expelled from the Party. 3.—Swaback, expelled from the Party. 4.—Reynolds, suspended from the Party. 5.—Shachtman, expelled from the Party. At the same time every member of the Majority of the 1927 Central Committee has continued at his post carrying out the Party duties and responsibilities.

But today there is no consolidated Right wing groups in our Party. It's true the Opposition had given birth to the whole galaxy of opportunists herein enumerated. It was a painful birth indeed, but with the help of the Central Committee and Comintern, the Opposition fortunately got rid of these opportunist

forces and is now in a position to work in greater political harmony with the Majority of the Central Committee and to become an organic part of the Party's leadership.

The Party membership has spoken and spoken more decisively than ever. The Comintern has given guidance to the Party, thru the decisions of the Sixth World Congress and the subsequent decisions of the Political Secretariat and Presidium. The Opposition must now drop its ridiculous notions of superimposing upon the Party as a nucleus for leadership, the six cylinder combination arranged by Browder and Zack themselves in the order of leadership

E. THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND ITS AMERICAN SECTION.

In no other Party discussion that we have had to date, has the role of the Communist International, as the relationship of the Communist International to its American section, received so much attention as in the present one. This is due to a multitude of reasons. One of the main causes is the fact that in this discussion, considerable time was spent on the examination of fundamental problems.

In no previous discussion was the questions of the general trend of American imperialism, whether it is still ascending or descending, put

so sharply. The same applies to the question of the estimate by the Communist International of the Central Committee. It is in this sense that the maintenance of reservations to Comintern decisions played so prominent a part in the Party discussion. That is why the emphatic reservations to the decisions of the Sixth World Congress on the United States, as made by Comrade Johnstone in his declaration in behalf of the Opposition, assumes so much importance.

What has been the line of the Communist International towards

the American Party? The Comintern has time and again criticized our Party, corrected its shortcomings, cleared up certain political misconceptions, set the Party correct in the trade union field, brought pressure to bear for reorganization of the Party along Leninist lines, etc. This is the duty of the Communist International. The Communist International represents the collective, centralized Communist will, based on the experiences, capacities and composite qualities of what is best in all its sections, in the various Parties.

The Communist International is the world Communist Party, with every one of its sections an organic part. Hence, the Communist International generally deals with basic problems confronting the various sections. It is very seldom that the Executive Committee of the Communist International deals with smaller inner Party matters. The Communist International deals with the main line and guides carefully these political lines of the various sections. An examination of the attitude of the Communist International towards the American Party reveals that since 1923, the Comintern has consistently supported the main political line of the present leadership. Without going into details, the writer proposes to cite the decisive sections of the various Comintern decisions.

OPEN LETTER OF ECCI TO PARTY'S THIRD CONVENTION, 1923.

In the open letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Third National Convention of our Party, the Comintern declared, on December 7, 1923:

"The excellent work that has been done by the Communists in the Left wing of the labor movement in the United States, demonstrates that if all the comrades were members of the trade unions, the work would increase manifold. . . .

"The propaganda that the Workers Party has conducted during the past year has been most effective. As a result, the ideas of Communism and the Communist movement are the center of discussion both among the workers and the capitalists. . . .

"The vast sentiment for Com-

munist that the Workers Party has aroused, must be organized. Your Central Executive Committee acted right in inaugurating a campaign for membership. . . .

"The Workers Party has applied Communist tactics correctly in seeking a united front of all forces to fight the capitalist system in the United States. It has sought a united front not only on the economic but particularly on the political field. . . .

This was an estimate of the Paralyzed Farmer Labor Party was an achievement of primary importance."

This was an estimate of the Party's work prior to the Third National Convention, when the kernel of the present leadership was the basis of the then Party leadership.

To Be Continued

By ALEX BITTELMAN.
Note: This is the second of a

series of three articles on the lessons of the Party discussion.)

Lessons of the Party Discussion

MAJORITY STICKS TO RIGHT OPPORTUNIST ORIENTATION.

The Party discussion has shown the Majority leadership stubbornly persists in its Right opportunist orientation. This remains the case, despite the maneuver to release Comrade Lovestone and his thesis to the background and to bring to the foreground Comrade Pepper and his thesis.

The fatal error of the Majority proven to be the following: The Majority does not see that just because American capitalism has become the center of world capitalism, that thereby American capital-

ism has become more than ever part and parcel of world capitalism. Therefore American capitalism is becoming even more subjected to the general crisis of world imperialism, to all its sharpened difficulties that are characteristic of the present third period.

