

STATEMENT TO OUR READERS

Comrades:
The Daily Worker received yesterday a letter which we feel must be immediately passed on to the workers who depend upon the Daily Worker to voice the leadership of their struggles:

"National Daily Worker Publishing Co.:
"The management of the printing plant, in considering its own financial situation and the indebtedness of the Daily Worker for composition, stereotyping, press work, paper etc., reached the following decision:

"The arrears of the Daily Worker, on account of the printing of the newspaper alone, on the basis of the arrangement we have, is approximately \$3,600. In addition there is due about \$900 in monthly notes which have not been paid in months. There is also due about \$1,900 for job work, of which we must have immediate payment of \$500. After the amounts you have paid, there remains a total of \$4,869.00 due as a balance.

"We therefore notify you that we must insist that over and above the regular bills (amounting to about \$1,700 weekly) the following payments must be made, or it will be impossible for us to continue to print the Daily Worker:

Wednesday, Feb. 13, must be paid .. \$1,200
Saturday, Feb. 16, must be paid .. 1,200
Wednesday, Feb. 20, must be paid .. 1,200

In addition we must have by Saturday, February 23, at least half of the \$900 sum due in monthly notes unpaid, as well as the full amount of the \$500 due for job work for the Daily Worker.

"Non-compliance with the above will stop the paper. There is no possibility to continue if we cannot get this amount."

This letter is from the printing concern in whose shop the type-setting and press work of the Daily Worker is done.

The Daily Worker has been keeping the working class informed from day to day just how the struggle is progressing to save your revolutionary daily paper. Up to last night (Tuesday) you had given \$9,040.45 to help surmount the crisis. Now we want to account to you as to what we have done with the money you have given, and how the situation lies for the immediate future.

At the beginning of the campaign for saving the Daily Worker we told you that we were obliged to get something above \$11,000 before February 2. We failed to get that sum in the allotted time, but succeeded in making new arrangements for more time to meet some of the demands.

Now, during the course of the campaign, the Daily Worker has succeeded in paying off the amount of \$8,144. Without having met these demands, the Daily Worker would have been forced to suspend. But we are still eleven days behind in the FIRST AND MOST PRESSING demands, and have not yet touched the needs which were at first not so pressing. We have before us now as obligations which must be met in the near future:

Balance to printing concern ..	\$5,431
For photo-engraving ..	\$16
Telegraphic news service ..	420
Bank, commercial ..	1,900
Telephone and telegraph ..	100
Office supply debts, wages, etc.	7,483
Total ..	\$16,166

Here is the list of receipts thus far:

Up to Sunday, February 10 ..	\$7,641.88
Sunday and Monday ..	812.65
Tuesday ..	585.92
Total ..	\$8,900.45

The \$16,166.19 which we still must meet will put the Daily Worker out of serious difficulties for the time.

Comrades, we are absolutely assured that the workers will not permit the Daily Worker to cease publication. The very inspiring response we have received thus far is a guarantee that the militant working class is going to support its only Bolshevik daily paper in the native language.

TAG DAYS are being prepared for next Saturday and Sunday in New York City. We urge all workers to jump in and make these tag days wipe up a great share of the indebtedness that is weighing the Daily Worker down.

However we cannot wait for tag days, but must receive every possible dollar that can be obtained from individual workers and workers' organizations TODAY.

The ultimatum from the printing concern is an indication of the seriousness of the danger.

Fraternally yours,
THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Rush all funds to Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York.

CORRECTION.

Two hundred dollars, not \$100 as stated in the Daily Worker yesterday was received from the Tampa Cigar Workers Committee.

Urriers to Mobilize to Aid Dress Strike

A general membership meeting of the Furriers will be held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, at 8 p. m. tomorrow. The meeting will consider the mobilization of the furriers in aid of the ressmakers strike and a number of trade problems of the furriers.

Church Treasurer in Prison for Swindling

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Clinton S. Carnes, ex-treasurer of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, will be removed to the state prison at Milledgeville today to begin serving a five year term for embezzlement.

N. Y. Anti-Imperialists Will Discuss Caribbean Conference This Eve.

Celebrating the second anniversary of the Brussels Anti-Imperialist World Congress of the League Against Imperialism, members of the New York branch of the A.I.A. will meet at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Room 42-44, tonight.

CAN 'DAILY' SURVIVE?

Funds Vital if Our Press is to Live

Respond immediately to the appeal of the Daily Worker for aid in its present crisis.

The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York.

After reading the appeal for aid in the Daily Worker I am sending you the enclosed amount, \$.....

Name

Address

Names of contributors will be published in the "Daily" without delay.

Harriet Silverman, secretary of the New York branch, and other speakers will outline plans for the launching of a mass membership campaign to win support for the Second Anti-Imperialist World Congress of the League, which will be held in Paris in July. Preparations will also be made for the Caribbean Anti-Imperialist Conference, to be held in Mexico City in March, and a report on the First Labor Conference to Fight the War Danger will be delivered.

'Worker' Agents Meet

Local comrades are urged to attend an important meeting of Daily Worker Agents, 8 p. m., tomorrow, at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

BARE PLOT TO DESTROY W.I.R. AT STATE QUIZ

Fight Extradition of Fred Biedenkapp at Hearing

Frame-up Is Exposed
New York I.L.D. Issues Statement

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A hearing in the extradition case of Fred Biedenkapp, national secretary of the Workers International Relief, was held before Governor Roosevelt at the capitol building here yesterday. Biedenkapp appeared in person together with Jacques Buitenkant, attorney for the New York District of the International Labor Defense, which is fighting the efforts to extradite Biedenkapp to Massachusetts on charges of conspiracy to parade without a permit and conspiracy to disturb the peace in connection with the New Bedford textile strike.

The frame-up nature of the charges against Biedenkapp was revealed when William C. Crossley, district attorney for the Seventh District of Massachusetts, placed on the stand one Wilfred Coty, who testified that Biedenkapp had been present in New Bedford on June 27, 1928. Biedenkapp, in his testimony, declared that he had been in New Bedford in May, July and September, 1928, but was not there throughout the entire month of June.

Plot to Crush W. I. R.
The defense attorney pointed out the ridiculousness of the conspiracy charges, which have also been brought against 22 other militants, including Albert Weisbord, secretary.

SENATE PROBE ON SHIP SALE

Board Head Explains Imperialist Tactic

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The senate commerce committee today had before it Shipping Board Director O'Connor to explain the selling of practically all the government liners to the Chapman Co. Some of the senators seemed to favor the rival bid of the Winchester Co. O'Connor explained that the Chapman Co. would build two new liners with the capital furnished by the government, and compete heavily with the British, for a private profit, of course.

Imperialist Motives.
"We are not going into this for charity," said Joseph Sheedy, a former shipping board official, now manager of the Chapman concern, "but we are going into it with a high motive."

The Shipping Board had been directed to submit to the Senate the bid it favored. It will be passed upon by the upper house before final action is taken.

Articles on Mexico by Albert Weisbord Will Begin Soon

WHAT'S DOING IN MEXICO?
In an early issue of the Daily Worker there will begin a series of five articles by Albert Weisbord, recently sent as representative of the Trade Union Educational League to the Mexican Unification Assembly of Workers and Peasants. The first article will deal with "Mexicans in the United States." Other articles will follow, treating with conditions in Mexico, the workers and peasants and their organizations, and of the recent and oncoming conflicts.

Labor Spv in Camp of Green And Mat Woll

"Yellow Dog" MacDonald, labor spy, "industrial engineer" and frame-up artist is making another assault.

He has announced his complete solidarity with President Green of the A. F. of L. and with Vice-President Woll of the A. F. of L. in a united drive against all progressives and Communists in the labor movement.

He has organized a new flim-flam organization known as the Allied Manufacturers' League, Inc., "to combat communism and radicalism and its inroads into American industry." The new bosses association will confine itself to the textile and hosiery industry. So far only a few hosiery manufacturers have fallen for the game. Among the "outstanding members" claimed are Berkshire Knitting Mills, of Reading, Apex Hosiery, one of MacDonald's old Philadelphia "clients," Julius Kayser and Co., a notorious scab concern, and a number of smaller firms in Easton and Reading.

In his press story, announcing the new hold-up game, printed in the last issue of the Knit Goods Weekly, MacDonald takes the credit for being "the originator of the contract

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CHURCH INCITES CRIME, SAYS GIL

Pressure From Masses Forces "Left" Talk

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—Declaring that Catholics were responsible for the attempt on his life last Sunday, when his train was dynamited, President Portes Gil warned the Catholics that "in the future" those responsible would have their property confiscated. The only step he took at present was the order to all Catholic priests to register their name and address within two weeks.

The announcement of Gil was given to the newspapers, and its language indicates how the rapidly growing revolutionary sentiment of the masses is affecting Gil by forcing him, in order to maintain popular support, to talk with revolutionary phrases designed to delude the masses.

Gil Talks "Left"—Acts "Right."
"Investigators of the recent excesses are not sincere Catholics, but bourgeois elements seeking to save the remains of that which was taken from them by revolution. This is shown by the murders of peasants committed in the name of Christ the King, and also by pseudo-Mexican aristocracy's protection of Catholic rebels. The government will seize the holdings of authors and accomplices involved in revolutionary work. Such lands and factories will be given to peasants and workers to be managed co-operatively."

Pressure of the masses on Gil is indicated by his lower subordinate authorities here, who are claiming that the presidential candidate of the Workers' and Peasants' Bloc, General Tirana, whom they call a Communist, is "stirring up peasants in Vera Cruz." The peasants, it appears, do not trust Gil, but their own forces, to fight against reaction.

\$600,000,000 BANK MERGER.
CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Formal approval of the merger of the Union Trust Company, First National Bank of Chicago and the First Trust and Savings Bank, consolidating approximately \$600,000,000 in assets, was effected by stockholders here. Stock of the First National was increased to \$24,000,000, of which 40,000 shares, par \$100, was allotted to Union Trust stockholders, share for share.

COOLIDGE GOLD TO CAPPER PLAN AS NOT NEEDED

Republican Chiefs Say League Behind New Embargo Scheme

Cal Has Power Already
Think Time Not Ripe; Publicity Too Great

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Coolidge announced today that although sympathetic with the aim of the Capper resolution to make embargoes on arms and munitions mandatory in times of war, he believes that the project goes further than is wise at this time.

The president already has authority, it was pointed out, to place embargoes on arms shipments to Latin-American countries and to countries in which the United States has extra-territorial privileges. This power, together with the existing right of congress, in the white house view, is as much as it is safe to claim at present.

Proposals for exerting economic pressure against nations which enter into war inimical to U. S. business interests, or threaten to do so, were before both houses of congress today.

Involve Kellogg.
Chairman Porter of the house foreign affairs committee conferred with Secretary of State Kellogg today regarding his resolution extending the embargo powers of the president to include embargoes on arms and ammunition to nations which are at war or threaten to be.

He asked Secretary Kellogg to appear before his committee tomorrow, but the secretary is due to consult with the senate foreign relations committee at that time. This meeting is one of a series regarding treaties, but in view of the discussion.

REPORT REVOLT IN VENEZUELA

Small Army Marching Toward the Capital

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—The daily "Excelsior-Pais," publishes a lengthy article stating that General Arevalo Cedeno, the head of a supposedly revolutionary movement against Juan Vicente Gomez, dictator of Venezuela, is marching at the head of 500 men from Los Llanos de Casanare, 400 miles northward to Caracas, the capital.

The news originates in a cipher cablegram received here by Francisco Laguado Jayme, who is the agent of Cedeno and chief of his council here. It was previously agreed that upon receipt of certain code words, Jayme was to release a manifesto of Cedeno's and give the news to the press that armed attack had begun.

The manifesto states Cedeno's purpose to be to overthrow "the dynasty of Gomez, who has ruled Venezuela by murder for 20 years. "This is the sixth time," says the document, "in the last fifteen years of mortal battle against the bloody tyranny of General Gomez, that I have put foot on the soil of my dear country and this time I carry on the end of my sword a message of liberation and complete guarantee of security for the oppressed republic and for terrorized Venezuela."

The "Excelsior-Pais" forecasts the strictest censorship on news from Venezuela.

New York Central R.R. Out to Frame Worker for a Railroad Crash

Denying that a crash of the Poughkeepsie local with the western express last night in the New York Central tunnel, Park Ave. and 53rd St., was due to failure of the automatic signal system, officials of the New York Central Railroad today commenced a fake "investigation" in an attempt to fix responsibility for the accident on Motorman C. C. Parson of the express train.

The local train was rammed by the first part of the express. Although the local had stopped for the red light, Parson, the company alibi, failed to see the signal. Police and firemen were summoned when the crash was heard on Park Ave. above the tunnel. Railroad workers, however, had quieted the passengers before police arrived.

7-STORY FALL KILLS WORKER.
Falling seven stories from a slippery ledge on a building at 82nd St. and Central Park West yesterday, a window cleaner whose name was withheld by police was instantly killed.

FIFTY ADDITIONAL SHOPS ARE TAKEN DOWN AS BIG DRESS STRIKE SPREADS

Workers Defy Police in Another Mass Picket Demonstration; 34 Arrested

Rallies in All the Halls Today; Will Protest Police Activities at Meet Monday

With about 50 new shops, employing hundreds of workers, taken down yesterday, the great dressmakers strike continued its march into the sweatshop strongholds of the New York dress market. Constantly increasing in strength since it was called last Wednesday, yesterday's developments showed that the strike is just about swinging into its stride and can be expected to spread greatly during the next few days.

WOMEN URGED TO BACK BIG STRIKE

Party Women's Dept. Issues Statement

A stirring statement, addressed to all women workers, urging them to rally to the support of the New York dressmakers who are now courageously battling under the leadership of the new Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, has been issued by the National Women's Department of the Workers (Communist) Party.

