



U. S. POURS ARMS INTO MEXICO TO AID GIL'S REGIME

Intervention Policy Is Developing Toward Armed Invasion

U. S. Mobilizes Army Secrecy on U.S. Moves Ordered by Hoover

WASHINGTON, March 10.—At the direction of Hoover, the U. S. government is sending 10,000 Enfield rifles and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition to the Gil government of Mexico to be used in suppressing the present rebellion, at the same time ordering all government departments to observe the strictest secrecy on the steps being taken by American imperialism to aid Gil against the rebels.

This is taken to mean that far more is being done to aid Gil than the amount of munitions admittedly shipped, and that the United States is preparing, in the event the rebels extend their movement to intervene with American troops, invade Mexico and occupy Mexican territory on the excuse of the deaths caused in El Paso by stray bullets at the battle Friday for possession of Juarez and whatever other "loss of life and property" possible to frame up on a country engaged in civil war.

That invasion and occupation of Mexican territory is being planned is revealed by news from Fort Russell in Wyoming, that 2,000 troops there are packing and preparing for entrainment at any hour with full war equipment, trains are being made up and all supplies being loaded.

While most of the Mexican government use German Mauser rifles and seven-millimeter cartridges, and

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TRANSIT STRIKE IN NEW ORLEANS

2,900 Men Out Today in Open Shop War

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 10.—About 2,900 men employed on the street car lines and the gas houses of the Public Service, Incorporated, are due to strike Monday morning.

The union, which is a part of the A. F. of L., in its order for what it timely construes as a "suspension of work," mourns that such an action was necessary and the yellow officials complain that the bosses had refused to meet them in conference. This is the same union which recently signed a contract with the scabby mitten transit line management of Philadelphia, agreeing not to organize a union there.

The street car workers have long complained that the union was not protecting its members, the best elements of whom the company was firing regardless of the fact that the sacred contract the company had signed with the union, forbid such discrimination.

It is reported that the company is importing a large force of professional strikebreakers, and relies on the cowardice and treachery of the Amalgamated officials to defeat any militant action by the strikers.

FRENCH SOLDIERS FREEZE TO DEATH

250 of Rhine Army Die of Neglect

PARIS, March 10.—That 250 French soldiers of the French army of occupation in the Rhine died of the cold and fatal neglect, was revealed in discussion in the French chamber of deputies today.

When the matter was first brot into the chamber last week the government stated that only thirty soldiers succumbed to cold at Treves during the severe weather and the minister of war stated that the deaths were due to influenza and other "natural causes." During the course of further questioning by Communist deputies it was developed that seventy soldiers died of cold in Landau, eighty at Coblenz and forty in other Rhine garrisons. Many froze to death on sentry duty, others died for lack of proper attention and still others were left to freeze to death in the cars while the officers attended theatrical performances.

The Communist movement among the soldiers is gaining headway.

Huiswood Tells Convention of Negro Work

The Daily Worker herewith resumes the publication of the report of Otto Huiswood, head of the Negro Department of the Communist Party of the United States of America, which he delivered to the sixth business session of the Party's Convention here last Saturday. Reasons of space made it necessary to print the report in sections.

Branches are being formed in a number of districts and the committee has recently affiliated itself with the Workers International Relief. The committee has carried on a campaign for relief of the hurricane sufferers and has effectively exposed the role of the Red Cross, with its policy of race discrimination and as a tool in the hands of the capitalist class. Efforts will be made by the Party to help make this a broad mass movement.

Harlem Tenants' League.

The Harlem Tenants' League, though still small and weak, can be built and can serve as an excellent means of drawing the Negro masses into the struggle. We must by all means make an effort to strengthen and broaden it. We should help to develop similar leagues in other large cities where Negroes are segregated and forced to pay exorbitant rents for the worst holes.

Negro Champion.

After cessation for over a year, the Negro Champion is again being published by the American Negro Labor Congress. But at present it appears too irregularly. All efforts must be made to help build the Negro Champion into a mass organ. This can only be done if it appears regularly as a weekly. The paper has considerably improved, but needs a manager, in addition to the editor, who is already overburdened with Party work, and the support of the entire Party. We must realize that a powerful organ is a prime necessity for the building of a real mass movement. Without this, it is extremely difficult to reach the Negro masses, who are chloroformed by both the white capitalist press and the Negro press.

Crusader News Service.

The Crusader News Service, which the Party supports, is of great value. About 200 Negro papers receive it and use its propaganda material. The service was of inestimable value during the election campaign. Most of the Southern Negro newspapers use hardly any other source for their news material. The news material can be improved, but the beginning is a very good one.

Negro Commission.

The Party has recently established a Negro Commission, the purpose of which is to make a thorough survey of our Negro work, to study the problems from every angle, to draw up concrete plans and to make definite recommendations and proposals for our work. The Commission has divided itself into sub-committees, with one comrade responsible for the work of each committee, so as to more effectively study the various problems, such as trade unionism, agriculture, race movements, class divisions within the Negro race, etc. The Commission has already begun its work. The findings of this Commission will be of inestimable value since we know so little of the actual facts regarding some of the problems we are confronted with in dealing with the life of the Negro race.

Negro Department.

A Negro Department of the Central Executive Committee has been established with one comrade in charge of the work. The task of this department is to supervise the work of the various auxiliary organizations to direct the Party's Negro work, to initiate policies and to put into effect the Party's decisions on Negro work insofar as it comes within its scope. The Negro Department recently arranged a national tour for Comrade Hall covering some of the most important industrial centers and cities with large Negro population.

Most of the meetings were held directly under Party auspices.

This was the first time that mass meetings were held among Negro workers on a national scale, directly under Party auspices.

With few exceptions, the meetings were quite successful, with large numbers of Negro workers in attendance, and nearly 300 Negroes signed application blanks for membership in the Party. We established a number of Provisional Committees for the American Negro Labor Congress and made contacts for the distribution of the Negro Champion. Where the Party forces were mobilized, we had the most successful meetings, as, for instance, in Seattle and Buffalo.

The results of this tour, more than anything else, are a proof of the fact that not only through auxiliaries, but also directly, can the Party appeal to the Negro workers and organize them immediately into the Party.

The Districts.

Although most of the districts are still very slow in mobilizing the Party machinery for actual work among the Negro workers, there has been recently a decided improvement. The Party's work among the Negro masses is being taken much more seriously now and an effort is being made to do something concrete to win the Negro workers for the Party.

We note the efforts made to build the American Negro Labor Congress, to help in the formation of relief committees, and to aid in establishing the Negro Champion. The participation in the recent mass meeting and conference for the formation of a relief committee held in Cleveland are examples of this activity.

At present ten districts have organized Negro departments, with one comrade responsible for the activity of the department in each district, and in some districts, like New York, many units have Negro organizers working in close co-operation with the department. In this connection, the closest co-operation between the National Negro Department and that of the districts obtains.

We have at present two District Negro Organizers, one in New York, and one in Chicago. The districts which have shown the greatest amount of activity and results recently are Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland, Seattle, Chicago and New York.

Altho we have had a decided improvement in the Negro work recently and our membership has increased, the Party cannot be satisfied with the work done, and the results so far obtained. One of our greatest shortcomings and one that must be overcome immediately is the lack of a sufficient number of trained Negro comrades who can do the proper organizational and other tasks in the districts. The development of strong Negro cadres in all sections of the country is a prerequisite to the building of a real movement among the Negro workers.

The entrance of Negroes in the basic industries of the North on

PRAISES NEGRO ARTICLE

Moroccan Congratulate Hall Analysis

Otto Hall's description of the living conditions of the Negro workers in the industrial centers of the country which was recently published in the Daily Worker has brought a letter of appreciation from Mohammed Ali Dayen, a French Moor, whose people have suffered the oppression of the French and Spanish imperialists. The letter follows:

"The Daily Worker,

Motion on Comintern Open Letter, Proposed by Comrade Lovestone and Unanimously Adopted by Sixth National Convention

The convention accepts without any reservations the open letter of the Comintern and agrees with it.

The convention recognizes that the political questions at issue between the Majority and the Minority of the Party, no longer exist after the acceptance of the political platform of the open letter.

The convention recognizes that the open letter does not contain the justification of the political conceptions of any group but contains a criticism and correction of the wrong conceptions of both groups in the Party.

The convention recognizes that the accusation that one or the other group are representing a Right wing in the Party, with an opportunistic Right platform, actually represents a rejection of the open letter.

The convention recognizes that the open letter refers with emphasis to the struggle against the Right danger in the Party, that its struggle against the Right danger also includes an intensification of self-criticism and overcoming of the Right tendencies which have shown themselves in both groups.

The convention recognizes that the central demand of the open letter is the complete liquidation of factionalism. The recognition of this central demand includes that the political differences between both groups in the Party, especially those that have manifested themselves since the Sixth World Congress, are not of such principle importance that they cannot be overcome in the process of a normal Party life.

The convention recognizes that the acceptance of the open letter excludes all reservations against the decisions of the Comintern, especially against the decisions of the Sixth World Congress.

The convention recognizes that the acceptance of the open letter puts the duty upon all comrades for the immediate liquidation of all factional activities.

The convention decides to take steps to overcome the factionalism in the Party on the basis of the open letter and on the basis of the unification of the Party.

Needle Workers in Cooper Union Rally this Wednesday

In a call to be issued today the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union calls upon its membership to come to the big mass meeting in Cooper Union, Eighth St. and Fourth Ave., immediately after work.

At this meeting, it is stated, the leaders of the union will deliver a full report of the accomplishments of the union in the general strike in the dress industry, and of the preparations afoot for the coming general strike in the fur industry.

While the brilliantly successful campaign for union conditions and unionism in the dress industry, has closed its general strike period, the Dress Department of the Union is still conducting a determined struggle against many shops, many new non-union shops having been added to the few remaining from the general strike.