Consequently, the Majority does not accept the general tactical line of the Comintern, which is based upon the general Leftward drift of the masses and which calls for a concentrated struggle against reformism.

MAJORITY'S WRONG ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.

The comrades of the Majority see like this: Third period and only sharpening inner and outer contradictions? Yes, that is true capitalism as a whole. For the United States, the center of world imperialism, the perspective is for a golden age.

organizational force which keeps the masses with the capitalist parties is the social-reformist and social-imperialist bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. It is the whole ideological system of social-reformism, described in the Minority thesis as: 'class collaboration, the higher strategy of labor, LaFolletism, petty-bourgeois socialism, pacifism, etc.' that keeps the masses in subjection to the capitalist parties. Therefore, Comrade Lovestone fails to realize that in order that we may win away the masses from the republican and democratic parties we must concentrate upon the struggle against social-reformism (chiefly against the AFL) and defeat social-reformism among the masses.

"American imperialism is approaching its Victorian day. Thus the same investors' mouthpiece Magazine of Wall Street—A. A. goes on to say proudly: 'As some had its Augustinian age and Britain its Victorian age, so are about to enter upon an epoch of affluence and magnificence, of peace and prosperity, at history may well regard as the Hooverian age.' Translate 'we' into Wall Street and the truth here.—The 1928 Elections, by Lovestone, The Communist, December, 1928. (Our emphasis.)

It is because of this grave Right opportunist error of the Majority leadership, that the Minority thesis states that: "The Party must reject the wrong view of the Majority of the Central Committee. . . . that because the S. P. is weak our task is to win the masses away not from reformism but from conscious support of capitalism (Lovestone), that the general CI line of concentrating and sharpening the struggle against reformism and pacifism does not apply to the U. S."

Thus, according to Comrade Lovestone, Wall Street, which stands for American imperialism, is about to enter a period of peace. Thus, the Hooverian age, which can be nothing else but a period of imperialist counter-revolutionary wars and which sharpened class struggle, becomes in the analysis of Comrade Lovestone an American Victorian (1850-1900), a period of peace, affluence, etc.

Despite the sharp warning and criticism of the Minority, the Majority persists in this policy of "U. S. Exceptionism." It even defends the "Monroe Doctrine" for the American Party.

Says Comrade Wolfe:

"The policies of the Comintern at every stage are based upon an analysis of the world situation (which tends to give a certain correspondence in the tactics of each Party) and upon an analysis of the concrete conditions of each country (which tends to give concrete differences in the tactics of each Party)." (The Communist, December, 1928. (Our emphasis.)

According to Comrade Wolfe, there is no such thing as a general Comintern line to be applied by all Parties, a general line which results from an analysis of the world situation. The policies of the Comintern merely "tend" to give "a certain correspondence" to the tactics of each Party. In short, there is no general line, there is no general policy, which is to be applied by each section in accord with the concrete conditions of each country. There is only "a certain correspondence" in the tactics of each Party. This is a "Monroe Doctrine" not only for the U. S. section, but for all sections of the CI, and Comrades

of Wall Street and therefore supported Hoover. The "largest portion" of the working class that voted in the elections was concerned only with light wines and beer and therefore supported Smith. Conse-

INCORRECT CONCEPTION OF STATE OF RADICALIZATION.

What is the picture of the state of mind of the American working class that Comrade Pepper paints here? The aristocracy of labor shares to a degree the crumbs of prosperity that fall from the table

of Wall Street and therefore supported Hoover. The "largest portion" of the working class that voted in the elections was concerned only with light wines and beer and therefore supported Smith. Conse-

quently, there is no dissatisfaction, no radicalization process, no indication of sharpening class antagonisms and readiness to struggle among the working masses who took part in the elections. This is Comrade Pepper's analysis.

Should you ask the question: did the miners and textile workers and the hundreds of thousands of workers in other industries vote for Smith only because they believed

SUBSTITUTE FATALISM FOR MARXIAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Daily Worker has even suggested a "Marxian" foundation for this analysis. It reads:

"The enormous vote for Hoover falls in with the Marxian observation that the prevailing ideas of any given period are the ideas of the ruling class. This holds true of all times and places. It is only when economic conditions are such that the ruling class is in a state of political confusion, when the irreconcilable contradictions of a slave system become sharper, in short when the old ruling class is no longer able to rule and the sub-

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ject class or classes, as the case may be, are impelled to revolutionary action—it is only then that the ideas of the masses no longer correspond to the interests of the ruling class." (Our emphasis.) Daily Worker, editorial, Nov. 8, 1928.