"Rally to the support of the striking dressmakers! Their struggle is your struggle! Come out in masses on the picket line! Give aid and relief!" These are the slogans put forth in the statement which follows:

The dressmakers strike is a decisive conflict, not only for the exploited workers in the needle trades, but for the American working class as a whole, in whose struggles the needle trades workers are fighting in the vanguard. But it is for the women workers in the needle trades and in all other industries that the dressmakers' strike has a special significance. Women workers constitute a large proportion of the workers in the dress industry and are the worst paid and most exploited section of the trade.

Conditions Today.
Toiling long hours under worse than sweatshop conditions, working piece work under an intolerable speed up system that saps the whole strength of the workers, irregularly employed, wandering from shop to shop looking for work, paid starvation wages with great seasonal irregularity, subject to the tyranny and whim of the boss in unorganized shops, these are the conditions

HARVEY TRIES TO COVER GOP GRAFT

Berg "Knew Nothing" of \$200,000 Bribe

Boro President Harvey of Queens, attempting to cover the graft of the G. O. P. politicians in New York, yesterday named Frank H. Berg, Tammany politician and former "private detective," as one who was present when he was offered a bribe of \$200,000 to stop his so-called investigation of the Queens sewer graft.

Berg, admitting that he was at Harvey's home on the date mentioned, Nov. 11, vehemently denied that he had any knowledge of any bribe having been offered at any time. Berg admitted, however, that there had been offers of money to Harvey, which he characterized as "private" or "legal" matters and having nothing to do with bribery.

Both the Tammany and G. O. P. organizations, stuck deep in the mire of their swindling activities during the past few years, especially since the evidence attendant upon the Queens sewer scandal.

Tag Day Leaflets Ready at the 'Daily'

One hundred thousand leaflets to advertise the Tag Days of the Daily Worker this Saturday and Sunday are now ready for distribution and can be obtained at the Daily Worker business office, 26 Union Square.

All section organizers of the Workers (Communist) Party are instructed to call at the Daily office for batches of these leaflets immediately.

EMERGENCY FUND

- Feb. 12, 1929.
- Collected by Sarah Victor, Detroit, Mich.—Piperidis, \$2; K. Demirjian, \$2; St. Nucleus \$8; Workers Educational Ass'n, \$20; P. Miller, \$1; K. Kasminsky, \$2; L. Dykstra, \$2; T. Bezeff, \$1; St. Nucleus 15, \$15; G. Schwartz, \$1; G. Suchin, \$2 \$55.00
Peter Fireman, Trenton, N.J. Golden's Bridge Co-operative Farms, Inc., City—Anonymous, \$10; Ment, \$5; Arcous, \$5; Rubenstein, \$5; Milstein, \$5; W. Goldenberg, \$5; Liebster, \$3; Shumsky, \$1; Anonymous, \$1; Oakman, \$1; A. Rosenberg, \$1; Teamen, \$1; Pa-
- chefskey, \$1; Brenner, \$1; Peter, \$1; Hamburg, \$1; Switzberg, \$1; Lischner, \$1; Kinafsky, \$50; Kutner, \$50. 50.00
- Collected by S. Paley, Boston, Mass.—Section 6, \$20; Unit 2, Sec. 1, \$15; Unit 3, Section 1, \$4.50. 39.50
- Collected at a meeting in Baltimore, Md.—Wolf, \$5; Kitt, \$2; Greenberg, \$1; Mrs. Isaacs, \$1; Berger, \$5; Sokoloff, \$2; Farinacci, \$1; Kadyla, \$1; Forman, \$1; Freistad, \$2; Shapiro, \$1; L. Shapiro, \$2; Botkin, \$10; Steinberg, \$1; Leibovitz, \$50; Bers, \$2. 37.50
- (Continued on Page Three)

All City Astir with Tag Day Activities for "Daily"

Intensive work in the drive of the Daily Worker to rally the workers of New York for the two big Tag Days this Saturday and Sunday began yesterday, with volunteers working feverishly in the business office of the Daily Worker preparing the machinery of collection. From all parts of the city every worker who had a bit of time to spare spent it in the Daily Worker office. The fact that the work—typing bits of red string on the red cards inscribed with the slogan "Show Your Color!"—was monotonous did not deter the volunteers. Working at long shifts, with a moment snatched now and then for a bite to eat, they worked steadily and cheerfully throughout the day.

Three Workers Killed, 20 Badly Injured in German Factory Explosion

Show Your Color!

Fifteen thousand Workers, picketing every Morning, rain or Shine, in the great Strike of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union Are showing THEIR COLOR to the Bosses, police, Gunmen, yellow socialist Scabs, Schlesinger and His gang of thugs!

In New England, Continuing their fight Against the mill barons, Militant members of The National Textile Workers Union are Showing THEIR COLOR To the police and Their allies, Batty and His corrupt crew!

Fighting the battles Of the miners all Over the country, The National Miners Union is showing ITS COLOR To the Greens, Lewises, Wolls and their Henchmen, to the Coal and Iron thugs and gunmen!

The Daily Worker, In the forefront Of all these struggles, Is showing ITS COLOR to the Thousands of workers Who look to it For guidance!

SHOW YOUR COLOR Too, by mobilizing For the Two Big Tag Days, this SATURDAY and SUNDAY! Get your collection box in The huge drive to Carry the Emergency Drive of the Daily Worker OVER THE TOP! Remember! This Saturday and Sunday Every worker must SHOW HIS COLOR!

WOMEN URGED TO BACK BIG STRIKE OF DRESSMAKERS

Party Women's Dept. Issues Statement

(Continued from Page One) in the needle industry, under which the women workers are the worst sufferers today.

The general attack of the bosses on wages and hours and their campaign for rationalizing industry, that is, for scientific exploitation of the workers to the limit, which is being carried out in all industries in America today, along with the development of American imperialism and the competition for world markets and cheap production, finds working women its readiest victims due to their weak economic position and their lack of organization.

Treason of Yellows. Today the women workers in the needle trades, as elsewhere, are suffering from this attack of the bosses on their wages, hours and union organization, aided by the union-smashing tactics of the corrupt Right wing union officialdom backed up by the socialist party and its anti-labor Jewish Daily Forward who are working hand in hand with the bosses.

The women workers in the dress industry, who through great efforts and sacrifices have struggled to build a union to fight for and defend their interests, find themselves today, because of this very struggle, and the strength they have shown, the object of bitter attack by the combination of traitorous officialdom of the Sigman-Schlesinger International with the employers to wipe out the union, to destroy union standards and organization in the shops and introduce yellow company unionism.

Building of Union.

The great dressmakers' strike of 1909, when tens of thousands of militant women workers rebelled against the conditions of the sweatshops and through their valiant struggle blazed the path of organization for all the workers in the needle trades, set new and higher standards of wages and hours and organization for working women in all industries. The organization of great masses of women workers in the dressmakers' union gave an impetus to the organization of unorganized women workers in the other needle trades and in other industries. Through the militant action and fighting spirit of the workers, in the face of the bitter opposition of the employers and the sabotage and betrayal of the union officials, a union was built up which was a bulwark of women's trade union organization and strengthened the position of women workers everywhere. The workers of the dress industry and the women workers in the front rank, have put up a desperate resistance to this combination of greedy bosses and rotten officialdom. They have endured hunger, unemployment, expulsion from the shops of the Sigman International and the attacks of the police and gangsters on the picket line, injunctions and prison sentences. The heeled Hochman, Sigman and Schlesinger are putting the climax to the record of betrayal by openly acting as scabs against these militant workers.

Present Strike.

The dressmakers' strike of today is the culmination of a long and bitter struggle for a real union in the dress industry, a fighting union built on the basis of a class struggle with the needle trades workers completely freed of their blood-sucking officialdom, the first strike with all needle trades workers united in the industrial struggle regardless of craft differences, the first strike with all sections of the enemy clearly and openly lined up together in the opposite trench, the bosses, the bureaucrats, the American Federation of Labor, the gangsters, the police, the whole apparatus of the underworld and the bosses' Tammany government, together with the capitalist political parties, including the socialist party.

Against this labor-baiting conspiracy the workers are united in a struggle for the organization of the dress industry, for union shops, and union conditions, for a fight against the speed-up and capitalist rationalization, for the abolition of piece work, the restoration of the minimum wage scales and the forty-hour week, for the right to organize and maintain a workers' union against the bosses and their company union.

Militancy of Women Workers. The women workers are playing a great part in this struggle. Thousands of them have come out on strike and are on the picket lines fighting the police and the gangsters with the same spirit and determination that the working women have shown in every labor struggle, in Passaic, in the mine strike, in New Bedford. In this strike all workers are united regardless of nationality and race. The Negro women workers in particular, have responded in great numbers and with great fighting spirit to the strike call.

They have waged this struggle under the leadership of the Left wing, the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers (Communist) Party who raised the banner of the class struggle in an industry degenerating into company unionism, of unity of all needle workers

Leader of Imperialist Vanguard



Photo shows the old and the new commanders of the U. S. Marine Corps. Major-General W. C. Neville, right, will be the new supervisor of the slaughter of Nicaraguan and Chinese workers by Wall Street Marines. He succeeds Major General John C. Lejeune, left.

regardless of craft lines in the struggle against the bosses offensive, and who are leading the masses of needle workers today through struggle toward the building of a new fighting National Needle Trades Industrial Union.

At Time of Great Reaction.

The women workers of the dress industry are showing an inspiring example of solidarity and militancy to working women all over the country. At this moment of deepest reaction when the imperialist government in Washington is rushing the preparations for war, while the bosses at home are plotting to fasten the labor movement and destroy the chains of compulsory labor and the speed-up upon the workers, when fascism lifts its ugly head in America, already strong and bloodthirsty, when pacifism is seeking to conceal the war preparations with phrases of peace, when America is on the verge of a world war and the American labor movement faces a life and death struggle with the employers, at this moment, the women workers, the great masses of unorganized women workers toiling in the shops, mills and factories for starvation wages, working unlimited hours under the lash of the speed-up, must awaken to a consciousness of their terrible condition and of its roots in the capitalist system and the imperialist development of American capitalism, must take up the struggle against the bosses and organized into unions to fight for better wages and shorter hours, for abolition of the speed-up, for protection for mothers and children of the working class, for better working conditions and power in the shops and industries, to free themselves from the terrible exploitation and subjection in which they are held by the capitalist today.

The women workers in general will find, as the dressmakers have found, that the only hope for a successful struggle is under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers (Communist) Party. They will find that the reformist right wing and socialist leadership openly betrays them, sells them out and leads them into the slough of company unionism, that the American Federation of Labor, instead of organizing the masses of unorganized women workers, uses every means to prevent them from organizing and to discriminate against them in the unions, that the Women's Trade Union League, its female annex, imitates its traitorous class collaboration tactics, and instead of organizing working women, seeks only to maintain its own bureaucracy, the Rega Schneidermans, and Maud Schwartzes, whose chief role today is a strike-breaking one, aiding the other bureaucrats of the A. F. L., to smash the women's organizations, and set up open shops, that this same women's Trade Union League acts as the political lackey of the capitalist political machines, and the servant of the bourgeois pacifists and imperialists in their preparations for the next war.

Working women everywhere! The dressmakers' strike is your strike. Their victory will be your victory! The new union they are building will be a stronghold for the spreading of organization among the unorganized women workers in other industries. Rally all your forces to aid the dressmakers in their struggle! Help to win this strike and to lay the foundation for the nationwide organization of women workers!

Come out on the picket line in masses, women workers of New

York. Exploited women in all trades and industries, toiling in the shops and stores and offices, in the mills and factories! Make this strike your strike! Follow the lead of the Left wing, the fighting wing of the labor movement, which alone is leading women workers to power and organization! Build up unions in your trade under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League, in which all workers are united on the basis of the class struggle! Struggle against the oppression of the bosses not only in your shops but on the nationwide field of industry as a whole, the political field where the capitalists control and use the state and government as an instrument for exploiting the workers! Take up the struggle against imperialism and imperialist war danger which threatens the workers of all countries and especially the Soviet Union, the republic of the workers and peasants! Organize and fight for the defense of the Soviet Union, the fatherland of all workers!

Carry on your struggle under the leadership of the only fighting organization of labor in America, the Workers (Communist) Party, under the banner of the only international organization of labor which binds all workers in all countries in a chain of international solidarity, the Communist International.

MASS MEET WILL AID DRESS STRIKE

To Organize Women for Strike Activity

A mass meeting to organize New York Working Women in aid of the striking dressmakers will be held Saturday, 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party with the aid of the Trade Union Educational League, the United Councils of Working Women, the N. Y. Federation of Working Women, sections of the needle and textile unions and other sympathetic organizations.

Juliet Stuart Poyntz, head of the National Women's Department of the Party, Rebecca Grecht and Ray Ragoin, of the Party district organization, Kate Gitlow, of the United Councils, Rose Wortis and Pearl Halperin, of the striking dressmakers will be among the speakers.

Speakers will appeal for support of the strikers in their struggle to defeat the attempt to restore sweatshop and piecework conditions, will urge the building of a left wing industrial union strong enough to enforce the right to the job, wage increases and the 40-hour, five day week.

Give Lindbergh Girl From Morgan Dynasty

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—It was officially announced here today that Dwight Morrow, Morgan's oily diplomat here, has got his daughter a Lindbergh. Simultaneously with the news that the chief aviator of American colonial oppressors had landed his plane after being thought lost in a storm, it was declared here that he was engaged to Miss Anne Spencer Morrow. Other decorations from a grateful imperialism will follow.

BARE PLOT TO DESTROY W.I.R. AT STATE QUIZ

Seriousness of Attack Pointed Out by I.L.D.