A declaration to the workers in the industry, which called on them to come to the Joint Board headquarters (Continued on Page Two)

larger numbers in this work is their lack of understanding of the question and methods of approach. This can only be overcome if they are acquainted with the facts and when they are engaged in actual work.

The recent District Negro Conference, held in New York, attended by delegates from units, active Negro comrades and white comrades active in Negro work, taking up many of the District problems, was an excellent beginning and indicates the growing realization of the importance of this phase of Party work.

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The entrance of Negroes in the basic industries of the North on

HOUSING COMMISSION REPORT MOSCOW (By Mail)

A little while ago a commission was appointed by the Moscow Soviet in order to work out measures for guaranteeing a class-policy in the housing problem. This commission has now concluded its work and has communicated its conclusions to the Moscow Soviet in the form of a draft of new regulations for housing.

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POLITE HOKUM HIDES BRITISH AND U. S. FIGHT

Hypocritical Welcome Given World Court Note of Kellogg

A Prelude to New War Latins Stifle Anger at U. S. Maneuver

GENEVA, March 10.—A Considerable quality of polite hokum at the public meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Saturday, which followed its secret session Friday, covered the underlying conflict between American and British imperialisms as reflected in the diplomatic offensive of the United States in proposing again to join the World Court if the latter would revise its statutes so that they "would protect the rights and interests of the United States," to quote Kellogg's note to the Council on the subject.

The American note rather artfully adds that such revision ought to be easy as "there seems to be but little difference regarding the substance of these rights and interests." While the meaning of this was clearly to assert that Britain should recognize the Monroe Doctrine for naively as it must practically, there was no mention of such unpleasantly in the public session.

It is known, however, that in the

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TAILORS SCORE ACW EXPULSION

Phila. Militant Ousted By Hillman Clique

Crowding Irving Plaza Hall to capacity, hundreds of workers in the men's clothing industry last Saturday afternoon demonstrated their protest at the fascist tactics of the reactionary Hillman-Risman machine in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, where they are beginning a campaign of terror against progressive and left wing members.

Resorting to the same acts as always greet the beginnings of any revolt against their company-unionizing policies, Hillman and his thug-boss colleague Risman removed Anna Fox from her job, because of her secretaryship of the shop Delegates Conference. This was a conference of rank and file representatives from the shops, who met recently to plan a struggle against the policies of the administration which have reduced the conditions of the workers here to the standards of the sweat shop.

Other leaders of the rank and file in the Amalgamated nearly all of who have already paid for their militant activities with expulsion and loss of means of livelihood, spoke at the meeting.

Nina Sirakis, a leader among the Italian tailors in Rochester, who was expelled by the ruthless machine in control, spoke to the meeting in Italian, Peter Tim, one time Joint Board delegate in the Rochester A. C. W. spoke in Russian. He was driven out of the organization by the same gang of traitors. Sam Lipson, New York left wing leader, who was expelled some time ago, spoke in Yiddish. Nelson, was chairman of the meeting. Anna Fox the secretary of the Executive Committee of the Shop Delegates Conference, the position which served as the excuse for the expulsion leader, also addressed the meeting.

While the meeting was going on it was learned that Dominick Flaiani, one time Italian organizer of the A. C. W. in Philadelphia, had just been expelled by the little clique that claims to be a "union" in that city. The excuse used by the gang there was an article written by Flaiani, which exposed the corruptionist machine as having squandered millions of the union's money in fake organization drives. Periodically the Hillman gang sent henchmen to Philadelphia to conduct a drive. Most of these "drives" netted not a single union shop, and only a handful of workers are members of the union, with conditions in so-called union shops, as degrading as are the conditions in the outright open shops, which make up nearly 100 per cent of the industry in the city.

Something else, however, must be said of the other enemy of Bolshevism in the working class movement. It is not sufficiently known abroad that Bolshevism grew up, formed, and hardened itself in long years of struggle against petit-bourgeois revolutionism, which resembles, or borrows something from, anarchism—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

Contributions to the fund to save the Daily Worker are still coming in to the office and the total fund will amount to well over \$16,000. Many affairs are still to take place in various parts of the country and workers are sending in their contributions, fully conscious of the necessity for a continued flow of contributions to continue the fight against the enemies of the working class.

Lithuanian Central Bureau, City 180.72
Collected on a Joint Daily Worker-Felheit Drive, March 3, Los Angeles, Calif 59.50
ent in by Westside Seaside Invariant Workers Club, Chicago, Ill
Westside Scandinavian Workers Club \$25.00, and

New Gunboats To Serve Wall Street in China

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Six new gunboats will patrol the Yangtze River, far into the interior of China, for the United States government. They will safeguard American interests in one of the most productive parts of China and their duty is to see to it that none of the American interests are imperilled either by striking Chinese workers of the rival cliques of the Nanking regime.

The gunboats have recently been completed at Shanghai and are to have their base at Ichang, 1,000 miles up the Yangtze. It is probable that they will never dock in an American harbor, but are to spend most of their time patrolling the river above that point. Ichang is one of the most important ports on the Yangtze and the most strategic point in the interior, for it is necessary to load all goods here for the large river steamers. Above Ichang the shallows extend for about 125 miles, where lies the richest province of China, Szechwan. All goods coming from this province must be unloaded from the smaller boats at Ichang and loaded into the larger river vessels. The process is reversed for goods designated for the province, since no railroad penetrates it.

The new gunboats have been constructed so that they can pass through the shallows at high water and some of them even at low water, in this way assuring a constant patrol for the United States imperialists doing business there and an ever-present menace for the Chinese workers engaged in the industries and transport.

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FASCISTI SWING IMPERIAL FIST

Mussolini Boasts of Blackshirt Crimes

ROME, March 10.—Italian fascism celebrated its sixth birthday today. Its main feature was a boastful, vain, glorious speech by the blackshirt dictator, Mussolini, who did not deny the crimes of the fascist, but boasted of them.

Amid gala surroundings at the Royal Opera House, before the principal fascist functionaries, Mussolini started the "campaign" to elect the fascist delegates to the puppet parliament, who had already been chosen by the fascist grand council.

Speaking of the indescribable exploitation of the Italian workers, Mussolini said: "Social legislation of the fascist regime is the most advanced in the world, employers being at the head of the movement. While the working classes are fully disciplined in a civic sense, the humanity of the industrial employers entitled them to honor. The experience of Italy in this field, and the actions of the fascist regime, have become the model for several countries suffering from class wars."

Mussolini boasted also of the bloody doings of his special tribunal for the defense of the state which has sent thousands of Communists and anti-fascists to jail where slow death awaits them and which sentenced the Communist, Della Maggiora, to death.

He further boasted that 1,046 workers are wasting away in the jails for their opposition to fascism.

As to how brutally the fascist deal with workers on strike, Mussolini has only the following to say, (Continued on Page Two)

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COMMUNIST CONVENTION CLOSES; ENDORSES OPEN LETTER OF THE COMINTERN

Supports Central Committee of Soviet Union Against Right Danger

Raises Question of Bukharin's Continuing in C. I. Leadership

The Sixth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States came to its close early Sunday morning, after taking momentous decisions among which was the unprecedented unanimous acceptance and endorsement of the Open Letter from the Communist International, recently published in the Daily Worker, as well as statements of the Party's position on questions of policy in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and in the leadership of the Communist International. At its Friday night session the convention adopted a motion made by Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Party, to send to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the following cablegram:

"The Sixth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States of America sends its fraternal revolutionary greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the recent Moscow Conference.

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party of Lenin and the proletarian dictatorship whose leadership of the Comintern is the unshakable guarantee of the revolutionary integrity and unity of the Comintern.

"The Convention greets the outcome of the Moscow Party Conference which is fruitful in its results to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We are confident that the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union pursues and will unswervingly continue to pursue a correct line toward the building up of Socialism in the Soviet Union:

- "1. The rapid tempo of industrialization of the U. S. S. R.
- "2. The development of heavy industry as the basis of socialist economy.
- "3. The collectivization of agriculture and the building of Socialism in the village.
- "4. The unrelenting fight against all tendencies, no matter in what quarter they may show themselves, to slow down the tempo of industrialization.
- "5. The uncompromising struggle against all tendencies to give concessions to the Kulaks.
- "6. The struggle against the Right danger and against the conciliators towards the Right danger which is throughout the world the greatest and the main danger to our revolutionary parties.
- "7. We greet all vigorous measures taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with its Bolshevist leadership, headed by Comrade Stalin, against the Right danger, the conciliators with the Right and Trotskyism, pledging our continued relentless struggle against the Right danger and the conciliators and counter-revolutionary Trotskyism.
- "8. Our Communist Party of the United States of America in the present period of impending imperialist war between the capitalist powers and against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics declares its revolutionary solidarity with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its unreserved loyalty to the Communist International."

The last gathering was held in an executive session Saturday night and lasted far into Sunday morning. The business of the last session included the discussion of and action on the report of the organization department and the election of the new Central Committee of the Party and the Central Control Commission. The names of the members are published in this issue.

On recommendation of the organization department the name of the Party was changed to "Communist Party of the United States of America, Section of the Communist International."

Motion on Bukharin.

At this session a motion was adopted for submission to the Executive Committee of the Comintern. The text of this motion follows:

Motion introduced by Comrades Gitlow and Lovestone and adopted by the Sixth Convention of the Communist Party of the United States of America:

In conformity with the content of the telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

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U. S. Invaders of Central American State Use Firing Squad to Kill Native Leader

MARINES MURDER CAPTIVE SOLDIER IN NICARAGUA

Jiron, Sandino General, Shot After Capture

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Mar. 10.—The United States Marines have deliberately murdered a captive Sandino general, Manuel Maria Jiron, a Guatemalan who had commanded a section of Sandino's army of Nicaraguan independence up to about a month ago, when he was captured. He was captured by Marine Lieutenant Hamcken, and jailed at Ocotal, according to reports reaching this place.