This is fatalism, not Marxism. According to this theory no political mass struggles are possible until a revolutionary crisis develops. This theory leaves no room for the active role of the Communist Party to awaken the consciousness of the masses and to organize them for

political struggles. The above theory has absolutely nothing in common with the Leninist conception of the role of a Communist Party.

In conclusion, it requires only a brief reference to the fact that the Majority has not corrected its fake analysis of the Right danger and Trotskyism. With the Majority, Trotskyism remains the "crass-

est expression" of the Right danger, and, consequently, the main danger in the Party.

The fatal error that the Majority is making on this fundamental question has been pointed out repeatedly. The discussion shows that the Majority refuses to correct itself also on this question.

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Wherein lies Comrade Lovestone's error? It lies in his failure to see that the ideological, political and

organizational force which keeps the masses with the capitalist parties is the social-reformist and social-imperialist bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. It is the whole ideological system of social-reformism, described in the Minority thesis as: 'class collaboration, the higher strategy of labor, LaFolletism, petty-bourgeois socialism, pacifism, etc.' that keeps the masses in subjection to the capitalist parties. Therefore, Comrade Lovestone fails to realize that in order that we may win away the masses from the republican and democratic parties we must concentrate upon the struggle against social-reformism (chiefly against the AFL) and defeat social-reformism among the masses.

It is because of this grave Right opportunist error of the Majority leadership, that the Minority thesis states that: "The Party must reject the wrong view of the Majority of the Central Committee. . . . that because the S. P. is weak our task is to win the masses away not from reformism but from conscious support of capitalism (Lovestone), that the general CI line of concentrating and sharpening the struggle against reformism and pacifism does not apply to the U. S."

Despite the sharp warning and criticism of the Minority, the Majority persists in this policy of "U. S. Exceptionism." It even defends the "Monroe Doctrine" for the American Party.

Says Comrade Wolfe:

"The policies of the Comintern at every stage are based upon an analysis of the world situation (which tends to give a certain correspondence in the tactics of each Party) and upon an analysis of the concrete conditions of each country (which tends to give concrete differences in the tactics of each Party)." (The Communist, December, 1928. (Our emphasis.)

According to Comrade Wolfe, there is no such thing as a general Comintern line to be applied by all Parties, a general line which results from an analysis of the world situation. The policies of the Comintern merely "tend" to give "a certain correspondence" to the tactics of each Party. In short, there is no general line, there is no general policy, which is to be applied by each section in accord with the concrete conditions of each country. There is only "a certain correspondence" in the tactics of each Party. This is a "Monroe Doctrine" not only for the U. S. section, but for all sections of the CI, and Com

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

Published by the National Daily Worker Publishing Association, Inc., Daily, except Sunday, at 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Telephone, Stuyvesant 1696-7-S. Cable: "DAIWORK."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (in New York only):
\$8.00 a year \$4.50 six months
\$2.00 three months
By Mail (outside of New York):
\$6.00 a year \$3.50 six months
\$2.00 three months
Address and mail all checks to The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

ROBERT MINOR Editor
W.M. F. DUNNE Ass. Editor

Who Are the Enemies of the Needle Trades Workers?

At ten o'clock Wednesday morning many thousands of needle trades workers poured out of the dress shops in New York on a strike which promises to begin a new period in the lives of the oppressed workers of the entire needle industry.

Within an hour after the needle workers were out on the street determined once and for all to smash through the terrible scab conditions in the dress industry, we hear from Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger, yellow socialist and president of the bosses' scab union in the industry. Did Mr. Schlesinger say anything about the insufferable conditions, the miserable wages and other hardships which have driven the workers to fight? No. Did Mr. Schlesinger—the alleged "labor" leader—express any wish that the workers upon whose union-dues he lived so many years, should win an improvement in these conditions? No. Schlesinger, head of the bosses' company union, had only one idea to express:

"If any effort is made by the Needle Trades Workers to annoy" (the scabs) "in the shops which have signed up with us" (meaning with the scab company union), "we will make a concerted effort to have the POLICE protect the shops."