(Continued from Page One) tary of the National Textile Workers' Union, and Paul Crouch, national secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Attorney Buitenkant declared the efforts to extradite Biedenkapp were really designed to destroy the relief activities of the Workers International Relief.

Governor Roosevelt adjourned the hearing for one week to permit the defense to produce witnesses to prove that Biedenkapp was not in New Bedford last June 27.

I. L. D. in Statement.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense, in a statement issued last night by Rose Baron, secretary, warns against any illusion that the capitalist state of New York will refuse to aid the capitalist state of Massachusetts in railroad the 25 militants to long jail terms. The I. L. D. points out the seriousness of this attack against the leaders of three working class organizations of national scope as an attempt to crush these organizations and prevent them from functioning in behalf of the working class.

The I. L. D. calls upon all class-conscious workers to rally at once to the defense of their comrades and prevent their extradition to the mill barons' courts. Immediate funds are needed for the defense work. They should be sent to the International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway, room 422.

Freiheit Chorus Will Participate in Needle Trades Ball Friday

The Freiheit Gesangs Verein will participate in the program to be given at the needle trades ball this Friday evening, at the Pythian Temple, 70th St., east of Broadway, under the auspices of local New York, Workers International Relief.

Ben Gold, strike leader of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and Moissaye Olgin, editor of The Hammer, will speak at the affair.

3 Courses in History of U. S. at Workers School This Semester

Three courses in the History of the United States will be given at the Workers School this year. The first, "History of the United States" on Monday at 7 p. m., by Joe Speer; second, "History of the United States Since the Civil War," on Thursday, 7 p. m., by James Cork; and third, a more advanced course in "Economic and Political History of the United States," by D. Benjamin.

In addition, a special study and research course of a very advanced nature will be given by A. Landy on "Marx and Engels on America" on Tuesdays at 7 p. m. Only those

Workers Lose Savings as Bank Closes



Workers faced loss of small savings they put away after a life of slavery, when the five banks of the City Trust Co. were closed by the State Department of banking, which refused to give any reason for the closing. Photo shows group of depositors before bank.

12 Classes Opening This Week at Workers School

The beginning of 12 classes at the Workers School this week marks the opening of the spring term of the Workers School. During the week, six English classes will commence, while six general and political courses will have their first sessions. On Tuesday the first "Fundamentals of Communism" class began, with its first session at 7 o'clock, with Eve Dorf as the instructor. Tonight M. J. Olgin will begin his class in "Anarchism, Socialism, Communism" at 7 o'clock; A. Markoff will start his class in "Principles of Marxism" at 8:30 p. m., while Mary Ghent and Vera Green will start English classes in English 5 and in English 6, respectively, on that evening. On Thursday the class in English 7, with V. I. Jerome as the instructor, will begin at 8:30 p. m.; the European History Since the French Revolution, with Juliet Stuart Poyntz as the instructor, will begin at 8:30 p. m., and A. Harris will start his class in English 5 at 7 p. m. On Friday Edward Wright will teach English 7, beginning at 7 o'clock, while on Saturday Max Bedacht will give the first session in "History of Class Struggles" at 2 p. m.

As registration for practically all of these classes is very good, the Workers School will be compelled to close registration for these courses by the end of the week, so all workers are urged to register without delay.

The week after the Workers School plans to begin 15 or so additional classes. Those that want information regarding all the courses, the Spring Term Announcement is on hand at the office of the Workers School, 26-28 Union Sq. who are well acquainted with American History and are ready for some advanced study in this course will be permitted to take this course. For details regarding other courses at the Workers School a copy of the Spring Term announcement is available at the office of the Workers School, 26-28 Union Square, 5th floor.

A unique aspect was given the Daily Worker campaign yesterday when the No-Tip Barber Shop in the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, announced that tips will be accepted this week for the benefit of the Daily Worker. A fifteen-foot poster is stretched across one of the walls of the shop with the words "Show Your Color!—Tip Heavy—Exception Year for the Daily Worker."

Each worker in the shop is equipped with a Daily Worker collection box, and these will receive all tips. Throughout the city the call for mobilization Saturday and Sunday has been broadcast under the slogan "Show Your Color!" That is what all workers will have to do this week end.

Mobilize for the Daily Worker Tag Days! Show your color!

The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

TURBINE FROZEN IN WORST COLD WAVE OF EUROPE

Peasants and Poor Hit Most Severely

BREMEN, Germany, Feb. 12.—Three workers were killed and 20 others seriously injured this afternoon when an explosion wrecked a boiler factory here. The explosion resulted from an attempt to thaw out a carbide, frozen as a result of the cold wave, the fiercest since 1690, which has held Europe in its grip for the past few days.

In Berlin, five thousand workers shivered in the city's "warmth halls," the unemployed were driven into the railroad stations by the bitter cold, and in rural districts in the vicinity of the city over 100 farm laborers died from frost-bite in a 200-year record-breaking cold spell.

Especially in the poorer districts, fuel has been exhausted, and workers' families are gathering together the flimsiest rags in a vain effort to offset the biting cold. Three children, left by their parents in an unheated room in the village of Lubinitz, in Silesia, were found dead when the temperature dropped to 38 below.

Cut off from land by mountainous ice blocks, the poor peasantry inhabiting the small islands in the Baltic and North Seas face starvation. So serious is their condition that the authorities of Luftansa were obliged to send squadrons of airplanes containing food supplies.

Negro Party Members Hold Meeting Tonight

The District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, through Harold Williams of the District Negro Committee, calls upon all Negro Party and League members to be present at the district office, 26 Union square, tonight at 6 o'clock.

The call stresses the importance of attendance at this meeting in view of the fact that immediate tasks of the most important nature must be acted upon for the support of the dressmakers' strike.

Call Women Meeting for Tomorrow Night

An important membership meeting of all women workers and housewives who are members of the Workers (Communist) Party in District 2, and also in all language fractions and mass women's organizations is called for tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

All women Party members must be present, says the call issued by Kate Gitlow, chairman of the United Councils of Working Women.

We have seen above that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

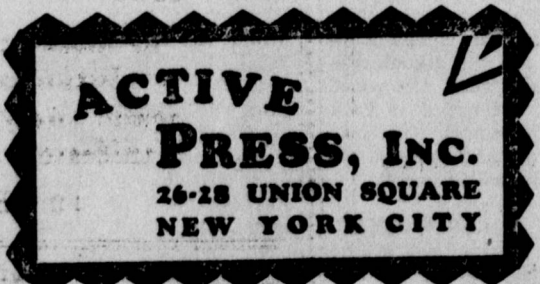
MAX BEDACHT

will lecture on "Economic Upbuilding of Russia and Trotskyism" Thursday, Feb. 14

at 8 P. M. at 1373 43rd Street, Brooklyn

Auspices: Sect. 7, Unit 3, and Jewish Workers Club

PROCEEDS TO GO TO DAILY WORKER



Show Your Color on FEBRUARY 16th, 17th Report at the Tag Day Stations for the Daily Worker

- Downtown, Section 1: 60 St. Marks Place
- Williamsburg, Section 6: 690 Myrtle Ave.
- Downtown Sections 2, 3: Workers Center, 26 Union Sq. 101 W. 27th St.
- Coney Island, Section 7: 760-40th St. Boro Park, 1373 43rd St.
- Harlem, Section 4: 143 E. 103rd St. 1800-7th Ave. 350 E. 81st St.
- Brownsville, Section 8: 1111 Rutland Road 313 Hinsdale Ave. 154 Watkins St.
- Bronx, Section 5: 1330 Williams Ave. 2700 Bronx Park East 715 E. 138th St.
- Long Island, Section 9: Turner Hall, B'way. & 14th Ave. Astoria

(Other stations will be announced later.)

READ NEW SERIAL



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(EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO REPUBLISH BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE INTERN. PUBLISHERS)

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

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Daily Worker

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

PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

Lessons of Pittsburgh District Workers Party Convention

By BEN GERJOY.

A convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, or any of its sections, is no small event. Especially is this true about the convention of the Pittsburgh District held Jan. 20. This convention was the climax of a long pre-convention period lasting almost three months. It was a very heated discussion period, perhaps more so than any previous discussion period, for the issues discussed were of vital importance to the life and future growth of our Party. The answer to the many problems was found in the convention itself—its social composition, its work and decisions.

Party Discussion—the Crystalization of a Bolshevik Party.—It is safe to set down the following maxim for all Party discussions: That, unless a Party discussion results in raising the ideological level of the membership, has cleared the issues and furthered the crystallization of a correct Bolshevik line, the discussion has been a failure. It is with this in view that we can state that in this district the discussion period accomplished its desired aim.

This discussion period, being a pre-convention discussion for the entire Party naturally centered around national and international rather than district problems. In addition the economic conditions affecting the Party and the workers of this district received a great deal of attention, especially at the convention proper. The question of a correct analysis of American imperialism, whether American capitalism is still on the upward trend; extent of radicalization; the question of the right to reservations (disagreements) from Comintern decisions; the

"Right" danger as the main danger and Trotskyism (opportunism) covering with "Left" phrases, and the method of combating both, occupied most of the attention during the discussion.

It should be remembered that District Five takes in an area of many miles and units exist in no less than 35 towns outside of Pittsburgh. It should be remembered also that many of these towns, especially in the mining sections, are company-owned. It is quite a problem for a stranger to get into the company patch and Party meetings must be held under cover. In spite of these obstacles all of the units held at least one discussion meeting and most of them more than one.

In fairness to the Opposition it must be stated that in this district they had a few comrades, who for a period of three months devoted their entire time to expounding the case of the Opposition, did this very ably. The fact that they were so miserably defeated is not because the point of view of the Opposition was kept from the membership.

The first defeat the Opposition received was on the question of Trotskyism. The proletarian membership of this district responded readily and quickly to the appeal of the C. C. against the menace of Trotskyism threatening to destroy our Party. The attempt of the Opposition to divert the attention of the membership from the Trotsky danger to the "greater" danger of the C. C. struck

a deaf ear. This was amply demonstrated by the many resolutions which the mining and steel units adopted pledging their support to the C. C. and denouncing the Opposition.

The climax of the discussion, however, came during the week when delegates to the district convention were being elected. During this week the Opposition made almost superhuman efforts to convince the miners and steel workers that the Majority of the C. C. is a menace to the working class, because the Majority analyzed conditions realistically and not like utopians. These poor devils from the pits and mills could not see the logic of their reasoning, and the Opposition concluded that the miners and steel workers are too dumb to grasp the depths of the Opposition. Their emphatic protests that they do not have any reservations, only disagreements, to the decisions of the Sixth Congress did not help their case much.

The truth of the matter is that one cannot fool sound proletarian minds with sophistry. The miners know the miners, and the steel workers know the steel workers. They know that there is widespread dissatisfaction among the miners, but at this time the bulk of them are less ready to struggle (the test of radicalization) than they were ten months ago, when the April First Conference took place.

Does this mean that there is no basis for the National Miners'

Union? Only political demagogues could interpret this to be our position. Quite the contrary is the case, as we will see in a moment. What is the real situation in the mining industry? The operators are mad with power. Wage cut proceeds after wage cut. Miners earn as low as \$2.50 and \$2.00 a day. Terrorism is the fashion of the mining town. The miners are afraid to breathe. For the National Miners' Union to call a strike at this time would spell suicide for the new union. On the other hand, these same conditions constantly increase the dissatisfaction.

The miners are slowly but steadily turning their faces, in ever larger numbers, to the revolutionary union. The miserable conditions, which grow worse from day to day, and the fact that more and more miners are being replaced by machines, rapidly create the necessary conditions when the miners will once again rise in terrific struggle against the operators. Are these conditions enough of a reason for the existence and growth of the National Miners' Union? Of course they are! But the policies to be pursued must be based on the true situation.

As to the comrades in the steel industry. When the Opposition told them they were radicalized they agreed. But when they were told that ALL the steel workers were radicalized they voted against the Opposition. These proletarians are tired of the Opposition's pendulum

which swings from one extreme to the other: from bourgeoisification to radicalization; from a "Left" wing CEC to a "Right" wing CEC and so on. They are tired of unprincipled factionalism, and know that their new union will be greatly hampered unless it is liquidated. When the time arrived for the rank and file to speak they did in no uncertain terms.

The following election results are very interesting. Out of a total of 347 votes cast in the election of delegates to the District Convention the Opposition received 55 votes. Out of a total of 65 delegates the Opposition received 8 delegates—12 1/2 per cent. Space does not permit to analyze the social composition of those who voted for the Opposition and the Majority. Let me but state that the Opposition delegates were of a much inferior social composition to the Majority delegates. Although most of the delegates came from the mines and mills the Opposition had only one miner delegate. These election results in a 100 per cent proletarian district is the best answer to the Opposition slander that the Majority of the C. C. has no proletarian base.

Work of Convention.

The convention proper, in spite of the disparity and viciousness of the Opposition, which at time bordered on open sabotage, was very constructive. After reports on the theses of the Majority and Minority, both report receiving equal time, delegates to the national convention were elected, (three miners, two steel workers, one colored laborer). The convention centered its entire attention on district reports and district problems.

The report of the district organizer on the activities of the DEC since the last convention was a true picture of the actual accomplishments and was rich in self-criticism. The political and economic situation was analyzed and concrete plans of work were proposed for the incoming DEC. This was done from the point of view of the war danger, which requires an orientation of the district towards those industries which will play the biggest role in the coming war. The mining, steel and chemical industries are to receive the most attention, and the building of the National Miners' Union to be in the foreground. The district membership must be mobilized to build the Miners' Union; the campaign in the steel mills to build mill committees must be intensified; a base in the chemical industry must be established; the number of shop nuclei must be increased and improved; the shop papers must be increased and improved; the drawing in of proletarian elements into the leading Party committees, etc., etc.—all these were included in the plans for future work. Some of the resolutions adopted were as follows: resolution on the report of DEC; resolution on the building of new unions; resolution on unity; resolu-

tion on youth work and other resolutions.