At that time, the U. S. marines announced that he would not be brought to Managua, but held in the north, in hopes that information concerning Sandino and his plans could be "extracted" from him. It appears that Jiron steadfastly refused to betray Sandino.

Answered by Jiron's resistance, the U. S. Marines decided not to treat Jiron as a prisoner of war, but to execute him, and turned this dirty job over to the small mercenary force of so-called Nicaraguan "volunteers" so as to give the murder the color of being a strictly Nicaraguan affair.

Jiron was forced to go along with a little band of these assassins headed by one Juan Escamillo, supposedly to hunt Sandino's camp. Official accounts from Managua state that his command was being led into a region infested with outlaws (the "outlaws" being Sandino troops), which would not be surprising in view of the statement that the "party" was purposely going into the region where Sandino had his headquarters.

Upon this thin excuse, Jiron was murdered in cold blood, the deed

Off to Slaughter Natives for Wall Street

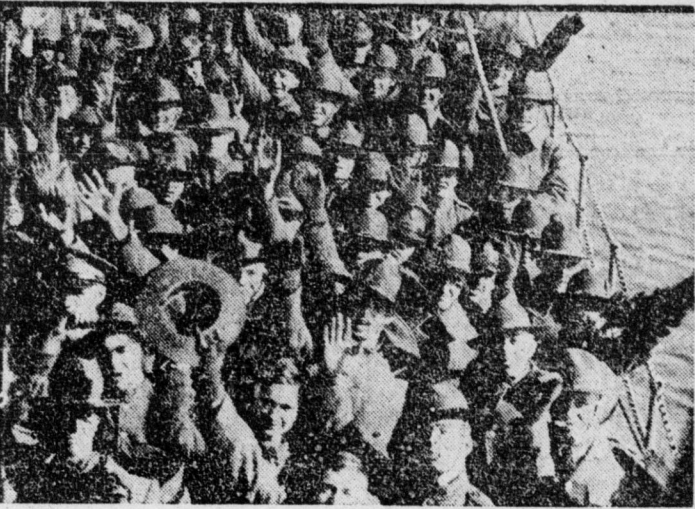


Photo shows a detachment of regular army troops who sailed Friday from the Brooklyn army base on the transport St. Mihiel, for service in Latin America, where Wall Street is strengthening military forces, as workers' and peasants' determination to overthrow oppressors grows steadily.

Red Army from First Year to Present Day in Figures

being covered with formality, in the reports at least, by a so-called "court martial" which accounts say "ordered Jiron's execution on the spot."

The official account from Managua, Nicaragua, hypocritically states: "American marines apparently had no part in the execution of Jiron, the entire affair being in the hands of Nicaraguans."

This is flatly contradicted by the fact that U. S. Marine headquarters has repeatedly issued statements declaring that the marines, and not the "volunteers" or even the so-called "national guard" are in charge of all military operations and emphatically asserting that all of both the "national guards" and the "volunteers" are strictly subordinate to American officers and act only under their orders.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—On the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the Red Army the Political Administration of the Red Army publishes interesting statistics regarding its development and composition.

The army today numbers one-third of the tsarist army. In 1914 the Russian standing army consisted of 1,423,000 officers and men. In 1918 the Red Army numbered 106,000 and with the growing danger to the Soviet Union increased in 1919 to 435,000, in 1920 to 3,533,000 and in 1921 to 4,110,000 when the counter-revolutionary armies were defeated. The Red Army membership then decreased to 1,590,000 in 1922, to 703,000 in 1923 and beginning with 1924 the Red Army was stabilized at 562,000.

The social composition of the army under the tsar and under the Soviets compares as follows: In 1913 the Russian Army was composed of 14.1 per cent workers, 69.3 per cent peasants and 16.5 per cent others. At the present time workers constitute 18.1 per cent of the Red Army, peasants 71.3 per cent and others 10.6 per cent.

The number of Communists in the Red Army varies, according to objective conditions. In 1920, the most critical year in the existence of the Soviet Union, the number of Communists in the Red Army was at its maximum and was equal to 34 per cent of the total membership of the Communist Party. In 1918 the number of Communists in the Red Army was 35,000; in 1919, 212,681; in 1920, 278,040; in 1921, 192,427; in 1922, 90,583 and at the present time, 99,226.

The national composition of the Red Army is as follows: Russians, 64.8 per cent; Ukrainians, 17.4 per cent; White-Russian, 4.2 per cent; Jews, 2.1 per cent; Tartars, 2 per cent. The other nationalities in the Red Army constitute less than 2 per cent each.

Intensive educational work is carried on in the Red Army. An illiterate is not allowed to leave its ranks. During its existence about 545,000 recruits were taught to read and write. At the present time the Red Army has 1,523 libraries, containing 9,000,000 books. It also has 730 clubs, against 383 in 1918. There are 640 cinema sets in the army, compared with 208 in 1925. Most of the educational work is carried on in special circles, of which there now are 7,628.

power it is ready for all plots, but first of all for the major plot, which the western chancellors have been meditating upon, preparing and organizing—the anti-Soviet aggression. This shows with what vigilant attention the workers of all countries should follow Yugoslavian events.

The new danger has announced itself! We know of only one method of plotting against it. That is the revolutionary struggle of all workers, and especially the workers and peasants of Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Macedonia against imperialism, against the agents of "White Hand," against the traitor politicians and the bourgeoisie and for the Federation of the Balkan Peasants and Workers!

NEEDLE UNION IS TO HEAR REPORT ON BIG STRIKE

Issue Call for Mass Meeting Today

(Continued from Page One) quarters at 131 W. 28th St. daily for morning picket duty at the struck shops, informed the workers that the general strike phase had been ended by the strike committee, and that the anti-sweat-shop drive would be continued thruout the season. This morning was the first on which picket volunteers were assigned to duty at the individual shops.

A general membership meeting, of the Trade Union Educational League groups in all locals in the New York Joint Board is to be held tonight at 7:30 p. m. in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. The meeting will take to discussion the situation now before their organization and the tasks of the organized left wing workers in the industry.

Reports from the new local of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union in Boston, attest to the rapid growth of that organization since its establishment. Announcement was yesterday made of a celebration of the opening of the new and large headquarters of the union, to take place on March 23.

The new union offices will be thrown open for inspection by the workers in the morning and will remain open all day. In the evening a huge banquet will be held in the Wellington Hill Auditorium. All labor organizations are requested to send representatives.

Several national leaders of the union will be at this banquet to address the gathering.

Conditions at Childs Bad, Says the Spanish Paper 'La Vida Obrera'

Great number of the Latin American workers in New York City are employed in restaurants and cafeterias at the most miserable salaries. In the Spanish language paper of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., "La Vida Obrera" (Workers' Life), is told the story of the Latin workers in Childs restaurants.

The "Vida Obrera" shows how wages have been cut 50 per cent at "Childs" since four years ago, and the hours increased until now the work-day is regularly 11 hours. "La Vida Obrera" is the voice of the Communist Party calling these workers to organize in the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, which is a militant union not dominated by the yellow traitors of the A. F. of L.

New York workers who are not Spanish speaking have a chance to help "La Vida Obrera", in a way most pleasant to themselves, by attending the "Sandino Ball" to be given by the Spanish group of the Communist Party Saturday evening March 16. There will be unique entertainment of Spanish songs and dances, many of the singers being Spanish women, who will sing the Shop, 26 Union Square; at the Spanio March.

Tickets for this delightful affair are on sale at the Workers Book shop, 26 Union Square; at the Spanish Workers' Center, 55 West 113 Street; at the Unity Cooperative, 1800 Seventh Avenue, and at the Negro Champion, 165 West 133 street.

Chester Unit 4, Dist. 3, Elects New Officers

CHESTER, Pa., (By Mail).—New officers were elected at the last meeting of Chester Unit 4 of District 3, Philadelphia. Communications should be sent to: Secretary-organizer, Frank J. Robinson, 2025 W. 7th St., Chester; Fin. Sec., J. Fankovitch, 1001 Townsend St., Chester; Industrial Organizer, J. Kogak, 36 Miller St., Crumm Lynne, Pa.; Negro Organizer, B. Gittleman, 2506 W. 2nd St., Chester; Agit-Prop, J. Goldberg, 2031 W. 9th St., Chester; Anti-Imperialist League, 905 W. 5th St., Chester; Literature Agent, A. Marovoff, 213 Jeffrey St., Chester; Women's Organizer, 2025 W. 7th St., Chester.

HUISWOOD IN NEGRO REPORT TO CONVENTION

Daily Publishes Second Section of Statement

(Continued from Page One) a large scale, creating a real proletarian element, gives us a "better" basis for actual organizational activities. With the industrialization of the South, large numbers of Negroes have left the plantations for urban centers and are engaged in the various industries. While we must pay immediate attention to organizing the Negroes in the industrial centers of the South, we must bear in mind that the overwhelming majority of Negroes are still on the land. We must realize that the bulk of them are tenant farmers, share croppers, farm laborers and peons.

We have entirely neglected to do any work among the Negro farmers, and yet here is a very important field for activity that must be tackled at once. The ruthless exploitation and persecution of the Negro masses in the South, the lynching, segregation and disfranchisement which they suffer, make possible the formation of an agrarian movement which might take on the characteristics of a race movement. In such developments it will be our task to see to it that the new proletarian elements in the urban centers and the semi-proletarians on the land are the driving force in these movements in order to give them a working class leadership.