At the moment the yellow socialist Schlesinger was uttering this unspeakable treason, the police-allies of Schlesinger and the bosses were at work committing the very crimes which he threatened. For asking the workers in the Bermand shop on West 24th St. to "come down" on strike, Henry Rosemond, a colored fur worker, one of the leaders of the strike and a member of the Joint Board of the Union, was hit over the head with an iron pipe, stabbed and knocked unconscious by the police accomplices of Mr. Schlesinger. Simultaneously the police were busy arresting members of the Union for distributing the strike call.

For a long time we have been pointing out that the socialist party and the trade-union bureaucrats have become in fact "a party of the police and strikebreakers." Already a thousand times this has been proven. When Schlesinger rushes to the capitalist press—even before the employers do—to denounce this strike for the right to live, as "an outrage," and as "scandalous," it is only another proof that the right wing gang is precisely on the level of the worst professional strike-breaking thugs who hire out by the day at strike-breaking. The difference, if there is one, lies in the cowardice of the "socialist" bureaucrats who dare not meet the workers on the picket line, but who merely sit in luxurious offices to slander and threaten the workers. This prototype of yellow bureaucrats not only slanders the workers who are on strike, but also attacks the Workers (Communist) Party because it is the one and only party of our class, the only party which does not betray the workers. His hatred of the needle workers who threw off his treacherous leadership is exceeded only by his hatred of the government which the workers have set up for themselves in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. He lies about the strike, he urges the police to crack the heads of the workers for the benefit of himself and the bosses, and he spews his venom upon the workers' cause on a world scale.

This is not Schlesinger alone who speaks. It is one yellow "socialist" bureaucrat speaking for the whole aggregation of the socialist party and the crooked, treacherous, swindling bureaucrats and the bosses.

Is there a single worker in New York who doubts the guilt of this callous bunch of strike-breakers? If even one honest worker still doubts that Schlesinger, the socialist party and the "Forward" are in an outright conspiracy with the scab bosses, let them read the following words of F. C. Rogers of the Wholesale Dressmakers' Association, published Wednesday in the bosses' newspaper "Women's Wear." Speaking for the scab dress employers, Rogers said:

"We have perfected an arrangement with the 'Rights' whereby the workers will be swung into the vacancies with little delay. Through cooperation with the 'Rights,' the production of the association members and any of those firms calling on the association for assistance, will be maintained."

So the treason of the "socialist" strike-breakers has become so brazen that they do not even conceal it, as far as the bosses' trade paper is concerned. They only lie (very shallowly) in the "socialist" papers—meant for boobs to read.

Who are the needle workers' enemies in this strike?
Answer: The bosses AND the "socialist" trade union bureaucrats.

The bosses and the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. company union AND the police, AND the courts AND the state power of the bosses—all these are the forces lined up against the workers.

But the workers have a new and more powerful union weapon than they ever had before. The new union is the workers' own union—not the bosses union, which the old Sigman-Schlesinger scab union is. It is not a narrow craft union, dividing the workers, but an industrial union uniting the workers, and which will ultimately unite all the workers of the entire needle trades industry. It has a new leadership, chosen by the workers themselves, held to their duty by the workers, and subject to recall by the workers if they do not perform their duties as militant leaders of class struggle. The workers have confidence in this leadership.

Again we say that the dress strike must not be conceived or conducted as merely a craft strike in a single branch of a light industry. Industrial unionism and the class struggle must be the strong guiding line in this strike. The future and the present needs of the dress makers and of the needle workers and the working class must be held in view at every moment. Then we will see that the dressmakers' strike in New York can blaze a pioneer trail for American labor.

Don't forget who your enemies are! Straight ahead and win this first strike of the new Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

The Daily Worker hopes that contributions to help in its present crisis will enable us to resume printing the Fred Ellis cartoons, beginning tomorrow.

The paper is far from being out of danger, however, and the need for rushing contributions to its aid is more urgent than ever.

THE DAILY WORKER,
26-28 Union Square, New York.

While Packard Prospers . . .

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN.

The "Detroit Free Press" has just announced that "Directors of the Packard Motor Car Company declared an extra cash dividend of 5 per cent on the company's common stock. . . . This extra disbursement brings the total dividend the company has paid or declared for the calendar year up to \$5.50 per share." I can appreciate this after working in the factory several months!

Ten Per Cent Hired.
After trying every big plant in town at least once I got in Packard's as a ventilator assembler. Out of the 250 who passed through the room while I was waiting final inspection there were about 20 taken on. This was not uncommon at the time the Detroit Employers' Association was announcing that employment had reached its highest peak in Detroit's history.