The Bankruptcy of the Opposition.

Should anyone think that the heading of this chapter is somewhat exaggerated, a glance at the role of the Opposition prior and during the convention must convince him to the contrary. I have already spoken about the pre-convention period. What did the Opposition do at the convention proper? The way the Opposition demanded representation on would assume that they had something to contribute in helping to shape the policies for the district for its future work. What did they really do at the convention? Their chief role consisted in placing obstacles in the way of the convention, in minimizing the work of the district. Not one of their speakers discussed the plans for future work, criticized the plans proposed nor offered one solitary suggestion which would help the district. That this was no accident can be seen from what happened at the closing of the convention. Immediately before adjournment the leader of the Opposition made a statement for the records in which he contested the entire legality and proceedings of the convention. When asked to state for the records whether, in view of the statement, they will carry out the decisions of the convention they refused to reply. We hope that they will change the attitude embodied in their statement, for we

realize that unity in the Party ranks is the first prerequisite for making the convention plans a living reality.

Conclusion.

In conclusion we can make the following summary of the convention of District Five:—

1. Trotskyism found no response among the proletarian elements of this District.
2. The underestimation of the danger of Trotskyism by the Opposition was repudiated by the membership.
3. The analysis of the position and role of American imperialism by the Majority of the C. E. C. was endorsed 90 per cent.
4. The charge that the Majority of the C. E. C. is the source of the "right" danger was repudiated.
5. The charge that the Majority has no proletarian base was proven false.
6. The Party members from the pits and mills are 100 per cent for the Majority.
7. The Opposition, in this District, have no longer anything constructive to offer to the Party but are playing a retrogressive role only.
8. The bulk of the members of the new D.E.C. are working in the mills, mines and other basic industries.
9. Concrete plans for future work were laid down, and the District's attention was turned towards the war industries.
10. In the resolution on unity the Convention laid the basis for complete liquidation of the factional struggle.

Two More Leading Trotskyists Expelled from Finnish Section of Workers Party

Some time ago, when the discussion took place on Trotskyism in the Party organization of Worcester, Mass., two assistant editors of "Eteenpain", the Finnish Party daily in the east, refused to vote for the district resolution on the fight against the Right danger and on the endorsement of the actions of the Political Committee in expelling outspoken Right wingers and Trotskyites from the Party.

Although these two ex-comrades, Arne Halonen and Aro Hysrke, claimed to endorse the expulsion of Cannon, Abern and Schachtman from the Party, they made an exception

on the expulsion of Sulkanen and Co., and attempted to defend Axel Ohrn, who also had been expelled from the Party after his continued flagrant violations of Party discipline, for organizing against the Party and for his support of the Trotskyite program.

Anti-Party Conspiracy.

In the spring of 1928, when the Ohrn matter was under investigation, and when Ohrn was organizing elements outside and inside the Party against the Party, these two ex-comrades pretended to fight Ohrn by utilizing the confusion created by

the leading positions of the Finnish section of the Party in the New England states, for utilization for the Trotskyite camp.

After giving these two ex-comrades—Arne Halonen, an intellectual and Aro Hysrke, an age-old lieutenant of Sulkanen in all of his efforts to organize opposition to the Party in the reorganization, etc.—three years' time to settle their relations with the Party, and after receiving written statements of their clumsy effort to mask their support of outspoken Right wingers and Trotskyites with false slogans, and after investigating thoroughly their or-

ganizational steps for building a Trotskyite organization within the Finnish section of the Party, the District Executive Committee of District No. 1 decided unanimously to expel these renegades from the Party and immediately thereupon the board of directors of the Finnish Language Party organ, "Eteenpain", decided in their enlarged session on the 30th of December, 1928, to remove them from the editorial staff of this organ of the Party, where they had for the last three years maintained a continuous state of chaos.

Remove Renegades.

After going over the facts presented in the case of Arne Halonen and Aro Hysrke, and after finding out that not only does the Finnish social democratic organ, the "Raisvaaja," but also the semi-official organ of the Finnish fascist government, the "New Yorkin Uutiset," published in New York City, take up the defense of these renegades, and after having facts to prove that Arne Halonen and Aro Hysrke are making a futile effort to organize the Finnish workers outside of the Party against the Party, the Central Executive Committee felt itself fully

justified in sustaining and upholding the decision of the District Executive Committee No. 1 in expelling these two outspoken renegades from the Workers (Communist) Party of America and to sustain and uphold the unanimous decision of the enlarged meeting of the board of directors of the "Eteenpain" in immediately removing them from the editorial staff of the "Eteenpain."

Upon the declaration that both Arne Halonen and Aro Hysrke are finally expelled from the Party, the Central Executive Committee gave recognition to the energetic efforts of the Finnish fraction in clearing

its ranks of the out and out Right wing elements, many of whom have during their last stage of degradation raised the Trotskyite banner. The Central Executive Committee greeted the awakening of the proletarian elements in the Finnish section to a realization of the Right danger and welcomed the proletarianization of the Finnish fraction, growing ever stronger in the fight against the Right danger and ever more capable to cope with the situation, in exterminating Trotskyism from their midst.

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EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

The Binghamton Workers Party, Sec. 9, Binghamton	25.00
Educational Soc. of Ukrainian Working Women, City	25.00
Collected by Alex. Lakoff, Spokane, Wash.—Alex. Lakoff, \$2; John Goroff, \$2; Pete Goff, \$2; Nick Salogoff, \$2; Sam Mazoff, \$2; Sam Maloff, \$2; Jack Be- loll, \$2; Bill Duroff, \$2; Sida Zakoff, \$2; Mike Gasoff, \$2; Sam Besoff, \$1; Alex. Kalisoff, \$2.	23.00
Anna Porter, San Jose, Calif.	20.00
Ukrainian Workers Branch, Brooklyn	16.00
Collected at a lecture by Com- rade Olgin at the Browns- ville Wrks Centre, B'klyn	15.00
St. Nucleus 3, Sec. 2, Detroit, Mich.—D. Flaksar, \$3; A. Forchi, \$1; G. Nitti, \$1; S. Gross, \$1; S. Feldman, \$1; L. Murson, \$1; H. Wilinsky, \$5; J. Weisman, \$5; J. Murray, \$5; S. Levine, \$1; L. Ostrowsky, \$1; Freed- man, \$1; Treansury, \$2.75	15.00
Ukrainian Workers of Hud- son, N. Y.	15.00
Collected by G. Novosiosky, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—T. E. Lapchevsky, \$5; N. Kova- cheff, \$1.50; N. Benick, \$1; S. Pawloff, \$1; M. Plav- schick, \$1; G. Novosevsky, \$3; J. Hornjak, \$2.	14.50
Lodzer Branch 324, Work- men's Circle, Bronx	12.50
Morning International Branch, City	11.50
Members of Odesser Branch 225, Workmen's Circle, City	10.00
Wm. Weissbaum, Detroit	10.00
Collected by L. Kremosky, Kansas City, Kansas—L. Kremosky, \$2; S. Buck, \$1; P. A. Victor, \$1; E. Med- ved, \$1; K. Wincha, \$5; F. Sassen, \$1; G. Cenkovce, \$5; P. Sansewich, \$1; W. Evanaszko, \$1; B. Cke, \$5	9.50
Slavish Worvers Society, Hamilton, Ohio—John Ste- sek, \$1; Steve Kozatchy, \$1; Albert Benca, \$1; Louis Kolander, \$1; Urbone Be- loscic, \$1; F. Mikulik, \$1; K. Karvica, \$5; Fred Kri- zan, \$5; J. Hoobee, \$5; E. Boback, \$5; M. Kozec, \$5; Steve Okrohlica, \$5; Zo- parenuik, \$5.	9.15
Collected by Rudolf Hudeck, Buffalo, N. Y.—Czechoslo- vak E. W. Club, \$5; J. Vi- niska, \$1; F. Podmele, \$1; R. Hudecek, \$1.	8.00
Unit 1F, Sub-Sec. A, City	8.00
Ukrainian Daily News, City	8.00
Lewis Hurst, Leachville, Ark.	5.00
Henry Macovitz, Bridge, Ore.	5.00
J. Kurki, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
Collected by Mary Kasun, Chisholm, Minn.—Mr. Me- ghie, \$5; Steve Kasun, \$1; Mary Kasun, \$1; J. Vodo- nik, \$1; Marko Drzeno- vic, \$1; Frank Klune, \$5.	5.00
E. L. Milwanke, Wis.	5.00
Local 423, U. N. W. of A., Creighton, Pa.	5.00
Brooklyn Scandinavian Ath- letic Club, Brooklyn	5.00
Rumanian Workers Club, De- troit, Mich.	5.50
Odesser Branch 225, Work- men's Circle, City	5.00
Marine Workers League, City	5.00
Chester Workers Club, Ches- ter, Mass.	5.00
Collected by Sec. 6, S2, City —N. Kamin, \$1; Drasin, \$1; M. Rapoport, \$5; Sha- dar, \$1; W. Goodblatt, \$5; Lavoff, \$1	5.00
F. Poul, City	5.00
Chas. Moschel, Cincinnati, O.	4.00
Collected by John Pitz, De- troit, Mich.—W. Moisiuk, \$1; W. Sanchuk, \$1; John Pitz, \$2	4.00
Workers Berkshire Shop, City	4.00
Collected by Vaino Maki, De- troit, Mich.—John Hill, \$2; Vaino Maki, \$2.	4.00
Karl J. Malmstrom, South Bend, Ind.	4.00
Collected by H. Nummi, New Rochelle, N.Y.—H. Nummi, \$2; E. Christenen, \$5; W. Wingvist, \$5; M. Maki, \$5; J. Johnson, \$5.	3.85
Collected by Paul Du Val, Val, \$1; P. Patzner, \$1; M. Keller, \$1	3.00
Workers of Spear Mfg. Co., City	3.50
Bessie Baylin, Bronx, 2B.	3.00
Street Nucleus No. 32, Chi- cago, Ill.	3.00
Collected by H. Lappin, City.—David Lappin, 25c; David Goldberg, 25c; A. Ale, 50c; F. M. Lonephlis, 50c; N. Serge, \$1; C. Ap- plebaum, 25c; H. Lappin, 75c. Total	3.50
Collected by Steve Boaseck, Toledo, Ohio.—A. Millich, \$1; George Hillebrant, \$1; Leo Veggis, \$1. Total	3.00
Rebecca Lomazoff, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
Louis Losnan, City	2.00
S. Ahti, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
Beatrice Alter, Bronx, N.Y.	2.00
Collected by Edith Pintzuk, Phila., Pa.—R. Weissman, \$2; Daniel Weissman, 25c; Herbert Weissman, 25c; M. Feldman, 25c. Total	2.75
D. McCarthy and T.C.J., City	2.00
A. Harrington, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
B. J. Kapeton, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
John Repa, Unakertown, Pa.	2.00
J. M. City	2.00
Frank Grainer, City	2.25
Collected by M. Holm, Por- chester, N. Y.—M. Holm, 50c; Leina, 25c; A. Lala- ma, 25c; C. D. Gregoris, 25c; P. Pasanani, 25c; T. Tchahaikka, 25c; J. Frel- rikson, 25c; H. Hrkko, 24c; M. Kankala, 10c; P. Fred- nicksen, 5c. Total	2.39
Helen Habose, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
C. Hogstrom, Woodhaven,	5.00

Baldwin Rationalizationists Have Graves for Old Workers

Even the Taylor system, a heart- less speed-up device when in the hands of capitalist managers, tho it principles of division of work, etc., are capable of modification and application to socialized labor also, is in its most capitalist form out- done in severity by American rationalization schemes.

This fact is emphasized by a criti- cism of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, appearing in the article on "The Philosophy of Taylorism by Henri Le Chatelier, translated for the Bulletin of the Taylor Society for their congress just held in New York.

Baldwin and the Graveyard.

Le Chatelier says: "After having described the great Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Frazer tells the fol- lowing story. Having expressed in the course of a visit to a similar factory his astonishment at seeing only young men in the shops, the manager proposed to conduct him to the place assigned to those of great- er age. After a good breakfast he tendered him a large cigar and con- ducted him to the cemetery.

"In the Baldwin and other similar shops the method employed was the negation of all system. The rule of work could be expressed in two words: hard work and cleaning up."

"Only Over Fatigue"

As proof that Le Chatelier is not sympathetic to labor, and applies the principles invented by Taylor in a manner to sap the worker of every ounce of strength he can part with, and still be able to continue his slavery, there is reprinted be- low his remarks on fatigue in work- ers:

"Along with the measurement of the speed of work, it is necessary to be able to measure the fatigue re- sulting for the workman from this work. Taylor expressed the hope that the physiologists would succeed in giving us some day the appro- priate technique. Unfortunately they have not done so as yet. One must be content with experimental guesses about fatigue and more often simply with the statement of those most interested. The difficul- ty of this problem arises from the fact that it is not ordinary fatigue which it is necessary to measure but only over-fatigue. All work produces fatigue, and it is relatively easy to measure it. But to elimi- nate that we should have to elimi- nate all work. This is not what concerns us. In this fatigue disap- pears entirely or in part every night by sleep and by rest on holidays. It is necessary and sufficient that this recuperation should be complete enough for the workman to find himself at stated periods in his ac- customed health. The measurement,

Dress Strikers Will Be Aided by Costume Ball of W.I.R. Feb. 15

The Workers and Farmers Cos- tume Ball to be held Friday evening, February 15, at Pythian Temple, 70th St. and Broadway, for the benefit of the needle trades strikers, is announced as the first part of the campaign to be conducted by local New York Workers International Relief. Workers in all trades are urged to sell tickets, to visit work- ing class organizations and get them to buy blocks of tickets, and in every possible way to respond at once with an expression of solidar- ity with the left wing fighters.