We have the following tasks facing our Party in its Negro work:

1. The Party must immediately launch a general organization drive for Negro membership.
2. We must immediately begin the training of cadres of Negro Communists.
3. A strong ideological campaign must be carried on thruout the Party against white chauvinism.
4. A campaign to organize the unorganized Negro workers in trade unions and a campaign to break down the color bar in the old unions must be launched.
5. Organization work in the South must be started immediately; a concrete program to organize the Negro farmers must be worked out.
6. The American Negro Labor Congress must be activated; preparations must be made to call another convention of the ANLC as soon as possible.
7. After careful preparation a race congress should be called.
8. The entire Party must be mobilized behind the Negro Champion.
9. Increased activities must be started among the Negroes, women, youth and children.
10. The Negro problem must be a part of all Party campaigns and of its auxiliary organizations.
11. The Negro masses must be mobilized against the war danger and against imperialist attacks upon the Soviet Union. The Negro press, among other means, must be utilized to the fullest possible extent for this purpose.

Aspire to Lead Slaughter of Workers

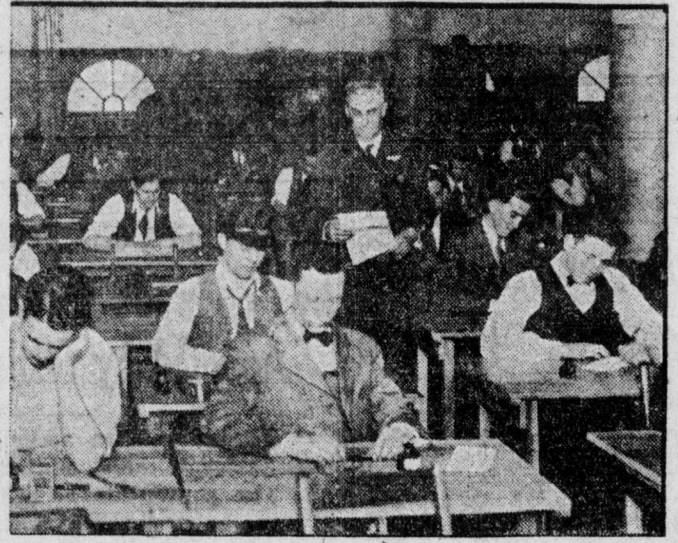


Photo shows group in army building, N. Y., taking annual examinations for admission to West Point, training school for butchers of the workers.

Hoover Will Appoint Slave-Minded to "Black Cabinet"

By WILLIAM WILSON

The selection of his cabinet officers by President Hoover is an event which is arousing considerable anxiety among the Negro republican "leaders" who are expected to be rewarded for services rendered the party in the last campaign. The height of the ambition of these hirelings of the republican party is to secure a place in what is known as the "Black Cabinet." It is composed of assistants to cabinet officers, the ministership of Haiti and the register of the treasury, though this last post had not been held by a Negro since the administration of William Howard Taft.

Some Mill-lead.

The most prominent Negroes mentioned for these positions are Robert R. Church of Tennessee, who is one of the leading party henchmen in the South; Charles E. Mitchell of West Virginia, who has been at the beck and call of the republican party for many years and who has always managed to hold the rank and file Negroes of West Virginia true to the "grand old party." The group was led by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, the school founded by the late Booker T. Washington. Many members of this group hold prominent places in the "Colored Division" of the party during the campaign.

Anxious to appease the more radical (racially) of these job-hungry politicians, and to make such a gesture as will fool the least conscious among the masses of Negroes, Hoover will undoubtedly appoint some of these flunkies to a "window show" job. It is quite likely that Moton, who was an "assistant" to Hoover during the recent, Mississippi flood disaster and who made no protest against the brutal treatment accorded Negroes (they were forced to work upon the "levees without pay and viciously discriminated against by relief" committees of the Red Cross), will be well placed. All who receive recognition will have proved the milk and water quality of their tempers and the pappy nature of their demands. They will be expected to continue to sing the praises of the party of Lincoln and follow instructions to the letter. There will be no protests against the continued rape of Haiti

FASCISTS SWING IMPERIAL FIST AT ROME MEET

Tell Labor's "Joys" Under Bloody Regime

(Continued from Page One) "Our harbors were stagnant on account of strikes, but the regime has equipped them and restored them to perfect efficiency and discipline." On Italian fascist imperialism and war preparations, he said: "Our colonies are a projection of the power of the country. Somaliland and Farther Guibaland have been pacified. Tripoli and Bengasi now present the spirit of the Italian people." In the part of his speech referring to the alliance between the Catholic Church and the fascist state Mussolini openly declared his intention of using the church organization, both at home and abroad, to win allies for fascism.

"These fair and precise agreements (pact with the Vatican) create between Italy and the Holy See a situation of loyalty," he said. "We on our part have loyally recognized the sovereignty of the Holy See from the conviction that the supreme chief of a universal religion cannot be the subject of any state without threatening the decline of catholicism, which means universalism."

Just to give a parting contribution to the party we must not omit this insertion of Mussolini: "I do not want to commit the sin of vain glory by saying that all of the activities which I have very concisely summarized have been created by my spirit."

Claim Trade Relations Between USSR, Egypt

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—During 1927-28 the general turnover of trade between the USSR and Egypt amounted to 42 million rubles, including imports from Egypt of 32.5 million rubles and exports to Egypt of 9.5 million rubles. The imports from Egypt consisted mostly of cotton. The first place in the export was occupied by oil which was exported in 1927-28 to the amount of 6.6 million rubles.

Before the rupture of diplomatic relations between England and the USSR the trade with Egypt was carried on chiefly through England but after the rupture the USSR began to carry on commercial relations with Egypt independently.

ary movement. Under the red banner, under the slogan, "Workers of the World Unite," they will go forward.

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Clash Between Hankow and Nanking War Lords Pending; Both Sides Rush Troops

STATE COUNCIL IS DISRUPTED; FENG UNCERTAIN

Great Unrest Prevails in Central China

SHANGHAI, March 10.—Continuous movements of troops by the Nanking regime and accelerated mobilization of troops by the Hankow war lords together with troops movements around Canton and in Hunan province corroborate the report that clashes between various factions of the Nanking regime are ending.

Chiang Kai-shek is moving large forces to the north and west along the Yangtze Railway and Pukow across the river from Nanking resembles an armed camp. Trains and ships on the Yangtze have been commandeered to transport soldiers in preparation for what is believed to be a decisive battle with the Hankow clique of war lords.

Hankow troops have been advancing to the southwest and are now 12 miles from Kiukiang and hold many of the principal cities in that direction. The resignation of General Li Tsung-jen Hankow man, from the Council of State, although he is being held prisoner in a hospital in Shanghai, speaks of the fact that all is ready for a struggle. The position of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, powerful war lord, is still undecided and he has made no statement. It is believed that he will ally himself with the faction which seems sure of a victory. In the meantime, while dispatching his forces and getting ready for the pending battle, Chiang Kai-shek is playing for the support of Feng.

The Chinese businessmen's Anti-Japanese Association is continuing its propaganda against Japanese business men and at Hankow its building was attacked by 1,000 unpaid pickets, who had been induced to picket Japanese stores by the association.

Nanking regime has announced that it will declare martial law in Nanking on March 12 and has called for a special force for that day. Great unrest prevails throughout central China which is greatly accentuated by the movement of troops.

Mexican Federal Troops Fight from House Tops in Juarez Battle



Telephoto above shows federal troops atop a roof of a Juarez building, while reactionaries attacked the border city, which fell soon after.

Yugoslav Workers Fighting Bloody Royal Dictatorship

(Special to the Daily Worker) BELGRADE (By Mail).—Exceptional laws against the workers, peasants and national minorities in Yugoslavia have been in operation now for eight years. The policy of successive governments aimed persistently at establishing an open fascist military dictatorship. The regime of terror, the exploitation and oppression of the people, the practice of suppressing the struggles of the workers and of the national minorities with fire and sword cost the lives of many thousands of toilers who were murdered either openly or secretly.

The fascist military coup d'etat of Jan. 6 completed the bloody work. The bourgeoisie of Serbia, in cooperation with the Croat and Slovenian bourgeoisie and rich landowners, and supported by the great capitalist powers, organized a coup d'etat through the Serbian monarchy. An absolute fascist military dictatorship was established with the notorious military conspirative organization "The White Hand," led by King Alexander himself at the head.

The corpses of the murdered Macedonians, Croats, Montenegrins and other peoples of Yugoslavia, the mass-floggings and shootings of Croat peasants in the years 1921 and 1923, the planned murder of Raditch in parliament and the blood which was shed on the streets of Zagreb in June and in December of last year, represent phases in the development of the new monarchy. King Alexander, supported by the bourgeoisie, the bureaucracy and by Anglo-French imperialism, has placed the elementary civil rights of his subjects under the fist of the military clique. The only "right" that remains is subordination to the dictates of the immediate agents of the dictator, the gendarmerie, the police and the "Peschar Markonitch" band which has now again become active and which earned such tragic notoriety in connection with the brutal murders, arson and plundering in oppressed and exploited Macedonia. The constitution has been "suspended" and in its place has been set the "Law" for the Protection of the State, which is in reality a "law" for the perpetuation of the policy of the bayonet and the Nagaika (thonged whip).

The town and county council administrations have been dissolved, all laws which contradict the new

Aid Daily Worker

The Daily Worker and Freiheit will share the sum of \$200, proceeds of a theatre party recently conducted by the United Council of Working Women.

Contributions of each unit of the Council were: Council 1, \$15; Council 2, \$15; Council 4, \$10; Council 7, \$25; Council 10, \$10; Council 15, \$15; Council 17, \$10; Council 21, \$20; Council 24, \$25, and Council 16, \$5.