I have gone around to factories at six o'clock in the morning and found men there who had been waiting from four, so that they would be first in line when the office opened. Just what they got by that I don't know, for all that happened was that a clerk came out, waited until you passed before him and shook his head. Never a chance to ask a second time, for the man back of you pushed you on!

Bottom Wage.
At the Chevrolet plant one afternoon I watched 300 men go through in this manner without one man being hired. I was very lucky to "land" a job at Packard! I was hired in at 52 cents per hour and I almost immediately found that I was the lowest paid in the gang. Other workers endeavored to explain to me that it was because I was new; but that lost color when a fellow hired after me got more than I did. I became suspicious when I found that since "vacation" a lower wage-scale had been in force. I soon found out.

To Break Unity.
The wet-sanders were being speed-up; men were leaving wholesale. The workers who could not afford to quit determined to get together and protest to the boss. All those making 54 cents an hour joined them; those making 68 cents an hour politely told them to go to hell. By such a simple precaution Packard sterilizes organization at its source. New men might be paid "higher" than men who had been on the job longer, but the "high" rate was actually lower than the rate prevailing before the annual compulsory "vacation."

Youth is Penalty.
On the body line wages had been cut from 70 cents to 54 cents per hour; top-trimmers found that new trimmers were being hired in at 54 cents where formerly they had received 65 cents. A young fellow, 18, was getting 9 cents an hour less than others just because he was younger. Another man, who had been with the company since 1915, told me how he had gone back to his job, for which he had been getting 60 cents, and had been offered 48 cents an hour with bonus. When

The Slaves Who Wait to Be Hired; A Scheme to Break Unity; Speedup; Starvation Wages

he demurred he was told that there were plenty outside just begging to go it for 45 cents without the bonus. He got transferred to a job at 54 cents and bonus.

On our job the lowest rate paid had been 58 cents; all new men were taken on at less than that amount. Yet this same company's personnel manager had the gall to tell the Student Research Group in Detroit that there had been no general wage-cut in Packard for five years!

Minus Bonus.
The bonus also began to act strangely after "vacation." No one knows how it is reckoned, and after "vacation" it just didn't come. Our gang had drawn a bonus of 20 per cent on 100 jobs a day; we put out 180 jobs a day and got a 2 per cent bonus once in eight weeks! The wet-sanders and polishers had also been making high rates; with increased output they were now getting less than 10 per cent.

Low Pay for Trade.
Evidently the company didn't find that enough to bolster up an extra dividend, for they stopped the wage-raise which was due immediately after vacation. Compared to other plants, their wages are low.

Poishers get 64 cents at Packard.
Sprayers, working under conditions menacing to their health, get 65 cents for work for which in some other plants they get 80 cents. In the oil-sanding department the workers have to get rubber boots costing \$5, and they have to pay this out of their wage of 60 cents an hour—and they also have to pay doctor bills for the skin diseases they contract due to the oil used in the operation.

Men Quit.
While speed-up in Packard is not so bad as in other places, I found it fast enough for my liking. I also noticed that the polishers and wet-sanders' gangs never were in full strength. One line in particular we called the "Visitors Line," because if no man stayed on it more than half a day. The turn-over was huge; one could almost say that the entire department's personnel changed every two days. Even a belated wage-raise could not prevent the

trek of the workers. You can judge how hard a job it is when you remember that these men know what it is to be out of a job in Detroit!

Painful Work.
The work consists in rubbing the auto body with wet, fine sandpaper, so that all your energy has to be concentrated in your hands. The strain on the arm and hand muscles is tremendous. On the polishing job the swing of the body causes intense pain. After about six hours the men slow down, "all in"; but still the lines crawl relentlessly along and the foreman comes striding down, "Come on now, boys, get on the job! Snap out of it!"

On our job output was increased daily and not a man was added. Naturally, we worked like fiends, always under the displeasure of the general foreman, who did not like the "quality" of our work. Besides, our gang was never complete, thanks to fatigue; to make up for the incomplete gang, they made us work 11 hours a day.