Workers are requested to immedi- ately communicate with local New York Workers International Relief, 799 Broadway, Room 226, for tick- ets and to work at top speed be- tween now and February 15 to make the dance a tremendous demonstra- tion of solidarity with the needle trades strikers.

The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up without the whole superincumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

mini, and stated that it regards the agreement between Mussolini and the Vatican as supporting interna- tional fascist propaganda.

Thousand Workers at Basle Condemn Swiss Aid to the Blackshirts

(Wireless By "Inprecor")

BASLE, Feb. 12.—A meeting of a thousand workers here protested against the prohibition by the Swiss Federal Council of the meeting of revolutionary unionists at Tessia. The meeting condemned the council for its action intended to provoke the workers. Even the bourgeoisie criticise the government action in refusing admission to Switzerland of the anti-fascist professor, Salve-

STRIKE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Wireless by "Inprecor")

PRAGUE, Feb. 8.—Twenty mills are closed and thousands of textile workers are striking in Grottau and Kratzau, North Bohemia, and in Bruenn, East Bohemia.

The strike followed the statement by the employers yesterday reject- ing the demands of the Red Trade Union.

The modern laborer, on the con- trary, instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

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German Center Party Withdraws From Bloc; Can Put Cabinet Out

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Centrist (Catholic) Party has refused the offer of Chancellor Mueller to take two seats in the new coalition cabinet of right wing and center parties. They demanded three seats, and not getting them, withdrew to- day the single minister they already have, Theodore von Guerdar, head of the department of transport.

The Centrists now are in a position to overthrow the cabinet when- ever they care to toe with the op- position.

The proletarian movement is the self-organizing, independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Mani- festo)

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Workers at Fisher Body Plant Walk Out in Fight Against Wage Cut and Speedup

NEW SLASH OF TWENTY PERCENT BY BIG AUTO FIRM

Workers in All Depts. Ready to Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent) DETROIT (By Mail).—Workers at the Fisher Body Plant, No. 21, received another wage cut of over 20 per cent. The girls in the same plant were cut approximately 40 per cent. This action on the part of the company was just a little bit too much for the workers to swallow and therefore they decided to strike against it.

The trimmers are the first ones who walked out, about 150 of them. Workers in the other departments are about ready to follow the call of the trimmers. Wage cuts are the order of the day in all General Motors branches all over Detroit, Pontiac and Flint, Michigan. At no other time in the history were there so many wage cuts throughout the whole auto industry as we find at the present time. General Motors is determined to reduce the wages in the auto industry and are doing it very openly and on a large scale. Scores of department walkouts are taking place and a deep feeling of discontent makes itself noticeable among the mass of workers in the auto industry.

Only the other day a department strike took place in one of the Pontiac plants, in which over 200 workers were paid off. The same happens in other auto plants such as Dodge Bros., Hudson Motor Car Co., etc. All indications point to the fact that the workers in the auto industry for once begin to realize that they're up against a big struggle in the very near future.

The Auto Workers Union is and must do much more in the future to conduct an energetic and systematic organization campaign, in order to build up a strong and powerful militant union in this gigantic war industry. All of these department walkouts must be utilized to the utmost for the building up of a complete network all over the auto industry. It has become plain to all party members in Detroit, who are active in this field of work, that it is high time to begin with the formation of shop committees which will be the most effective instrument in the hands of the auto workers in order to strike back.

Although only a small group of workers are out on strike, yet the Auto Workers Union has taken the lead and organized strike committees, and the spirit among these workers is such that they are ready to fight against the wage cuts to the last. Efforts are also being made to spread out the struggle. Mass meetings are being called under the auspices of the Auto Workers Union and committees are being organized in the different departments. Leaflets are being distributed at the Fisher Body Plant, and further arrangements already have been made to have a distribution on a large scale at all auto plants.

Establish Seven Hour Day in Rostov, USSR State Petroleum Plant

ROSTOV ON DON, Feb. 1.—The seven-hour day for workers in the state-owned petroleum industry has gone into effect. The shortening of the work day was preceded by improvement of the industry making for more efficiency with less work.

Low Wages, Unemployment, Misery for Phila. Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent) Last April, the dire distress and acute suffering from malnutrition and all other evils of poverty on the part of thousands of Philadelphia workers had reached such a degree that the situation was the chief talking matter of the time.

This year 1929, conditions are even worse than last, due to unemployment, wage-cuts, removal of many plants to other regions, notably the South where the manufacturers can secure labor thoroughly American, at from \$6 to \$9 a week.

In Philadelphia, those operating plants, particularly textile factories, have forced the wages down from an average of \$10 last year to an average of \$16 this year.

There has also been a prolonged epidemic of influenza, a la grippe and pneumonia since early autumn which has played havoc with the workers here.

The "charity" organizations and bourgeois social workers are unable to handle the situation, according to public admissions made by these people.

According to Karl de Schweinitz, general secretary of the "Family Society," 827 families sought aid in December, and the society had to turn over 800 families away without relief of any kind. This is the experience of merely one organization. A number of typical cases vouch for by the Welfare Federation are as follows:

Family A.—Comprises father, mother and three children, and a relative with baby. Father's leg crushed in industrial accident. Com-

PHILA. WORKERS FREEZE IN VAIN HUNT FOR WORK; CONDITIONS WORSE

(By a Worker Correspondent) PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—A bunk in numerous cheap "hotels" and lodging houses in the tenderloin and riverfront districts can be secured for 25 cents per night, and in a few places as low as 15 cents. Vermin infested, filthy, but shelter just the same, during these cold nights. Bad as these "hotels" are, they at least afford some sort of retreat from the wintry blasts. Better to sit around the fire in the old-fash-

ioned stoves in no matter how filthy a room than to freeze to death. Better to huddle on a plank with rags and roaches as a cover than to walk the streets for the coming of sunrise.

Yet to anyone who wishes to familiarize himself with the hard, bitter struggle of thousands of workers, let him remain downtown on Market and Chestnut Sts. until about 4 a. m.

Hundreds of men walking the streets or huddled together near

spots where steam is escaping from a building. And a talk with these men soon proves that invariably they are workers without work, but vainly seeking something to do. Not tramps, not bums. These men never ask, never beg from anyone.

True, many of these men are from other cities, but they are migratory workers, going from city to city searching for work, any kind of work.

At 3 a. m. one will see at the

Philadelphia and Reading Terminal hundreds of men in the waiting room. A stranger would imagine that many people were waiting their train. This does not happen to be the case, however. These men have come in and filled the waiting room to overflowing to escape for a few minutes the cold of the outdoors.

Every fifteen minutes, the station guards, who are stationed upstairs, come rushing down to disperse the crowd.

One of them will give a signal at the approach of their enemies, and they will leave en masse. They will then linger outside the railroad station until the guards have returned upstairs, when they go in, en masse, again, to warm up for a brief period.

Many of these men are young, boys, really, of 18 and 19, and even younger. All are seeking work, and I have never seen any one of them beg. They will not ask even for a cigarette. One night they will have a coat, the

next night they are back without a coat, the coat having been pawned for food.

And coats are plentiful; they don't bring much in a pawn-shop. So the workers are without the 25 cents to secure a bed for the night.

This spectacle can be witnessed every morning at 12th and Market Sts. The Hooverian age is surely with us. Billions for a few, starvation for the many.

C. RABIN.

ARMSTRONG CO. LINOLEUM PLANT SPEEDUP GROWS

11 and 13 Hour Day Slavery

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., (By Mail).—The Armstrong Cork Co. is a plant where floor linoleum is manufactured. In this hell-hole about 850 workers slave. The company has two other plants, one in Trenton, N. J., and also one in Lancaster, Pa. In the latter two they manufacture corks of all sorts and inside shoe soles. Most of the workers here are English speaking. There are also a number of Polish, Italian and Hungarian workers here.

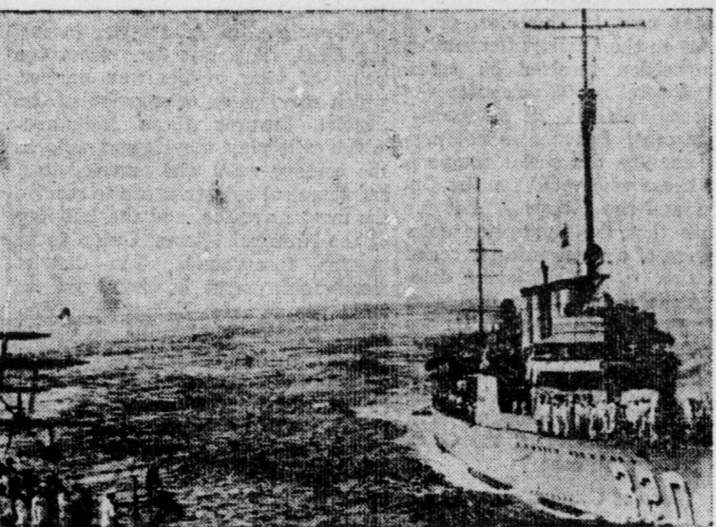
In this plant the work is divided into three shifts (this is a busy season for linoleum) and each shift is given a two weeks day shift and a one week night shift. The day shift works 11 hours a day and the night shift works 13 a day. This is the regular "course" of exploitation. Extra pay is given only when you work over 55 hours a week.

The workers here only get a half hour for lunch. The day shift workers who worked nights the previous week are compelled to work overtime on the long run, and if they refuse they are fired. The worker is paid 40 cents an hour to start and if he can stand the speedup and slavery for six months, the boss considers giving him a raise.

—ARNOLD.

Wall Street's Fleet in Battle Maneuvers Preparing for Coming War

Photo shows U. S. S. Selfridge coming alongside battleship California to receive orders as part of battle maneuvers the Wall Street fleet engaged in recently in southern waters. Naval maneuvers by Wall Street fleets have become increasingly frequent of late, as imperialist war draws nearer.



Meyerhold, Great Director, Plays in New USSR Film

THE following interview, taken from the Russian press, gives an interesting insight backstage on the recent appearance of the noted director of the famous Meyerhold Theatre of Moscow as a movie actor. The gifted director plays an important part in "The White Eagle," latest of importations from Soviet Russia, which opens at the Cameo Theatre this Saturday.

One morning I telephoned V. L. Meyerhold and asked: "Vsevolod Emilyevich, may I see you posing for the 'White Eagle'?" I was elated to hear his answer: "Do come over today. I'll be receiving delegations." He alluded to a scene in "The White Eagle" where he plays the part of a high dignitary and personal representative of the czar.

Arriving at the studio I noticed at the entrance an old-time police sergeant in full regalia talking to a cadet of the "Exclusive military academy under the czar." As it might be expected, these two specimens of an extinct species attracted a large crowd of passers-by.

I was conducted to Meyerhold's dressing room just in time to be the witness of a curious scene. The famous V. I. Kachalov of the Moscow Art Theatre was being taken to task by a gentleman in a formal black tuxedo. The person in formal black spoke heatedly, telling Kachalov that the badge of the Order of the White Eagle must be worn on the right side and not on the left. Kachalov listened to him in dismay and confessed that in the scenes "shot" the day before he had worn the badge on the wrong side. The solemn gentleman protested that it was all wrong and profane.

Here Meyerhold joined in the discussion with the remark that "The Emperor of All Russias" Nikolai Nikolaievich was not likely to come to see the film, that Baron Wrangel was dead and that there were hardly two persons at large in Russia who had actually seen how the badge of the White Eagle had been worn.

Bending over Meyerhold, I learned

ETA LA GALLIENE.



The talented director and chief player of the Civic Repertory Theatre, which is presenting modern and classic dramas at the Fourteenth Street playhouse.

the name of this odd gentleman. His name is Muratov and he is the former governor of the provinces of Kursk and Tambov.

The discussion over, we all go to the studio. The scene is laid in the reception room of the governor-general. The visitors include members of the arch-reactionary Union of the Russian People, pages, army officers, industrialists, police and a delegation of representative Jews, which is composed of real Jews who in the pre-revolutionary days were frequent callers in the reception rooms of governors, of the very Governor Muratov, now engaged as an expert and assisting in the production of "The White Eagle."

The studio is all agog with noise and bustle. The director, I. A. Protasanov, is busy arranging the various groups. He is followed at every step by Muratov who is giving a point of decorum. Protasanov waves him aside and shouts:

"Meyerhold, take your place! Industrialists, to the right! Union of the Russian People, to the left! Jews, to the rear!"

Meyerhold, his head shaved, plays the high official who came on a tour of inspection and is about to receive various delegations for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the recent disturbances in the province.

The actual filming begins. Meyerhold converses with the industrialists, the camera goes full blast. Suddenly I. M. Moskvina bursts upon the scene from behind the wings. He interrupted his work in an adjacent film studio to witness the "shooting" of this spectacular passage. He liked Meyerhold's acting so well that he rushed to embrace him and to tell him as much.

There is general laughter and the scene is ruined. But the cameraman Golovyna is not as disconsolate as might be expected, for he has obtained an interesting "shot" of three great actors in an impromptu scene.

Again Protasanov commands: "Kachalov, Meyerhold, take your places," and the filming is resumed. Meyerhold proceeds with the reception of delegations. Here is a delegation of the Union of the Russian People presenting him an icon. Meyerhold kisses the icon and hands it back to one of his retinue. Protasanov shouts joyously:

"Very good, Meyerhold!" The delegation of Jews come forward and the high dignitary suddenly becomes uneasy, sways back

Defective Wiring in Movie Studio Kills a Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—H. W. Trog, welder, 7411 Crocker St., died of injuries while en route to a hospital on Jan. 5, after being knocked from a girder of the burned Paramount Studio sound-proof stage, where he was working. The \$450,000 "talkie" stage was completely destroyed by fire a few days ago. The cause was said to be defective wiring—defective on account of too much speed-up, others claim.