Starvation in Penna. Coal Fields, Betrayed by Lewis

The following is an extract from a letter written by an official of District 2 (central Pennsylvania) of the National Miners Union.

I noticed in your paper (The Daily Worker) a letter by a miner whose family is facing starvation. This is only one case out of many thousands. The miners in this district were sold out, robbed and starved by the treachery of the United Mine Workers officials, those "great leaders," who if a poll were taken of the miners, would be branded as "great fakery."

Only last Saturday, one miner father buried his child, three years of age. Mr. John L. Lewis and his machine denied this family the two or three dollars relief to which they were entitled during the strike because it was needed to pay the ex-

orbitant expenses and thousand dollars a month salary to Lewis, and proportional sums to his assistants in other offices.

Child Starved. The farmer finally moved out of the fields and got other work, but not soon enough to revive life in the little body, deprived of milk by John L. Lewis.

The fight goes on here, the employers lining up with the United Mine Workers, in many cases trying to blacklist all members of the National Miners Union. But the miners know where their interests lie, and are joining the N. M. U. Those discriminated against are terribly in need of relief, and all workers should rally to the campaign for miners' relief conducted by the Workers International Relief.

absolutism have been done away with, a strict censorship has been introduced, the working class press has been suppressed, all the free trades unions have been dissolved, their property confiscated and their most active members arrested. All the rights of the working masses have been wiped away, as also has the "holy institution of parliamentarism."

Nice Words and Raids. In his manifesto to his "beloved people," the new absolutist monarch promised many things. The kingly promises were, however, followed by raids upon the peasantry to squeeze the taxes out of them. Famine is present in the Herzegovina, in Bosnia, in Dalmatia and in Montenegro. There is no assistance for the starving population. Not even the taxes have been remitted, for the new Prime Minister, General Zivkovich, declares that any remission of taxes would be a "bolshhevization of the village."

Not only the free trade unions were suppressed. The same fate overtook even the choirs and other cultural and educational organizations of the proletariat. At the same time mass arrests commenced amongst the workers and peasants.

In the first days of the dictatorship 60 workers were arrested in Slovenia, most of them in Ljubliana. In Croatia, in Zagreb, 35 persons were arrested, including the famous author, August Zessaretz, the editor of the newspaper "In Defense of Human Rights." In Bosnia 60 persons were arrested and in Belgrade 18. The raging of the intensified reaction in Macedonia and Montenegro can be imagined, for here martial law has existed for eight years already. No details are to hand concerning the arrests which have taken place in the last week or so. In all towns in Yugoslavia there have been mass searches and raids in the workers' quarters. The suppression of the Peasant Party of Raditch was accompanied by a search of the houses of the leaders of the left wing of that party, including the house of the member of parliament, Penav, who was wounded in parliament when Raditch was killed. In the provinces numerous peasants have been arrested and already sentenced on the basis of the new "Law for the Protection of the State." The editor of the official organ of the Raditch Peasant Party, "Narodni Val," has also been arrested and the newspaper suppressed.

Workers Will Fight. The Democratic Federalist Peasant Party, the party of Korotchetz, the Musselman Party and many others

have been suppressed. The absolutist regime is preparing the formation of a single party which is to have monopoly rights in the country.

However, all these attempts to gag the working population of Yugoslavia with a fascist military dictatorship will be without success. The working and peasant masses of Yugoslavia and the oppressed national minorities are faced with the alternatives, complete and slavish subjection to the new regime, or open struggle against the bloody monarchy! The oppressed masses choose the path of struggle.

It is the elementary duty of the working masses and of the progressive elements in all other countries to support the struggle of the workers and peasants and the national minorities of Yugoslavia in their struggle against the fascist military dictatorship which has been established in Yugoslavia with the support of the Anglo-French imperialists.

Order a bundle of Daily Workers for distribution in front of the large factories, in union meetings and all other places, where workers congregate.

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SOFIA MUNITION BLAST ROUSES LITTLE ENTENTE

To Have Secret Probe; Fear Revelations

SOFFIA, Bulgaria, March 10.—The recent explosion in Sofia in a huge munitions factory which resulted in the death of 28 workers, has roused France's allies in the Balkans, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia to demand an investigation into the amount of munitions being manufactured by Bulgaria.

The extent of the explosion makes it evident that large quantities of munitions are being prepared by the Sofia government and the Balkan entente bases its request for examination on the provisions of the Neuilly treaty which limited quantity of munitions allowed to Bulgaria. The entente demand is that a conference of ambassadors investigate the circumstances.

The little entente powers, financed mostly by French loans, maintain large armies and their munition plants work day and night preparing against the Soviet Union. An agreement between them and Poland provides for the supply of munitions to Rumania by the Skoda munition works which has plants both in Poland and Czechoslovakia and arms are being secretly forwarded to Poland by France via Dantzic and the Polish corridor.

It would not do for too sensational a revelation of the war preparations of Bulgaria since too much might be brought to light in regard to France's little entente against the Soviet Union. Therefore, the suggestion that a council of ambassadors investigate the affair, the full results of which are to be kept secret unless all the evidence can be produced against the Bulgarian government and the facts relating to the anti-Soviet bloc kept hidden.

JAIL WORKERS IN JUGOSLAVIA

Beaten, Tortured in Prison Fortress

(Red Aid Press Service) BERLIN (By Mail).—According to latest reports from Belgrade most of the leaders of the independent Labor Unions, including members of the Central Committee, Milivoje Kaljevic, Buda Milutinovic and the former editor of the "Organizovan Radnik," left wing newspaper, Todor Mihajlovic, have been sentenced to five years of hard labor.

The secretary of the Lead Workers' Union, N. Kosanic, has been arrested and banished from Belgrade. The police are engaged in a brutal campaign against all workers who are suspected of connections with the Communist Party. There are from 10 to 15 workers arrested daily and deported to their birthplaces. Bane Andrejew, a student of the engineering school, was arrested in the dormitories under suspicion of having carried on Communist propaganda and was beaten almost to death in the terror prison of "Glavnjaca."

Josip Balondzic, a metal worker, and the girl student, Savka Pasic, were also fearfully beaten and mistreated. The police refuse to give any information regarding the arrests, which in Belgrade alone amount to over a hundred.

According to the latest reports from 25 to 30 young workers have just been arrested in Belgrade and been subjected to the worst torture in "Glavnjaca."

Workers have been suppressed. The absolutist regime is preparing the formation of a single party which is to have monopoly rights in the country.

However, all these attempts to gag the working population of Yugoslavia with a fascist military dictatorship will be without success. The working and peasant masses of Yugoslavia and the oppressed national minorities are faced with the alternatives, complete and slavish subjection to the new regime, or open struggle against the bloody monarchy! The oppressed masses choose the path of struggle.

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Swiss Communists to Hold Anti-Fascist Meet Despite Ban

Basle Federal Council has Prohibited the Mass Meeting

BASLE (By Mail).—The Swiss Federal Council has prohibited the mass meeting arranged by the Communist Party, the Red Aid and the Workers Guard of Switzerland to take place at Easter in Tessin. The whole-bourgeois press expresses approval of this prohibition.

The reason given for the prohibition is that an anti-fascist demonstration in a frontier town might cause conflicts between Italy and Switzerland, thus producing international complications. The prohibition shows how tense the situation on the frontier is in consequence of fascist propaganda. In accordance with Mussolini's orders the federal council has prohibited the demonstration.

It has already been announced in Basle, Zurich and Schaffhausen, that the departure of the workers would be prevented by the police. In defending the prohibition of the federal council, which amounts to an invalidation of the constitutional rights of the Communists, the bourgeois press appeals to the attitude of the social democratic press, which of the social democratic press, which stration of the workers.

The Communist press protests energetically against the prohibition and the Communist Party intends to take measures immediately to carry out the anti-fascist demonstration despite the prohibition.

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An Ambassador of English Imperialists



Photo shows Michael MacWhite, new envoy of Irish "Free" State, and wife, after arrival in U. S. MacWhite represents the puppets of British imperialism in Ireland, the bitter foes of the Irish workers and peasants.

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Workers in Soss Mtg. Company Forced to Take Big Reductions, Says Correspondent

WAGES SLASHED IN HALF; MEN ARE LAID OFF

Shop Paper Welcomed with Enthusiasm

(By a Worker Correspondent) The Soss Manufacturing Co., at 776 Bergen St., Brooklyn, is one of the worst hell holes for the workers that exists. They make hinges there.

Our working hours are from eight and three-quarters to twelve hours a day. We slave under the most unsanitary conditions.

There is not a sufficient number of lockers for our clothes and clothes are therefore thrown all over. There is no soap, no towel or hot water to wash our faces and hands. We get only a half hour for lunch, which, of course, does not give us time to eat a decent meal.

On Columbus Day the bosses thought it advisable to give us workers a bus ride to see the future hell-hole in which the Soss workers will slave in Roselle, N. J. There they served us with one sandwich and a cup of coffee.

Propaganda. A few weeks later the Tunney-Heeneey fight was shown to us in the shipping department; with this went a well-prepared employers-employees "co-operation" speech by one of the bosses' agents. Here is the meaning of this bosses' greater co-operative scheme:

1.—Wages of punch press operators were cut from 18 cents per 100 hinges to 7 cents.

2.—Hand tapping operators were getting 18 cents per 100 hinges; new automatic foot tapping machines were introduced which threw out of work six of the ten workers in this department. For the four left there were a number of wage cuts, first from 18 cents to 9 cents, then from 9 to 7 cents per 100 hinges.

3.—Formerly there were 8 drill operators getting 18 cents per 100 hinges. This operation was then given over to automatic drills, cutting the price from 18 cents to 6 cents per 100 hinges. Today there are two workers running this job, the other six having been laid off.