Big Boss a Tyrant.
We all feared and hated the "big boss." Our own foreman was a fine, likeable chap who was himself under fire for not speeding up the men under him. The general foreman, the "big boss," was called the "slave-driver," and that fits him. He would not allow us enough men to do the jobs right. He fired the best man on our gang for talking back to him and he threatened to fire another one for explaining why we could not do the jobs well. When I asked him why he criticized me for something I'd never seen nor heard of before he nearly exploded and told our foreman that he was going to "fire the whole god-damned bunch!" The men don't stand up against the bosses, for an integral part of the "American" plan is the blacklist, in Detroit, as elsewhere. When the boss comes around they speed-up, speak to no one and try not to draw his attention. If he curses them, they stand for it.

Discontent.
There is real discontent. The older men are angry because they have received no raises; the newer men are resentful because they are

getting less than the men before them; all are inflamed because of the bonus gyp. A man who had been given a watch by the company for 10 years' service almost tearfully protested to me, "Wot dey cut vages for watch?" Another, more violent, "This watch ain't worth a damn! And dey see them bodies?—Packard junk!" A southerner told me, "Yo can't save a cent in this damn shop," and a younger fellow, sore at the bosses, chimed in, "Yeah, an' if we only had a union them god-damned bosses wouldn't be so smart in bossin' us around."

Want Union.
Every issue of the "Auto Workers' News," organ of the Auto Workers' Union, was greeted with enthusiasm. At lunch time we'd sneak in behind bodies and read and discuss it. Out of all the men I talked to through all the body department I found only two opposed to unionism. We talked politics, of course, for I passed out propaganda. They were cynical regarding the socialist party, counting it in the same boat with the cohorts of Tammany and Teapot Dome; and they thought of the Communists as "Reds" from Russia—although they had more hope in the Workers' Party than in any other.

One mild, Scotch fellow said to me: "Over in the Old Country I was a member of the social-democratic federation, but here I am more a Communist than anything else."

A. F. L. "Not Ready."
With this throbbing discontent before me I dashed off a letter to the American Federation of Labor, asking for information and propaganda for the auto workers. I am still waiting for a reply to my letter, but two weeks ago I sent the same inquiry to President Green and he writes me that "the American Federation of Labor is not yet ready to make a formal report of its endeavors to organize the automobile industry. We are still actively engaged in this work in different sections of the country, but as you can appreciate our activities are greatly restricted for financial reasons." This bit of boloney comes two years after the Detroit convention, when fat boys of the A. F. of L. made their bluff at organization by passing another resolution.

So Packard, like all the rest of the motor corporations, goes on piling up profits, speeding up the workers and cutting wages. The workers are waking up; faced with a declining standard of living, and worn out and angry, due to the nervous and physical strain of the speed, they are slowly developing a collective consciousness. The campaign to organize the auto workers, launched by the Auto Workers' Union, should have a quick and warm response from the workers. The workers in Packard's, and all other big plants, will welcome the speakers and the literature. The workers are getting ready to make of Detroit one of the most important industrial battlefields in this country.

Slavery at the Belt; in an Auto Plant



Snapshots of First Day of Dress Strike

By A. B. MAGIL.

"You can't lose what you haven't got. It looks to me as if we're going to win this strike!"

Rose Medoff, dressmaker, speaking. She works in the Deutsch and Klein shop at 115 W. 30th St. That is, she did until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when she came out on strike with every worker in her shop and helped pull out most of the other shops in the building. Her eyes flashed and she laughed confidently as she spoke.

I met her as she was walking with other strikers to Irving Plaza. She was selling the Daily Worker and holding up a copy with the big headline: "Dressmakers' Strike Today!" so that everyone could see it. "Are you selling many copies?" I asked.

She laughs. "Over a dollar and sixty cents worth! I was selling them at 33rd and Broadway early this morning, and a cop came over to me and tried to chase me away. But I put it over on him, alright. If I was giving the Daily Worker away free he could arrest me, because that's like distributing leaflets. But I was selling them and selling a lot, too, so he couldn't touch me, the poor thing!"

She was right. If you distribute leaflets, and they happen to be leaflets calling workers to militant activity, you are offering insult and injury to the majesty of the law,

"Can't Lose What You Haven't Got"; Strikers Show Determination in Fight

as 12 workers discovered yesterday when they were distributing the call for the dress strike. But the police couldn't scare them. They cheered and sang as they were arrested. "We're sorry we didn't have enough leaflets," one of them said. And the police be damned!

In the garment center, particularly between Sixth and Eighth Aves., and above 22nd St., workers through the streets. They come down in groups from the shops and wait for the workers in the other shops in their building. Strike! Everybody out! The fight is on.