At that time, six firemen and four electricians were more or less seriously hurt.

Convicted of violating a city ordinance by distributing Red literature at the Roosevelt High School a few days ago, Alfred E. Senior, a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, was sentenced on Jan. 25 to 10 days in jail by Municipal Judge Sheldon. Senior, who claims that his nationality is English, is also forcing deportation proceedings, thanks to William Hynes, head of the "Red" Squad.

L. P. RINDAL.

Nearly All Workers Are Jobless in Fort Pierce, Town in Fla.

(By a Worker Correspondent) FORT PIERCE, Fla. (By Mail).—Nearly everybody in this town is out of a job. There are no factories here. The only work to be had when there is any is truck farming and slavery in the orange groves. They pay you \$2 a day on the farms for nine hours a day and board yourself. But nearly every worker is jobless now. It is too dry to raise anything. The last big storm ruined all the oranges and also all the trees. No building of any kind is being done here.

The city of Fort Pierce has bought 92 acres of land to build an airport. They will make the workers pay for it, and the purpose of the whole thing is to prepare for imperialist war, in which the workers will be the victims.

and whispers something to the Governor (Katchalov).

The director is enthusiastic about Meyerhold's work and thinks him a superb film actor, a model for the profession.

MOULDER FAKER HEADQUARTERS IN A BREWERY

Had Things Own Way at Montreal Confab

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—The reactionary officials of the Moulders Union held a convention a few weeks ago at Montreal, Canada. The Black Horse Brewery was their headquarters. All the delegates were served with any amount of free beer.

Besides drinking beer, the misleaders of the Moulders Union accomplished nothing. They did absolutely nothing for the benefit of the rank and file. Every move made was in the interests of the officialdom—the fat boys. When a delegate who made a motion that the sick benefit be increased from \$7.50 to \$9 a week, the officials went the other way, and cut it to \$6.75 a week. Mostly officials of the union were delegates to the convention at Montreal, so they had their own way.

The molders international union consists of about 440 locals. Some of these are too small to send delegates to conventions, as they have less than 200 members. One delegate to each set of 200 members in good standing.

There is no real wage scale for molders in Los Angeles. A sliding scale is in operation. Union men are paid from \$6 to \$7 a day. Union and non-union men are working together, side by side, in the shops. Scabs are working for anything the boss is willing to pay—down to \$4 or \$5 a day. Common laborers in local foundries are being "educated" to take molders' places in case of strikes. Mechanics are also taking the place of skilled workers in the moulding trade.

The subsequent rescue of the Ital-

'The Krassin', by Amkino, Is Greatest News Reel Ever Made

What is probably the greatest news reel ever filmed has just been imported into the United States by Amkino, the American distributors of Sovkino of Moscow. It is entitled "The Krassin" and consists of the motion pictures taken on board the Russian icebreaker of that name while on its rescue expedition to save General Nobile and his crew of the fascist Italia when the giant airship crashed on the ice last fall north of Spitzbergen.

This full length news picture covering every detail of the rescue expedition will be shown at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 19. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, well-known Arctic explorer, will speak before the showing of the film.

"The Krassin," representing the highest perfection of the news reel, was made under the greatest difficulties in the far north, where the icebreaker plowed through the polar floes in its race with death, hunger and cold. This heroic expedition, equipped in less than five days, traversed a great sector of the Arctic, where no ship had ever penetrated, was under the direction of Professor Samoilovich, head of the Soviet Institute of Arctic Studies. The pictures of the rescue were taken not only from on board "The Krassin," but also from "The Red Bear," the tri-motored airplane taken by "The Krassin" into the Arctic. Piloted by Boris Tschuchnovski, "The Red Bear" flew over the polar wastes until the camp of the Nobile crew was discovered huddled against the ice-coated wreck of the Italia.

After locating the survivors of the Italia, Pilot Tschuchnovski and his men were unable to return to "The Krassin" due to lack of fuel. In attempting to land on the ice they smashed the undercarriage of their plane and were marooned on Cape Vrede, at 80 degrees north latitude, for three weeks.

The subsequent rescue of the Ital-

ians by the icebreaker "Krassin," despite its damaged rudder and broken propeller, furnished one of the most heroic polar achievements in modern times.

On their return to Moscow, Professor Samoilovich and Pilot Tschuchnovski were given a rousing reception while all the data on the expedition and the rescue were carefully locked in the Soviet government vaults at Leningrad. Later, the pictures were developed and assembled under the direction of Sovkino of Moscow, who are now releasing them in America, where they will first be shown in Carnegie Hall on Feb. 19.

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

—ARNOLD.

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Needle Trades Strike Benefit

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PYTHIAN TEMPLE 70TH STREET (EAST OF BROADWAY)

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Soviet Engineers Here to Negotiate for Dnieper Plan 800,000 Horse-Power Turbines

BE BIGGEST POWER STATION IN ALL EUROPE

Dnieper River Will Be Raised 37 Metres

V. Winter, chief engineer, and Vedenev, assistant chief engineer of the Dnieper electric power under construction in the Ukraine, and six other leading technicians are now in this city to study American hydro-electric development, and to participate in negotiations in regard to orders for several 80,000-horse-power turbines for the plant. The turbines will be the largest installed in hydro-electric stations.

Equipped with the ten new turbines, the Dnieper power station will have a capacity of 800,000-horse-power, making it the largest hydro-electric power plant in Europe. Construction of the Dnieper power plant was started two years ago below the city of Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine.

L. Cooper & Co. have been engaged as consultants on the project which will involve a total outlay of \$100,000,000. The Dnieper dam, which will be completed within three years, will raise the level of the water in the Dnieper River 37 metres. This will result in raising the water above the level of several miles above the site of the dam and will make the Dnieper River navigable in that section.

Aggregates of the low-speed vertical hydraulic engines and electric generators to run with them, of a total of 80,000 horse-power, will be installed in the Dnieper power plant. The importance of the Dnieper project for the economic development of the Soviet Union is so great, as the cheap electric power it will make it possible to develop a number of industries, such as the manufacture of fertilizers, ferro-alloys and aluminum, which require cheap power for successful operation.

The members of the delegation visit plants manufacturing electro-mechanical and hydraulic equipment as part of their study of some of the largest American hydro-electric plants during their five to six weeks' stay in the United States.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Dressmakers Strike Meet.

The Women's Committee of the New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party has arranged a mass meeting for Saturday afternoon, 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., to mobilize working women behind the dressmakers' strike. Every working woman's organization should participate. Women workers in the shops must demonstrate their complete solidarity with the strikers and make the meeting a strong demonstration for their support.

Plumbers' Helpers Meet.

Plumbers' Helpers will meet tomorrow, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

United Council 17, Bath Beach.

Rose Rubin will lecture on "Rosa Luxemburg," 8:30 p. m., Friday, Feb. 22, under the auspices of Council 17, United Council of Working Women, 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Comrades are asked to bring friends.

Membership Meet. Anti-Imperialist League.

A membership meeting of the New York Branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will be held this evening, at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

Protest Meet. Anti-Imperialist League.

A protest meeting against the murder of Hilarion Montenegro by agents of American imperialism will be held at the Anti-Imperialist League, Lexington Hall, 109 E. 116th St., tomorrow night.

Farmers' Council, Bronx.

Dr. Helen Moshovitz will lecture at the meeting of the Farmers' Council, Bronx, United Council of Working Women, tonight, 8:30 p. m., 1668 Vyse Ave., Bronx.

Council 15, Bronx, U. C. W. W.

A symposium on "War Danger" will be held tonight, 8:30 p. m., 808 Ade Ave., Bronx, under the auspices of Council 15, United Council of Working Women, Juliet Stuart Poyntz and others will speak.

Littinsky Speaks, Council 10.

Tillie Littinsky will talk on "Our Children and We" before the United Council of Working Women, Council 10, 245 E. 14th St., tonight, 48 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn.

Council 21, Flatbush, U. C. W. W.

Council 21, Flatbush, United Council of Working Women, will have a lecture tonight, 1223 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn.

Oratorical Poets.

The Oratorical Poets, five to ten newspaper and magazine poets, under the leadership of May Polwell Hoisington, will recite at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., tomorrow, 8:15 p. m.

Co-operative Soccer Club Dance.

The Co-operative Soccer Club, members of the Metropolitan Workers' Union, will hold a dance at the auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park E., Saturday.

International Labor Defense Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, National Council, will take place March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles—come into the office, 793 Broadway, Room 422, and help us with the preparatory work.

Freiheit Chorus Annual Ball.

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

Metro Workers Soccer League.

The Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League will hold a ball on February 13 at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St., basement. Fraternal organizations are asked to arrange any conflicting dates.

Needle Trades Benefit.

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, 8:30 p. m.

Chop Suey Party.

The Japanese Workers' Club will have a chop suey party tomorrow evening, 7 p. m., Oriental restaurant, 4 Pall St. Proceeds for organization activities.

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, 123 Wilkins Ave., Feb. 18. Everybody welcome.

Freiheit Singing Society.

The Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball Saturday, March 9, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.

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

Intra-Racial Dance.

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

Weisbord Speaks, Workers Culture Club.

Albert Weisbord, of the National Textile Workers' Union, will speak at the meeting of the Workers Culture Club of Brownsville, Friday evening, on the "Role of the Communist Party in the New Unions."

United Council Working Women.

Concert and vetcherinka arranged by Council 8, United Council Working Women will be given Saturday, Feb. 23, 8:30 p. m.; proceeds for new Needle Trades Union.

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.

Office Workers.

The Office Workers Union has arranged a dance for Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, at Webster Manor. Sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any affair for that evening.

Origin to Speak.

"Nation and Class" will be discussed by Moissaye Olgin, editor of the "Hammer" at the Harlem Forum, 143 E. 103rd St., Friday night.

Millinery Theatre Party.

The Millinery Workers Union, 43, has arranged a theatre party for March 20. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

Dressmakers Strike Meet.

The Women's Committee, District 2, has arranged a mass meeting for Saturday afternoon, 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, to mobilize the working women behind the dressmakers' strike. Comrades must attend and bring other workers from the shops with them. This meeting must be made a strong demonstration of solidarity with the strikers, under the leadership of the Party.

Unit FDI, Sub-Section 2C, Meet.

A very important meeting of the Unit FDI, Sub-Section 2C, will be held at 30 Union Square. Those who have been absent the past two weeks and those who fail to attend this meeting will be disciplined.

German Fraction Social.

The German fraction will give a party Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, at Labor Temple, 143 E. 14th St., for the benefit of "Der Arbeiter," German language organ of the Party. Dancing will commence at 8 p. m. Take Astor train and get off at Hoyt Ave. station.

Section 3 Educational Meetings.

Section 3 has arranged educational meetings for units every evening of this week at which speakers from the district will discuss the role of women workers in the class struggle. Speakers will be: Rebecca Grech, Juliet S. Poyntz.

Educational Meet, 7F St.

An important meeting will be held in Unit 7F St., 6:30 p. m., 60 St. Marks Place tomorrow. Comrades will lead the discussion on the industrial situation in U. S.

Section 7 Industrial Organizers.

Section 7 Unit Industrial Organizers will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., 48 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn.

Unit 3F, 2A, 2A.

An important meeting of Unit 3F, S.S. 2A will be held tomorrow, 6 p. m., 26-28 Union Square.

Young Workers League, Yorkville.

The League will meet today at 8:30 p. m. Reorganization of the branch will be discussed.

Daily Worker Dance, Section 7.

A dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given by Section 7, Washington's Birthday, Friday night, Feb. 22, Finnish Hall, 764 40th St.

Section 1, Attention!

A special membership meeting of Section 1 will be held tomorrow, 6:30 p. m., sharp, at section headquarters, 60 St. Marks Pl. The order of business will be: 1.—Daily Worker. 2.—Dress Strike. Every member of the section must be present. Comrades absent will be called to responsibility.

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, at 143 E. 103rd St. All organizations are requested to reserve this date. A Mexican concert program will be presented. Dancing until 11 p. m. Proceeds for benefit of Young Communist League of Mexico.

Section Nine Dance.

An entertainment and dance will be given by Section 9 at Webster's Dance Hall, corner Steinway and Woodley Aves., Astoria, L. I., on Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Proceeds for benefit of Young Communist League of Mexico.

Williamsburg Y. W. L.

The Y. W. L. of Williamsburg, Unit 2, will hold a social and dance at its headquarters, 430 E. 44th St., on Sunday evening. The proceeds of the affair will go towards building up weekly Young Worker.

International Women's Day Conference.

A conference to mobilize women's organizations in unions, shops, T. U. E. L. groups, etc., for International Women's Day will take place Friday, 7 p. m., sharp, at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

Subsection 2B Social.

Subsection 2B will hold a social for the benefit of the Daily Worker at Amalgamated Food Workers Hall, 133 W. 51st St., Saturday, Feb. 23.

Attention Language Fractions.

All language fractions are hereby instructed to elect a Women's Work Organizer for their respective language group and send in the name and address of the comrade elected to Sylvia Spiro, 26 Union Square.

Section 3 Executive Meet.

Section 3 Executive will meet Friday, 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St. Enlarged meeting, all members and candidates of executive must be present on time.

Branch 6, Section 5.

Branch 6, Section 5, will discuss shop papers at its meeting tonight. Educational Meet, Unit 4, Section 7.

Unit 4, Section 7.

Unit 4, Section 7, will hold an educational meeting tonight, 48 Bay 25th St.

Harlem Y. W. L. Dance.

The Harlem unit, Young Workers League, will hold a "raise rent" dance Feb. 23. Units are asked to cooperate.

Unit 6F, 2B.

A special meeting of Unit 6F, 2B will be held tomorrow.

Bazaar Committee, I. L. D. Meet.