We are forced to slave every minute of the 11 to 12-hour day for a measly sum of 45 to 50 cents an hour while on the piece-work system. There are only a few time-workers, and they average from 35 to 45 cents per hour and in a very few cases 50 cents or more.

Fired. Workers who refuse to work more than 9 to 10 hours a day are sometimes fired. Three weeks ago three workers were thus fired for refusing to work eight and three-quarters hours on Saturday.

These are some of the miserable conditions under which we work. To improve these conditions we must learn a lesson from the workers in the assembling department, who refused to work at their ice-cold benches, and by all standing together, forced the foreman to give them heat immediately. This proves that the only possible way of fighting the bosses, their agents and stool-pigeons and make them come to terms with the workers' demands, is by sticking together, organized. Today the workers of the Soss Co. have one true and fearless leader and defender to voice their demands. This has been shown by the enthusiasm created by the shop paper, the "Soss Worker."

Ivory Soap Workers Forced to Work Under Co. Union

PORT IVORY, Staten Island, N. Y., (L.R.A.)—The strike of 250 workers against a new efficiency plan introduced by Proctor and Gamble Co. at its Port Ivory soap plant, was "settled" by a slight modification of the speed-up and the reinstatement of three strike leaders. Bosses, however, warned the workers that they were not dropping the "principle of efficiency" nor the right to fire any worker as they pleased. Speed-up methods have already proved profitable to the anti-union Proctor & Gamble bosses. Profits were \$15,000,000 in 1927, and averaged over \$10,000,000 in the three preceding years. After paying dividends on preferred and common stock, the company still had a surplus of over \$3,000,000 to reinvest in 1928.

Rockefeller's in It. The Staten Island plant, employing 1,250 workers, is only one of seven huge factories, owned and operated by the corporation. The others are at Ivorydale, O., a town named for the company's soap. Kansas City, Macon, Ga., Hamilton, Ont., Dallas and San Francisco.

William C. Proctor, corporation president and a director, is also a director of Rockefeller's National City Bank of New York, and of the New York Central R. R. His great estate at Glendale, O., is one of the showplaces of the district. He and his family contribute largely to the foreign missionary work of the Episcopal Church, while the Gamble support Methodist foreign missions.

LUMBER WORKER FIRED FOR READING WORKING CLASS NEWSPAPER

(By a Worker Correspondent) DRUMMOND, Wis. (By Mail).—Enclosed find \$1 toward helping to keep the Daily Worker going. Sold a pair of pants that I needed, but I appreciate the importance of a class-conscious working-class daily paper, and here is a bit of news which will

explain conditions up here in this neck of the woods where an individual like a foreman will use his power and authority.

Shipped up yesterday from Duluth by bus to here, Drummond, Wis., for the Rust Owen Lumber Co. as a sawyer at \$45 per month. Worked this forenoon. This noon, on leaving the camp to go to work,

the foreman, by the name of Finstad, stopped and asked one workman who was just ahead of me if that was his papers that were on his bed? The worker said yes, and then was told to get his check. They were working class papers, as I read one last night.

The foreman's act surprised me and to be sure right away I asked

the foreman if the worker got his time for owning those workers' papers. "Yes," he said.

"Well, I'm with him, too," I said.

And then he said I can go, too, and declared "if there were any more that had such minds, they had better go, too." Two other workers left; that is four—three

voluntarily, and no doubt there would have been probably half the camp if it had been some other time, as this was done in filing out of the bunk cars, walking single file on the elevated walk, built alongside of the cars, and we were in the last car.

The crew was all ahead and already has passed out. And, mind

you, the worker who was fired had worked there quite a while, and asked the foreman, "Didn't I do the work? Weren't you satisfied with my work?" "Yes, yes, etc.," he declared, "but because you possessed those papers, and I heard from a farmer slave that quite some time ago that he agitated—by heck, etc." O. F. W.

Mexican Gov't Rushes Troops North; Scene in Juarez Before Battle



At left, above, is General Manuel Limon, who defended Juarez against reactionary troops, who took the city. At right, above, federal troops about to leave by train for border states. Below, Mexican federals marching in Juarez before the battle for the city.

The Nightmare Voyage-On the Ship That Never Returned

(Continued) Morning. It was still pitch dark outside, dirty squally weather and raining. Groping our way in the darkness we 'cast her adrift,' and there was no tugboat.

After much yelling and cursing on the part of our drunken captain, the 'tug' came at last, and 'she,' with her sleepy, and also much swearing skipper, assisted by the loud chorus of his angry crew shouting curses upon our captain and his mangy owners, pulled us away!

A heavy rain was beating down our necks and we worked at 'getting under way,' loosening sail, bound for the open sea. Streaks of cold water would run along our bent backs as we, heaving away on the capstan, were "making sail."

All drenched to the skin, cold, tired, hungry—we kept on heaving. "Come on boys, let's have a song," came the haughty voice of the "aristocratic, blue-blooded" second mate, and, standing sheltered under the break of the poop, clad in brand new oilskin coat and big rubber boots, he was nice and dry.

"Shut up, you rotten bastard," came back the strong voice of Jack, the seaman from Australia, and except for the clanging pawls, tramping feet and heavy blowing breaths of seamen, there was a menacing silence of an open clash between two classes: a rotten, "blue-blooded" son of an aristocrat—upholder of the system of capitalism—on one hand, and the young, strong son of a worker on the other hand.

Gales. Cowed by the frank, strong words that spoke the truth, the second mate said nothing—he bided his time.

In the open sea. The shores of England covered by the gray mist were disappearing behind the stern and soon they were left beyond the horizon.

A strong gale was blowing and "bracing up" on port tack, we headed South.

The Irish sea was made, the howling was madder, and the wind was dead ahead. Two weeks out and we hadn't made more than one hundred miles, two weeks of continuous gales, two weeks of "stand-by" watches (all hands on deck, sleep when you can) two weeks of much "wearing" ship and pulling on the braces, had about tested our endurance; but the working man is strong!

Cold, drenched to the skin and standing up to our waists in the dashing waters, we kept on "bracing"—a big green sea would sweep right on top of us and we all would be having on for our lives. Overloaded by the heavy cargo of cement the "old hulk" was about to go under—the main hatch began giving way.

Grim, desperate, determined not to die, we dragged up big heavy planks and, working with the water knocking us off our feet and watching us about, we managed somehow to secure the hatch. Two weeks of such hell and the steep, rocky coast on our "lee quarter" began looming through the mist—death stared in our eyes.

Captain Drunk. And for two weeks our "gallant" captain has been below, dead drunk and lying in his bed!

During the first gale about twelve days ago our "blue-blooded, aristocratic," second mate "got sick," and talking to his bunk, he was seen walking about—"hiding in the cabin." He did not show on deck.

Laying in their bunks the three apprentices, the future ship masters and owners (of the middle class) seemed more dead than alive. What a shock for their "refined" mothers, they would "faint" on seeing their "brave" darling boys in such state! "Get up, you lousy, good for nothing sons—... going to sea is not like going to church," in a fatherly voice would say the old, one-eyed and peck-marked sailmaker trying to rouse them for a cup of tea.

The scud was flying low and fast,

and the roaring sea was running high; the Invermark seemed to be more like a half submerged rock in a gale of wind than the "staunch" vessel the parson thought her to be!

"Braced up" on port tack and under shortened canvas of fore and main lower tops'ls, reefed fores'l and storm spanker—we kept driving into the head sea!

Lifting her weak rusty stern high into the air and with her loose rigging, masts and yards rattling, and the old hull shaking like an aspen leaf—the Invermark would bury herself into the oncoming sea, and seemed to go under.

Green seas would break over the decks, and the water flooding the bows breast high would rush at our feet and washing about the des-

Irish name was knocked down, driven against the hatch combing and three of his ribs were broken... we kept on driving, and the shaggy, rocky coast on our lee quarter was still menacingly looming through the flying spray, still in sight!

Breaking and smashing everything in their way—the spare masts were torn from their lashings and carried over the rail—the decks were swept clean.

The remaining life boat, an old leaky affair, was struck by the sea, smashed to pieces and washed away.

"Chips," the ship carpenter, a

FOUNDRY SLAVES KNOW THAT THE 'DAILY' IS FRIEND

Strong Union Is Their Hope

(By a Worker Correspondent) I am a worker in the American Machine and Foundry Co. of Brooklyn, and I read the Daily Worker every day. I know that the Workers Party is the real friend of the workers. We are slaving for the American Machine and Foundry Co. for starvation wages. But we have not given up hopes of yet winning better conditions.

We hope that the slaves of the American Machine and Foundry Co. will be organized into a strong union to fight the low wages and slavery. Many of us are with the Workers (Communist) Party, and when others of the foundry slaves see this in the Daily Worker, they too will see that you are for the workers. The slaves of the American Machine and Foundry workers must work with the Workers (Communist) Party and organize into a strong union to overcome the slave drivers who oppress us.

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE Irene Franklin, with Jerry Jar-nagin, second week; Gus Van and Joe Schenk; Mary Lawlor, late star of "Queen High" and "Good News," and Bobby Watson; Rudy Valleo, with his Connecticut Yankees; Barto and Mann; Gordon Dooley and Martha Morton.

HIPPODROME

Twenty-two Indians, composing the United States Indian Reservation Band, Princess Pankani, a Choctaw, and Chief Roaring Thunder; "Herb" Williams; Bob Hall; Billy Wells and the Four Fays; Large and Morgner; feature photoplay, "The Barker," starring Milton Sills and Dorothy Mackallil.

RIVERSIDE

Sunday, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, Karyl Norman; Toney and Norman; Mary Haynes; others; feature photoplay, "Strange Cargo." Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "Sunshine" Sammy, in person, with his brothers, Charlie and Little Joe; El Brendel and Flo Bert; Millard and Marlin; Philson and Douglas; Harrison and Fisher; feature photoplay, "The Jazz Age," starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Marceline Day.