In a shop on 38th St. two pressers are loath to go down. The boss comes over and begins ingratiating himself with the two faithfuls. He thinks it's a good idea to attack the left wing. He does. The two pressers drop their work, grab their hats and coats and—the shop is down 100 per cent.

At the office of the union at 16 W. 21st St. workers are milling around. "And we told the boss that we're all going down together!" A middle-aged worker is speaking

to a group of fellow-workers. Among the listeners is an old man with a beard, his eyes lit with a happy smile. A man comes in selling newspapers.

"Hey, there, got a Forward?" Everybody laughs.

Outside workers are marching past, singing "Solidarity Forever." The fight—the fight of the classes is on!

In the afternoon, meetings in the strike halls. Every hall is jammed, hundreds of workers are forced to stand. I park myself somewhere in Webster Hall.

"Feb. 6, 1929, marks a new page not only in the history of New York labor, but of American labor." William W. Weinstein, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, is talking to the workers. His words are a clarion call to struggle. "We have seen the united front of the bosses, police and socialist party union officials against the workers in countless struggles. Now the workers must establish a united front of their own."

He tells of the role of the Communists in the struggles of the workers. Thunderous applause greets

his concluding words: "We fight against the capitalists; yes, we fight for the overthrow of the entire capitalist system and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in America."

Other speakers. The words of Ben Gold are fire. He is tired, he hasn't slept all night, he has been on the go for hours without rest. But his words sweep on with tireless eloquence. They grip his hearers, the workers are filled with his earnestness, his determination to fight on until victory.

Louis Hyman, president of the industrial union; Charles Zimmerman, M. J. Olgin, G. Oswald, Italian organizer; they bring a fighting message and the workers are roused to action.

To the picket lines! "You can't lose what you haven't got." The fight is on—and the workers will win!

LEJUNE RETIRED.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Major General Lejune, commander of the U. S. marine corps, hero of a dozen wars of conquest for his Wall Street masters, retired today. During the world war Lejune commanded the Second Division, made up mostly of marines, and by use of the best press agents in the army, managed to popularize even the marines.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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The Fight for to Make the Eight-Hour Day Effective in the Denver Smelters; a Monument to the W. F. M.

In previous chapters Haywood wrote of boyhood years among the Mormons; his youth and young manhood as miner and cowboy in Nevada; mining at Silver City, Idaho; his rise to Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners; the fight of the W. F. M. against the open-shop Citizens' Alliance at Telluride, Colorado. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
PART XXXI.

It is seldom that organizations find their monuments already built but this unusual thing happened to the Western Federation of Miners. The monument had only to be named. One of the desperate struggles of the W.F.M. was with the gigantic Guggenheim Corporation and other smelting and milling interests in Denver, in connection with the working hours of smelter men. It had taken more than two years of persistent agitation to get sufficiently well organized to demand that the eight-hour law of the state be complied with. This was to be the first step. We had been hoping and working for the strength to strike to enforce this law.

A general meeting of smelter men who were working on the day shift was held in Globeville town hall on the night of July third, 1903. This meeting was to be the deciding factor and to give the definite answer as to whether there was going to be a strike. Moyer was in Butte, Montana. I telegraphed him about the growing demands of the part of the smelter men for a strike, and of the meeting that was to be held. To my surprise, he wired to "postpone action till I return." Postponement seemed to me inadvisable, if not impossible. I said nothing about Moyer's telegram to the workers, and the program went ahead without a hitch. However, Moyer arrived in Denver in time to take a desultory part in the meeting. The men were in earnest and enthusiastic, not to be tempered with any idea of delay. They were ready to strike, and wanted to do it at once. There was much rough and ready discourse about the indignities heaped upon them, the injustice of the long hours of work, the enormity of the "long change shift," in which a man worked twenty-four hours through when changing shift at the end of each two weeks.

Some of the workers assumed the high moral ground of compelling the smelter companies to comply with the law and constitution of the state, which made it mandatory that all men employed in certain designated hazardous or unhealthy occupations, including smelter men, should not labor more than eight hours. One contended that the long hours they were working gave married men no chance to get acquainted with their families. Their children were asleep when they left home for work in the morning, and were ready for bed when they returned at night. The general spirit of the meeting showed an awakening of minds long dormant through the inhuman hours of hard work, and of an active, interesting period for the smelting companies while the strike lasted.