A special meeting of the I. L. D. Bazaar Committee of the I. L. D. New York District, will be held tomorrow, 8 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. Organizations are urged to send delegates.

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

The Progressive Group, Local 38, I. L. G. W., will have a booth at the Kouprianos, 2783 21st Ave., Friday evening, in aid of the I. L. D. Bazaar. Members are urged to bring friends.

Bath Beach I. L. D. Shower.

The Bath Beach I. L. D. will give a shower at the home of Comrade Kouprianos, 2783 21st Ave., Friday evening, in aid of the I. L. D. Bazaar. Members are urged to bring friends.

Banquet, Golden Bridge Colony.

A banquet and dance will be held Saturday evening, Astoria Hall, 62 E. Fourth St.

STOOL - PIGEON WORKS IN UNITY WITH MAT WOLL

Inventor of "Yellow Dog" Wars on "Reds"

(Continued from Page One) between employer and employee which is labeled by organized labor as the "yellow dog" contract." The association's offices are at 420 Lexington Ave., where MacDonald has operated under the name of A. R. MacDonald Inc.

Professional Spy.

The statement also announces that C. E. Russell is vice-president of the new "trade association." Major Chas. E. Russell is not a textile or hosiery man. He is also a professional detective and a former Burns man. He was in charge of the Western Office of Sherman Service, premier labor spy agency, at the time that under-cover concern was breaking the steel strike of 1919. His associate, E. V. Phillips, was indicted for inciting to murder in connection with that strike.

Thrown out of Sherman Service for incompetence, Russell worked for a time with the dirtiest strike-breaking outfit in New York City, the Eagle Industrial Associates. He landed spy contracts for them from the Hearst publications and from an association of Brooklyn Shoe Manufacturers.

In 1924, Russell attempted to "frame" the late Senator La Follette. He hired a group of minor crooks to "get something on" the senator. Reactionary business interests were behind the job and paid out \$50,000 to Russell for the preliminary investigation with a promise of \$50,000 if the Third International badge could be hung on the Senator!

Operatives with mysterious code numbers raced from Chicago to Cleveland to Detroit to New York sending "phony" wires, and providing the major with false reports to show his banking backers. After several weeks Russell double-crossed and ditched his agents, and was reported to have walked off with the \$50,000 from the "higher ups" although unsuccessful. He gave up his office and left no forwarding address. Later he was found operating a bureau for the recovery of jewels and uncovering business frauds! He has always worked the same racket as MacDonald, but this is their first known open business partnership.

Another Sherman Spy.

MacDonald, himself, has quite as shady a record. He also started with Sherman during the years when Sherman was building up the most efficient strike liquidation service in the country. In 1920 Russell was assistant general manager of the Central District of N. Y. for Sherman. Later he went into labor espionage on his own. He claims to have done under-cover work for large motor concerns and southern textile companies.

At the Real Silk Mills he helped the company bind the workers with "yellow dog" contracts. But when a Church Commission came to investigate that strike MacDonald was kept well in the background. Later, during the hosiery strike of the Allen-A. Co. at Kenosha, MacDonald with strong-armed men attempted to break the union, but he fled the state when the union opened a vigorous counter-attack.

In recent years he has also fought unionism for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the Adler clothing firm of Milwaukee, the Pullman Co. and others.

Needle Strike Spreading Through Whole Industry

(Continued from Page One) all employers who refuse to meet our demands." The union also announced yesterday that Local 41, Henshew, Tuckers and Pleaters, including about 1,000 workers, has decided to call a strike against all those employers who refuse to renew the agreement with the local.

Mass Meets Today.

The striking dressmakers will gather at big mass meetings in all four halls at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Entertainment programs are being arranged and all the strike leaders will speak.

The overwhelming success of the strike is attested by the eagerness with which many employers are seeking settlements. So numerous have the pleas for settlement been that the United Press yesterday spread a report purporting to come from Louis Hyman to the effect that the entire strike had been settled. This is emphatically denied by the industrial union in a statement issued last night. The statement declares, in part:

Strike Gathers Momentum.

"The strike is now at its height and is gathering momentum daily. Close to 700 shops have been tied up and many new shops will be taken down during the next few days. Settlements have been reached with about 150 employers, involving about 2,500 workers, while negotiations are under way with 100 other independent manufacturers. A tentative agreement has also been reached with the Dress Manufacturers' Protective Association, comprising 175 firms, and a committee appointed to continue negotiations with this association."

"The settlements that are made do not, however, mean the ending of the strike or any letup in strike activities. The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union intends to continue the strike vigorously against the Senator!

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COOLIDGE COLD TO CAPPER PLAN AS NOT NEEDED

Think Time Not Ripe; Publicity Too Great

(Continued from Page One) at the resolution of Senator Capper, republican, Kansas, provides that the president may declare an embargo on any nation which violates the Kellogg anti-war treaty. This would place in the president's hands the right of ruling when a nation violates its treaty obligation. The Porter resolution avoids this difficulty by merely authorizing the president to lay an embargo against a nation which threatens war or is engaged in war. It leaves the president free to act without publicity.

Power to President.

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The republican authorities have traced the project to League of Nations advocates, they say.

The original author of the proposal is alleged by them to be Prof. James T. Shotwell, an international authority of Columbia University, who had the endorsement of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Both Prof. Shotwell, who was behind the anti-war treaty, and Butler are described by republican authorities in the senate as being advocates. Senator Capper denies there are any league affiliations involved in his plan.

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From Lincoln to Hoover—From Bourgeois Revolutionary War to Bourgeois Imperialist War

Yesterday American bourgeois society celebrated Lincoln's Birthday. One hundred and twenty years ago, on February 12, Abe Lincoln was born in a one-room log house of a miserable farm in the backwoods of Kentucky, as the son of a "shiftless" carpenter who took to farming when work at his trade was slack.

This son of the "poor white trash" of the South, became—partly because of his origin—one of the most powerful figures in history at a time when history was not standing still. During the decades of Lincoln's maturity occurred the revolutions of 1848 in Europe, the abolition of serfdom in Russia, the reactionary pro-slavery war of the secession of Texas from Mexico, the brutal war of conquest against Mexico by the United States as a slave power, the discovery of gold in California, followed by the opening of the West to settlement, the opening of Japan to trade across the Pacific, the beginning of railroad building in the West, and—finally, the tremendous drama of struggle of modern capitalism, based upon wage slavery, against the semi-feudal agricultural system based upon chattel slavery—the drama in which Lincoln himself became the pre-eminent actor.

The life of Lincoln is the story of the coming of age of the capitalist United States. Lincoln became the leader of the "second half" of the American bourgeois revolution—the Revolution of 1776 against England having been only the first half which left the bourgeois revolution uncompleted. For this reason it is perfectly true to say that Lincoln's part in history was to a large extent that of a revolutionary leader. Because it was a bourgeois revolution, and because the civil war of 1861-65 was so quickly followed by the brutalizing effects of the release of capitalist forces for unrestrained exploitation and expropriation of the toiling masses, with the quick transformation of the forces of "liberation" into forces of the worst enslavement—the revolutionary aspect of the part that Lincoln played in American history is generally underrated among the present-day revolutionary workers. But in that time this revolutionary aspect was recognized by the great founder of the modern Communist movement, Karl Marx, when he wrote, on behalf of the First International, a political letter to Lincoln upholding his struggle against the slave power.

Lincoln's historic work showed neither the boldness, nor the clarity of vision, nor the frank articulation that is found in a great leader of proletarian revolution; but Lincoln was a bourgeois revolutionist and necessarily showed the characteristics of his class role.

To whom can Lincoln be compared among the other great political figures of this country and his time? Only to one other. This other was also born in a miserable cabin on a farm in the South, but not of the "poor white trash." He was the illegitimate son of a Negro woman slave and an unknown white father. This man was Frederick Douglass, who grew to maturity as a slave in Maryland, escaped from slavery and became, before and during the Civil War period, the greatest of the leaders of the emancipation movement. Douglass was perhaps a bolder man than Lincoln, and more consciously revolutionary in his prime of life, because Douglass, the Negro slave, could not and did not become to the same extent an expression of bourgeois aims.

No one knowing exactly on what day of February, 1817, Douglass was born, because of the complete illiteracy of his mother and his fellow-slaves, it became the custom to fix Douglass' birthday on the same date as that of Lincoln—and so it is well for the revolutionary workers who are reminded that this is "Lincoln's Birthday" to recall that it is also the anniversary of the birth of the great Negro leader who played also his mighty part in the history of the Civil War. Because he was a Negro, American bourgeois history does not recognize Douglass, but plays up comparative weaklings.

The "free" republic that came out of the Civil War with the abolition of chattel slavery has become today the most powerful force for reaction, the most dangerous enemy of the liberation of enslaved peoples and classes. The hegemony of the most parasitic form of capitalism—imperialism—shifts to the United States. Imperialism is the last form in which capitalism appears—a form of decaying, reactionary, world-wide slavery which in the present epoch rushes headlong from war to war and to its doom in proletarian revolution.

The political party that Lincoln led through civil war—what is it today? It played a part that can be described as at least to a degree revolutionary, in its prime. But can anyone think of a more violently counter-revolutionary party than the Republican Party of today?

Lincoln, the republican president of a young capitalist society, played a role of pushing history forward to the extent that the Southern slave power was destroyed and the forces of a more advanced method of production were released.

Hoover, the republican president, of an old, a decaying, parasitic, predatory, imperialist society of capitalism, plays the role that can be better compared with that of the slave power itself.

Lincoln led a bourgeois revolutionary civil war. Hoover is scheduled to lead in bourgeois counter-revolutionary, imperialist war.

Marx and Engels, founders of the revolutionary Communist movement, called upon the workers of the world to support the war that Lincoln led, while the Negro ex-slave, Douglass, agitated for the enlisting of the Negro masses into Grant's armies fighting to destroy the slave power. But in the coming imperialist war, what must the revolutionary successors of Marx and Engels do? They must and will rally the hundred-million fold masses against the imperialist war which is a war for slavery. Whereas the Communists, Marx and Engels, in 1861-65 did all in their power for the success of Lincoln's armies against the slave power, the class-conscious toilers under the leadership of the Communists of today in this country will and must do all in their power to defeat the imperialist government of the United States.

The coming war of imperialist powers puts before the workers and farmers and colonial peoples of the world the task of transforming the imperialist war into a civil war against the bourgeoisie and for the overthrow of capitalism. Such is the lesson to be had from the memory of Lincoln and of the great Negro, Douglass.

To the workers who look each day at this space for a cartoon by the proletarian artist, Fred Ellis, we offer the explanation for the temporary absence of those cartoons that can be found in the following note:

"Daily Worker, Dr.

Photo-engraving plates\$816.19

"Please remit."

We are sure that the funds that are being contributed to save the Daily Worker in its present crisis will soon be sufficient to enable us to clear up this item as well as the many others which must be settled to enable us to continue publication of our "Daily," the only Bolshevik daily paper in the English language in the world.

Send your own contribution and that of your organization to
The Daily Worker,
26-28 Union Square, New York.

Pledge China, Filipino Workers' Solidarity

By CRISANTO EVANGELISTA.

(A speech delivered on the Commemoration of the Chinese Revolution of 1911, held under the auspices of the Chinese Laborers' Association of the Philippines, at Asia Theatre, Manila, on October 10, 1928.)

(Continued)

As we see, there is a certain parallelism between the Philippines and the Chinese political situation. In China, hundreds and thousands of our comrades, the revolutionary workers and peasants, are killed by the reactionary leaders of Kuomintang. Why? Obviously because they fear the rise into power of our class, the working class.

I greet you with my heart and soul, for a people who has in its midst a class of courageous fighters such as the militant workers and peasants of China, can never be suppressed and enslaved! We are with you in your class revolution. We admire the courage of the Canton workers who, because they really wanted to be free from imperialism and exploitation, rose as a class and in December, 1927, seized political power and established a Soviet government in that district of China.

Now, after discussing the Chinese and Filipino political situation, wherein we may be able to trace certain similarity of cause and its probable consequences, I would take up the subject assigned to me by the officers of the Philippine Chinese Laborers' Association. The question that these comrades put to me is: "Why should the workers of the Philippines and China secure their mutual understanding?" I am very glad to discuss this subject. It touches the very problem we, the workers of the Philippines, are very much interested and are now trying to find some acceptable proposal to solve.

When I met your leaders in China, during the last conference held by the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, I ventured to put before them this same issue but, unfortunately, we did not reach a definite resolution on this subject. We were of the opinion, however, of the need of mutual understanding first, between workers of China and the Philippines; second, between workers of the Pacific area; and third, between workers of the whole world.

We were fully aware that, without this mutual understanding, we can

Their Struggle Against Imperialism a Common Struggle Against Oppressors

never be able to cooperate with each other, we cannot abolish race prejudices, national or color barriers, restrictive laws, such as immigration laws, etc., that weaken our class ties and hamper class solidarity. Without this class solidarity, as you all are aware, it is impossible to conduct a real and successful class fight against our exploiters and oppressors.

Now to begin with, China and the Philippines, geographically speaking, are neighbors; racially, they are related to each other. In history and customs, Filipino and Chinese have much in common. In color or complexion, with the probable exception of their eyes, there exists no distinction between the two. No one can easily distinguish who is who between the two if they would be placed under the same condition and circumstances, as to garment, etc. The only traceable difference is their languages. But what of it? We Filipinos, also, speak many different dialects.

One thing that we have to settle is the economic problem involved in this mutual understanding. In many instances the Chinese workers work at lower pay than Filipinos; they are used to work longer hours and under such conditions as the Filipino workers cannot accept. These, however, are mere details of the issue, which, I believe, can be satisfactorily solved in due time.