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).

hard working fellow with the Charlie Chaplin walk (had his back hurt in the navy yard) was knocked unconscious and almost washed overboard—Red Finn just saved him in time.

—R. J. PETERSON.

(To Be Continued.)

'Indiscretion' at Mansfield Is an Old Fashioned Thriller

A BLOOD and thunder melodrama of the old school is now at the Mansfield Theatre. It is called "Indiscretion" and is written by Myron C. Gagan, who has also staged the production.

Those who enjoy Christopher Morley's old-time revival now entertaining large audiences in Hoboken, will find similar pleasure by visiting the Mansfield Theatre one of these evenings. While Mr. Gagan undoubtedly wrote his play as a serious drama, it turns out to be nothing more or less than a thriller. One thing can be said in its favor. The audience has a good time and what more can be said than that? While the production attempts to be as serious as possible, it is just the reverse. The cash customers laugh when they should cry, and so on.

It seems that Bob Burton and Margaret met in Venice and became quite friendly. Bob is notified that his father is dying and is compelled to leave her in haste, so he instructs his attorney, Walter Davenport, to watch her until his return. Davenport, the villain that he is, plots against Bob and turns Margaret against her lover.

Believing the lies of Davenport, Margaret, heartbroken, changes her name to Frances Ainsley, and in time becomes a famous actress.

On the night of Frances' (or Margaret's) greatest success, Bob visits her at the theatre. He hears gossip about her near the dressing room and leaves without speaking to her.

Later, Margaret is on the point of stealing Bob's daughter's fiance, when Bob comes out with the terrible truth. Horrors! Margaret is the mother of Bob's daughter!

There is no need to go into further details about the play. It is utterly stupid and silly to an extreme. As to its amusement value, there is great doubt. Those who like farce comedies will be pleased, others will not, in most cases. It is a terrible hodge-podge and the least said about it the better.

The cast is vastly superior to the play. Minna Gombell, who gave such a fine performance in "Jim-

Smash Old Age Bill; U.S. in 'Old Age Trio'

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11 (L.R.A.)—The United States, China and India are the only countries still without some form of legal old age protection, states the American Association for Old Age Security. Hearing on a bill to create a commission to study old age pensions was held this week before the Senate finance and the Assembly judiciary committee of the New York legislature.

Matthew Woll's National Civic Federation, Associated Industries, Inc., and other manufacturing and real estate interests opposed the bill. They warned the legislators about the cost of old age pensions. They argued that a pension system would break down the individual initiative of the people. The same arguments have always been advanced by reactionary interests against workmen's compensation and every other form of social insurance proposed in the United States.

BULGAR STEEL SLAVES ASSAIL FASCIST TERROR

Starvation Wages and Accidents in Mills

(By a Worker Correspondent) LACKAWANNA, N. Y. (By Mail).—The Bulgarian Workers Club held a mass meeting in this city of the Bethlehem Steel Co. and voiced a protest of workers' solidarity against the white terror in the Balkans, and especially in Bulgaria. More than 200 workers, slaves of the Bethlehem Steel Co., were present. N. Kovache, the speaker, pointed out that the imperialist powers are using the fascist government of Liapcheff in Bulgaria to prepare for an attack on the Soviet Union. A resolution against the fascist terror in Bulgaria was adopted.

It is worth mentioning that a well-known member of the Socialist Labor Party voted against this resolution.

Most of the Bulgarian workers in Lackawanna work for the Bethlehem Steel, which owns this town practically lock, stock and barrel. The wages here are starvation wages, and the hours very low. The men are unorganized. Accidents, due to the company's carelessness for the workers, are frequent. The speedup is growing worse every day.

START SULPHUR PLANT

MOSCOW (By Mail).—A plant for smelting sulphur has been started in the Kara-Kum desert in Central Asia, where tremendous deposits of sulphur have been discovered by an expedition headed by the Soviet Scientist Fersman. Discoveries of additional deposits of sulphur have been reported.

Attention! Comrades!

An old comrade, American woman, going South, Southwest, perhaps to California, wants young man comrade able to drive auto, accompany her. Must have some money, for food, and foot-loose. Will try to do Party work, also earn money. Address immediately, M. V. Daily Worker.



Plays one of the leading roles in "Young Alexander," a play of Alexander the Great, which opens at the Craig Theatre this evening.

men's Women," struggles along in an attempt to make the play realistic. Although Miss Gombell is a capable actress, she cannot succeed in doing the impossible. The cast also includes Harland Tucker as Bob Burton, and Arthur R. Vinton as Walter Davenport. The other members of the cast are satisfactory in their respective roles.

AMUSEMENTS

Best Film Show In Town NOW

CAMEO 42nd Street and Broadway WHO MURDERED THE HUSBAND? in the AMAZING SENSATIONAL PHOTOPLAY "That MURDER in BERLIN" American Premiere—Direct from its long run in Berlin

FIRST AND ONLY SHOWING IN NEW YORK!

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Over 150,000 Workers Attended U. S. S. R. Art Exhibition; Sales Reached \$125,000

WILL SEND PART OF EXHIBITS TO OTHER CITIES

Amorg Will Negotiate Contracts with U. S.

The great interest of the New York public in contemporary Soviet art, peasant handicrafts and products of home industries was evidenced by the attendance of over 150,000 during the four and one-half weeks of the Exposition of Arts and Handicrafts of Soviet Russia which closed at the Grand Central Palace last week. Arrangements have been made to send part of the exhibits to other cities, including Philadelphia, Detroit and Boston, according to Saul G. Bron, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Amorg Trading Corporation which sponsored the exposition. The total sales of paintings, graphics and handicraft products amounted to \$125,000, and a number of contracts are being negotiated with American firms.

"The success of the exposition has been extremely gratifying," stated Mr. Bron, "not only to its sponsors but also, I am sure, to those many thousands of anonymous artists and craftsmen who have devoted long years of patient and painstaking skill to the wood and ivory carvings, the miniature paintings, the wrought silverware, the embroidered linens, the laces and rugs shown in the exhibit. We believe that the exposition has succeeded in demonstrating to the American public that the arts and crafts are flourishing in the Soviet Union and are receiving every encouragement from the authorities.

"We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the cooperation extended to us by many American business people and artists in arranging and carrying on the exposition. In particular, we wish to thank the New York daily press and the art periodicals for the careful attention which they have given to the exhibits.

"The economic significance of handicraft production, which furnishes either the entire or partial means of livelihood for hundreds of thousands of artisans in the USSR, is quite considerable. The export trade in peasant handicraft objects and rugs is beginning to assume large proportions, amounting to over 5,000,000 rubles last year."

It is reported that a movement to organize an exposition of American art in Moscow next year has been started by several art organizations and prominent artists.

LINDBERGH FLIES AGAIN
BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 10 (UP).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh started from the municipal airport field at 10:32 a. m. today to complete his round trip flight inaugurating the air mail and passenger route between Brownsville and Mexico City. He was accompanied by ten Mexican aviation and governmental officials.

DUTCH COMMUNIST ORGAN
AMSTERDAM, (By Mail).—The Communist Party of Holland has decided to issue a "Theoretical organ" under the title of "De Kommunist." The new organ will be a monthly publication and the first number has already appeared.

No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer so far at an end, than he is set his wages in cash, then he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—(Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)).

Rationalization Displaces 30,000 Workers in 2 Years
WASHINGTON, March 8 (L.R.A.).—Speed-up and other forms of rationalization in factories of the United States displaced more than 30,000 workers in two years, according to advance figures from the Department of Commerce, 1927 Census of Manufactures. The number of workers employed in manufacturing decreased by 0.4 per cent, from 8,381,511 in 1925 to 8,351,257 in 1927.

But the workers still employed in 1927 produced for the bosses 10.6 per cent more in value than was produced in 1925. An increase from \$26,771,373.163 to \$27,585,792,755, or over \$800,000,000 in value added by manufacture is reported by the census. But as the value of the dollar changed during the two years, the value added by manufacture really increased to \$29,952,000,820, in terms of the 1925 dollar. This shows an increase of over \$3,000,000,000, or 10.6 per cent, in the two years.

Power Vs. Labor. Interpreting these Department of Commerce figures on the increased use of horse power shown, the Wall St. Journal comments, "Distinct trend toward power production in manufacturing in the United States as contrasted with human labor is shown by the department's compilation. Number of wage earners in 1927 than in 1925, while the horsepower used was 93 per cent higher."

Sister Ship of Ill-fated Vestris, Hell-hole for the Seamen, Aground

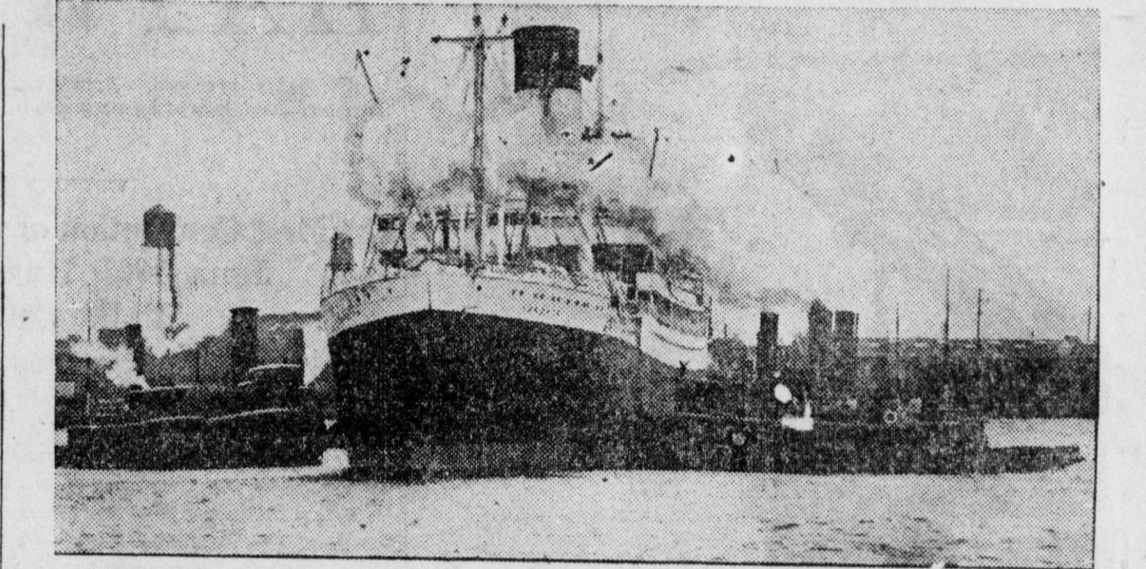


Photo shows the liner Vandyck, of the Lamport and Holt Line, whose boats are notorious as hell holes for seamen, aground on flats off Buttermilk Channel, between Brooklyn and Governor's Island during 60 mile gale.