It was decided that no one should leave the hall. At the hour of midnight a resolution declaring the strike was adopted unanimously. Outside, cannons boomed, anvils exploded, whistles blew. Firecrackers were popping. It was the fourth of July. The noise and bedlam was the beginning of the celebration of the Declaration of Independence.

What a hollow mockery! What a miserable sham it seemed! In this stuffy little hall in the capital city of Colorado the spokesmen of thousands of wage-slaves were making their crude preparations for a bitter struggle, not for independence but for a shorter work-day. The fourth of July or any other holiday meant little to the smelter men, for their work must never cease. The fires that melted the ores, like the fires of hell, must never cool. There were no rest days, no Sundays, no holidays. These were the men with whom the real battle was to be fought. They wanted relief from a most vicious system of exploitation by a giant corporation, the head of which was Simon Guggenheim.

It was terrible to realize that most of these smelter workers now striking, fighting for the betterment of themselves and their families, gave little thought to the terrible injustices imposed upon the people of the United States by corporations, bankers, politicians, who have transformed what might have been a free republic into a bestial slave-shambles. Certain it was that these strikers would face privation and imprisonment. They would have to contend with scabs, detectives, courts and perhaps soldiers, they would have insults and indignities heaped upon them, injunctions would be issued against them, and yet some of them would hurrah for the fourth of July!

The strike was to begin at once, as soon as the men on shift could be notified. The men knew that to be forewarned was to be fore-armed. The first knowledge that they proposed the company should have would be when the smelters closed down. The men left the hall in three divisions, the Argo smelter men first because that was farthest away, and then the Globe, the Grant smelter men last. It was intended that the calling of the strike should be simultaneous in the three big smelters. There were to be no parleys. "Quit work. Quit now. Strike!" That was the order. It was obeyed on the instant. The bosses were in a flurry. "Keep up the fires! The furnaces will freeze!" But their orders were not obeyed. The strikers shouted as they hurried about in flare and shadow, "Strike! Strike! The strike is on! Strike while the iron is hot!"

The smelters were in the suburbs of the city. It was some time before the patrol wagons with the Denver police arrived on the scene, and when they got there, there was little they could do. The men had quit work, the strike was on, the battle had begun.

At the Globe and Argo smelters, the bosses and office staff and as many officials as they could call up by telephone, managed to keep the fires going somehow, but at the Grant smelter the furnaces froze, the fires cooled, the metal and slag congealed. These furnaces never blew in again. The smokestack of the Grant smelter is one of the highest in America. Since the fourth of July, 1903, no smoke has curled from its top. It stands, let me dedicate it, a monument to the eight-hour day for which the Western Federation of Miners so valiantly fought.

At the meeting of the miners' committee in the Senate Chamber and the assembly hall, I described the conditions of the men who were working in the smelters, and the kind of homes they lived in, and compared a striker's home with the palace of ex-Governor Grant, who was one of the principal owners of the Grant smelter. There had been a description in the papers of the Grant home and some of the marvelous furniture it contained. I said that a single piece of Grant's furniture would buy a dozen such houses and furniture as the strikers had. I compared the rustling silk of the wives of the smelter owners with the clatter of babies' skulls; the infant mortality of the smelter district was higher than in any other part of the state. After I was through, ex-Governor Grant came to me with tears running down his cheeks and said that he himself was willing to have complied with the constitution of the state and would have tried to make the conditions of the men around the smelter better than they were, but that the company prevented him from taking any individual action.

I had just finished talking with Grant, when Manager Guiterman of the American Smelting and Refining Company, Guggenheim interests, came up and said to me:

"Mr. Haywood, we were taken by surprise when the strike was declared in our smelter, as Mr. Moyer had told me that there would be no strike without notification to the company."

I was astonished at this, as I did not think it possible that Moyer had intended to act as a traitor to the organization. He knew that he was not authorized by his position as president of the W.F.M. to make such a promise, either to Guiterman or to anyone else. He further knew that the company would receive no notice if the workers could possibly avoid it, as they intended to make the strike effective. I did not take Guiterman's statement seriously; it seemed untenable and I let it pass as a slander.

In the next instalment Haywood writes of the fight of the W. F. M. to make the eight-hour law effective in the ore-mills and mines of Telluride, Colorado, in 1903; the lockout; Bulkeley Wells, leader of the Citizens' Alliance; Governor Peabody ships in militia; martial law as it works in Colorado.