Because of this economic problem that affects the standards of living of both races, i.e., the workers of the Philippines, committed a great blunder in welcoming into this country the introduction of the immigration law passed by the United States Congress. Since the beginning of our labor movement in the islands, which is now more than 26 years ago, we unconsciously defended this piece of restrictive legislation barring the Asiatic workers—as if we are not Asiatics—from entering freely into the country.

We unfortunately believed that one of its main purposes was to protect the Filipino workers from cheap labor competition imported from your country. We did not see in it that Machiavellian principle devised by the imperialists in order to breed hatred among our class, to foster race discrimination and inequalities in such way that it makes

more difficult, if not impossible, any kind of class solidarity, understanding and cooperation between the workers of the East and West, or between one colony and another. We were very slow in perceiving the real motives behind this restrictive law.

In the course of time, when we witnessed the capitalist invasion in China, we came to understand what was the real issue involved in this restrictive legislation in white capitalist countries, or colonies of imperialist countries. The Western capitalists tacitly or actively support immigration laws barring the entrance of Asiatic workers in white countries, posing thereby as champions in safeguarding the high standards of living of white workers, but at the same time they brought their surplus capital to China, India, etc., in order to monopolize the exploitation of inexhaustible cheap labor in those countries, and in order to compete with advantage by its low-cost manufactured goods with those produced in their home countries, with one inevitable result, such as the increase in numbers of white workers unemployed in the old white imperialist countries, forcing thereby their white workers to accept lower and lower wages and at the same time exploiting the cheap labor of Orientals, accumulating by this simple speculation enormous profits for themselves.

Now that we understand fully the meaning of this imperialistic tactic, it is for us to devise some effective means to counteract this phase of exploitation of white and colored workers. To be more concrete in our proposal, I may venture to suggest to you the following points of understanding:

1.—The Philippine Chinese Laborers' Association and the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas represented in a Joint Committee shall draw a joint plan for an organization drive, in order—a) to organize all Chinese workers in the Philippines under the Philippine Chinese Laborers' Association; b) to organize all Filipino workers under the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas; and c) to form a united class front for mutual defense.

2.—Affiliate the Philippine Chinese Laborers' Association to the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas as an entity, or if this is impracticable for

the time being, form its members into industrial sections, such as commercial house employees' section, cooks, waiters' section, etc., and affiliate each section to the industrial union where each section belongs. If this amalgamation between the Filipino industrial union and the Chinese industrial union is impossible, because of the language problem, there should be adopted a plan for solidarity, understanding and cooperation for defense and protection.

3.—Adopt one standard of wages and hours of labor in each industry for both Chinese and Filipino workers. This must be understood, however, that neither the Philippine Chinese Laborers' Association nor the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas shall formulate or promulgate this standard but it shall be fixed jointly.

4.—In case strike or boycott is declared by any industrial union or section, the declaration of which is approved by both the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas and the Philippine Chinese Laborers' Association, both Chinese and Filipino organizations should abide by this declaration or decision.

5.—When this understanding is reached between the Philippine Chinese Laborers' Association and the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas both organizations shall invite the Japanese Workers' Union in the Philippines to join as one member of this Labor Understanding for common defense.

Under this Labor Understanding between the Chinese, Japanese and Filipino workers, I earnestly believe that there is no valid reason why they cannot unite in one common purpose, why they cannot strengthen their class ties, and why class solidarity between them is not but natural and possible.

Having this understanding in actual fact, with one strong class tie that bind it, then and only then, we, the Chinese workers, the Japanese workers, and the Filipino workers as a class, organized for our class defense, can face bravely and without hesitation organized capital, organized exploitation, and finally restrictive laws that breed hatred between workers and bring defeats to their common cause: the final emancipation of labor.

Comrades: I should say, in conclusion, that we must hurry and conclude immediately this understanding, because without it we cannot offer an effective fight against our exploiters.

"We have nothing to lose except our chains. But we have a world to win."

Ford Resorts to Stool Pigeons in Enslaving Men

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

DETROIT. (By Mail).—Henry Ford, idol of liberal economists and "human relations in industry" professors, is again caught using one of the dirtiest weapons in the struggle against unionism—the labor spy. Walter P. Chrysler is also caught with the goods.

Fifteen men, all members of the Border Cities Local of the Automobile Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, were discharged from the plant of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada. After some investigation, Harvey Murphy, secretary of the union, decided that the president and vice president of the local were responsible for the discharges. A "surprise conference" was arranged across the river in Detroit on Jan. 22 attended by members of the Detroit local of the Sheet Metal Workers, Electrical Workers, Musicians and the independent Auto Workers' Union. In the presence of these union executives the two suspected officials made detailed statements of their services as labor spies for the nationally known espionage agency, the Corporations Auxiliary Co., known in New York as the International Auxiliary Co., the Eastern Engineering Co., and by a half dozen other aliases.

Three Faced Fake. The first spy to confess was one I. J. Scarbury who came to Detroit in May, 1928, and worked first in a Chevrolet axle plant, then at the Graham-Paige plant. But finally, on being discharged from this plant, he answered a "blind ad" in a Detroit paper, offering a stock room job, if he would report at 406 Hoffman Bldg. This took him to the Corporations Auxiliary office where his name was taken, and he was told he would be looked up in a day

or two. Next day he was called back to the same building to an office with three different entrances and three different names on the door—the usual Corporations Auxiliary practice.

Met Another Spy. Finally he was accepted and sent over to Canada to the McCord Radiator Co., a large auto parts manufacturing concern, with instructions to join the A. F. of L. auto workers' union. They gave him \$2 for the

U.S.S.R. Communist Youth League Has 10th Birthday

THE tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Youth League ("Komsomol") was recently celebrated in the U.S.S.R. In this connection the following figures, showing the development of that organization, were published by the Soviet press:

By the end of 1917 Socialist youth associations in Russia totalled 15,000 to 20,000 members. At the first congress of the Communist Youth League called in October, 1918, 22,000 members were represented.

A rapid growth of the society followed. In September, 1919, the number of members amounted to 96,000, and a year later to 482,000. After a number of "clean-up" campaigns and re-admission proceedings, 247,000 members and 13,000 applicants on probation remained in the League by October, 1922. However, since then the Communist Youth League shows a constant growth. In January, 1923, the League numbered 284,544 members and 19,400 applicants. One year later the figures

rose to 406,000 and 94,040, respectively. By January, 1925, the membership had doubled numbering over one million (1,020,456 members and 120,250 applicants). By January 1, 1926, the one and a half million mark was passed (1,640,107 members and 129,412 applicants on probation).

In July, 1927, the membership of the Communist Youth League exceeded two millions—2,039,114 members and 117,469 applicants on probation. Figures given out recently by the Statistical Bureau of the League, as of July 1, 1928, show that the total number of members throughout the Soviet Union amounted to 2,042,245, not including 81,277 applicants on probation. Girls make up 22 per cent of the total. Members (and applicants) of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. constitute over 20 per cent of the membership.

With regard to their social position the members (and applicants on probation) of the Communist Youth

League are distributed as follows: Industrial workers—35.5 per cent; farm laborers 8.9 per cent; peasants (poor and middle peasants) 44.8 per cent; artisans and persons engaged in home crafts 1.7 per cent; other categories 9.1 per cent.

On July 1, 1928, the Pioneer movement included 46,505 Pioneer detachments with a membership of 1,727,615. There is also an organization of children of under eight years of age, called "Oktabriata" (October kids) which includes 294,109 children.

With its nest of under-cover men holding offices in both unions the C. A. could sell its information not only to Chrysler and McCord but also to Ford, and doubtless also to Studebaker and other companies with plants over the Canadian line. Union men were discharged right and left.

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BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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The Citizens Alliance, a Nest of Conspirators Sending Militia Against the Colorado City Strikers

In previous instalments Haywood told of his boyhood among the Mormons; his youth as a miner and cowboy in Nevada and Idaho; his rise to the head of the Western Federation of Miners; the struggles of the W. F. M. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
PART XXXV.

WHEREVER it existed this Citizens' Alliance was a nest of venomous conspirators, with a banker at its head, a well-dressed, soft-palmed white-collared parasite. The tough gambler, the lazy preacher, the nasty pimp, and others of the business element were found among its members. This body was fostered by the Mine Owners Association, which likewise controlled and directed the State Militia, the county sheriffs, and through their office as many deputy sheriffs as it wanted. The constables and police of towns and mining camps as a rule were willing to do the bidding of the big mining companies. It would seem that these combined forces were strong enough for any legal purposes; but no, they must organize the Citizens' Alliance and employ ex-convicts, murderers and gunmen, such as Bob Meldrum, K. C. Sterling, Frank Varnick, D. C. Scott, Walter Kinley, Willard Runnels and many others of the same desperate character. With these plug-uglies the mine managers became close associates, and with their assistance villainous schemes were put into action. A. E. Carleton, banker, was the head of the Citizens' Alliance in the San Juan district. Another banker was the leader of the Citizens' Protective League at Idaho Springs, a small mining camp in Clear Creek county, a short distance from Denver.



Reporters from the Denver papers, and Alva Swain of the Pueblo Chieftain, came to the office of the W.F.M. They grouped them selves around my desk, two or three sat on the sill of the big half circle window, and asked me various questions about the strike at Colorado City. I talked to them in detail, and they published the interview.

"The occasion of the strike was the refusal of the mill manager at Colorado City to treat with or recognize the union. Our men were discharged because they belonged to the union, and they were so informed by the managers. We asked the operators to reinstate these men and consider a wage scale. They would do neither. We claim a constitutional right to organize as do the operators, and we want wages that will enable our men to move into houses and not rear their families in tents. During the bitter cold weather the wives and children of many of the men were huddled together in tents because the wage paid would not suffice to pay house rent and provide other necessities. The scale we ask is lower than in any milling or mining camp in Colorado. The minimum scale paid is one dollar and eighty cents a day out of which one per cent discount is deducted, and five cents taken off for compulsory insurance. We object to compulsory insurance. Checks are not drawn in favor of the men, but of the merchants with whom the men trade."

When the mill owners and representatives of the Mine Owners Association realized that the strikers were masters of the situation, a picture was drawn by the corporations to present to the governor, that would justify the state militia being used to break the strike. The governor, in his message to the legislature, after having taken the oath of office, was emphatic in his assurance that he would uphold law and order. Such words coming from the chief executive of the state were wisely interpreted by the capitalist mill owners, who knew that the governor would never call out the state militia to prevent them from working men at starvation wages.

On the third of March, at the hour of noon, the governor who only a few months before had been living on usury, issued an order that gratified the mill managers. Moyer and I at once drafted the following address to the unions and the other workers of Colorado:

The chief executive of the State of Colorado has ordered the militia to Colorado City. The governor of this great commonwealth, after giving audience for several hours to Manager MacNeil and the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association, men who are peculiarly interested in the degradation and subjection of labor, sends the armed power of the state to aid the merciless corporations in demanding their pound of flesh from the bone and muscle of men who have borne the tyranny of greed until patience has ceased to be a virtue.

Manager MacNeil acted as a deputy of the sheriffs and handed to the governor the following letter:

I hand you herewith a communication from the Portland Gold Mining Company, operating a reduction plant in Colorado City, and from the United States Reduction and Refining Company from which I have received requests for protection. I have received like requests from the Telluride Reduction Company.* It has been brought to my attention that men have been severely beaten and there is grave danger of destruction of property. I accordingly notify you of the existence of a mob and armed bodies of men patrolling this territory, from whom there is danger of commission of felony."

It does not appear from the letter of the sheriff that he made a personal investigation of the conditions existing in Colorado City. The communication from the corporations to the sheriff of El Paso county, actuated the sheriff in placing in the hands of Manager MacNeil, a member of the corporations, an order to Governor Peabody, and upon the strength of this letter the armed force of the state is to be placed at the disposal of the corporations, to be used in intimidating labor to fall upon its knees in mute submission to the will of the oppressors. No word came from the citizens of Colorado City to the governor stating that there was a mob or insurrection. Depending absolutely on the unsupported representations of the corporations and a letter from the sheriff, an officer who from his own letter has failed to make a personal investigation, the governor of this great state has become a willing tool in the hands of corporate masters to place the armed machinery of Colorado in the hands of the corporations.

The governor listened attentively to the gory story of MacNeil the representative of the corporations. Why did he not summon the representatives of labor and hear their evidence as to conditions in Colorado City? Is there only one side to a story when the interests of corporations are to be subserved and labor humiliated?

The Western Federation of Miners, through its executive officers appeals to the laboring hosts of Colorado, to denounce this unpardonable infamy of the governor by pouring into the present legislature an avalanche of protests. The hour for action on the part of labor is at hand, and the voice of the producing class must be heard in thunder tones in the legislative chambers of the state, branding this shameful abuse of gubernatorial power with the malediction of their resentment.

Charles Moyer, President, W.F.M.
Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer.

Feeling ran high in Colorado City when the citizens learned that the State Militia had been called out by the governor and sent to their town. This was resented not only by the mill and smelter men, but in other and unexpected quarters. The mayor and members of the city council held a meeting and telegraphed a protest to the governor:

Governor Peabody, it is understood that the militia has been ordered to our town, for what purpose we do not know as there is no disturbance here of any kind. There has been no disturbance more than a few occasional brawls since the strike began, and we respectfully protest against an army being placed in our midst. A delegation of business men will call upon you tomorrow with a formal protest of the citizens of the city.

More than six hundred of the citizens of Colorado City signed a petition which was presented to the governor, requesting that the militia be recalled. The governor's answer was:

I will not recall the troops until the trouble is settled. There are no agitators running this administration. . . . If a man wants to work he has a perfect right to do so, and the troops are there to see that everybody's rights are protected.

In the next instalment Haywood tells of the determination of the miners to resist to the end the oppression of the operators and Governor Peabody; Haywood gives voice to his determination in his declaration on behalf of the men.