Fraternal Organizations C. P. CONVENTION COMES TO CLOSE

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.
The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 32nd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

Inter-Racial Dance.
An inter-racial dance, for the benefit of the Negro Champion, Daily Worker and the Obrero has been arranged for Friday evening, March 22, at Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 123rd St.

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.

Workers Laboratory Theatre.
The Workers Laboratory Theatre will produce its one act play, "Marching Guns," an episode of the miners' struggle, without charge for any party unit, trade union or fraternal organization at any affair they arrange. Write Sylvan Pollack, 1409 Ave. J., Brooklyn.

Bronx Workers Sport Club.
A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Bronx Workers Sport Club Saturday, March 23, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

Anti-Fascist Ball.
An entertainment and ball will be given by the Anti-Fascist Ball of North America at Manhattan Lyceum, 56 E. Fourth St. on Saturday evening, March 23, at 8:30 p. m.

Brooklyn Workers Entertainment.
An entertainment will be offered at the Brooklyn Workers Center, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, March 16, 8 p. m. Dance will follow the entertainment.

Yorlen Progressive Youth Club Dance Postponed.
The dance arranged by the Har-

Working Women Urged to Fight and Organize

By SOPHIE MAZEIK.

Today, in the highly developed capitalist exploitation of the workers, with rationalization of industry in the mills and factories and mines, the women are forced out of their kitchens where they have remained condemned to domestic work for centuries. Today the exploiters find more profit in employing women in the mills and factories, for they do not pay the same wages to working women as they pay to men. Why? Because the women are less organized, because they are more backward in understanding their class interests. So the bosses have forced men out of many jobs in the factories, and have put women on the job. First, women went to look for work because their men did not make enough to keep up the family. Later in many cases, the working woman has taken her husband's job.

In the rubber industry women are exploited even more than men. Where two men worked they now employ one woman. In Akron, in the rubber industry—Akron is the largest rubber city in the world—the women have taken part in the fight along with men. Here we find many working women participated in the selling and distributing of the "Rubber Worker" when it was issued some time ago. There were many instances where women fought the police and thugs as stoutly as men, when these rats were sent to prevent the rubber workers from organizing. In 1928 the Akron women participated in the fight against the city administration, demanding free school supplies for Akron school children.

Miners' Relief Work.
The Akron women helped actively the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee by organizing successful tag-days in Akron. The city administration had refused the permit for the tag day, but our working women fought and forced the mayor to issue the permit. The tag day gave the miners over \$700.

In Cleveland working women of different nationalities have their various organizations, which take part in different struggles of the workers and in many cases help to maintain the Communist language press. For instance in 1928, meat prices, in the Jewish neighborhoods, went sky-high. The Jewish working women's organizations, under the leadership of the Communist Party, called a strike against the storekeepers. The women of the neighborhood were closed for two weeks. Then the city administration, with the aid of the "socialist" leaders rabbin and A. F. of L. leaders, tried to break the strike, but the Jewish women, with the aid of the Communist Party, stood strong and

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U. S. POURS ARMS INTO MEXICO TO AID GIL'S REGIME

Secrecy on U.S. Moves Ordered by Hoover

(Continued from Page One)
The U. S. cannot supply ammunition for such rifles, it has, as is known, 4,000,000 Enfield rifles to replace the Mausers and 500,000,000 rounds of cartridges to go with them, and will rush as many as needed into Mexico from the arsenals and storehouses at San Antonio, Texas; Rock Island, Illinois; Columbus, Ohio; Augusta, Ga.; Raitiran, N. J.; New Cumberland, Pa. and New Orleans.

This assistance to the Mexican government is clearly one form of intervention, and is backed by the threat of armed invasion by U. S. troops. At the same time, dark hints are being thrown out that the Hoover government is "throwing its diplomatic machinery into gear in behalf of the Mexico City government," which may mean that secret diplomacy is being used to stop or prevent any assistance being rendered to the rebels by other imperialist powers such as England, the chief rival of American imperialism in the fight to dominate Latin America.

The Hoover government is openly aiding the federal forces of Mexico by permitting the federal troops defeated at Juarez to enter Mexico and resume fighting at other points not yet captured by the rebels. There is much legalistic argument put out by Secretary Kellogg to justify this action, as well as the embargo on arms and airplanes to the rebel forces. Meanwhile, twenty American planes have arrived in Mexico City for military use, evidently having been sent at the very outbreak of hostilities or even before.

Concentrate in North.
MEXICO CITY, March 10.—The Vera Cruz campaign against the rebels who took that city but were driven out and dispersed, is practically ended. The federal general has dispatched two small war vessels after the rebel leader General Jesus Maria Aguirre, who is said to have fled south by sea, and has notified the government of Guatemala not to permit his slipping through the border.

Federal forces are now concentrating on the north, to attack the position of the rebel leader General Escobar at Torreon, where a battle is imminent and to defend Mazatlan, on the Sinaloa coast, from a southward marching force of rebels. General Calles has left to take command in the field on the campaign in the north.

WEIGHT LIFTING RECORD.
MOSCOW, (By Mail).—In the heavy athletics championship tournament, just closed here, the Moscow flyerweight Fokin broke two world records, pressing out 71.5 kilograms and pulling 69.5 kilograms with both arms.

The new world champion is 25 years of age and first participated in athletic contests in 1927.

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

forced the storekeepers to come down on the price of meat.

This strike resulted in the organization of the women, into the Workers' Consumers' League. This League later cooperated with the Progressive Working Women's League in fighting for free school supplies for school children, and fighting against corporal punishment in Cleveland schools.

In the above-mentioned women's organizations are many active working women who can be brought into the Communist Party. The women Party members must learn how to become part of these mass organizations, and gain the confidence of these women. Then only can we successfully bring these women into the Party and train them to be class-conscious fighters against the rule of American imperialism, which is today preparing for the biggest human slaughter yet seen. In the coming war women will play a big role, and therefore we must organize the working women to fight on the side of the working class, to help to make an end to capitalist wars, and destroy the capitalist system.

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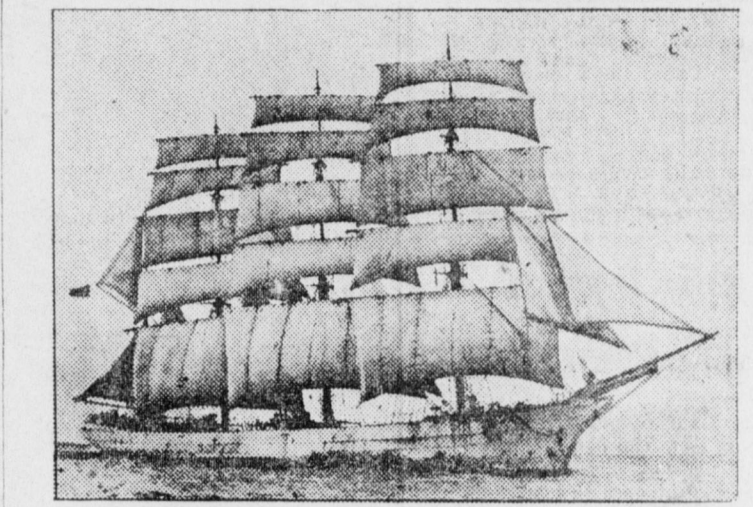
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Sailors Do the Hard Work As Rich Disport



Seamen are shanghaied, paid starvation wages, slave long hours, while idle rich disport themselves on such boats as the "Beatrice," above, Swedish four masted full-rigger, racing the Finnish bark "Herzogin Cecilie," over 15,000 miles course between Port Lincoln, Australia, and Plymouth, England.

Workers Party Activities

Spanish Fraction Ball.
A "Ball of the Spanish fraction of the Party, Saturday night, at Lexington Hall, 109-111 E. 116th St. Proceeds to "Vida Obrera," organ of the Spanish Bureau.

Daily Worker Spring Dance, Bath Beach.
Unit 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, will give a Daily Worker dance at 48 Bay 25th St., Saturday evening.

Young Workers League Dance.
An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the five Manhattan units of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 114th St. and Lenox Ave., March 30. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Section 4 Dance.
A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion, the Daily Worker and the Yida Obrera will be given by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 149-4 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22. Music by John C. Smith's Negro orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133rd St., Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, or the District Negro Committee, 25 Union Square.

Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L.
A social and dance will be given by the Lower Bronx Unit of the Y. W. L. Sunday, at 7 p. m., at 715 E. 24th St., "Marat," a play based on the Paris Commune, will be presented by the Bronx Section Dramatic Group. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Paterson Y. W. L. Dance.
A dance for the benefit of the Young Workers will be given by the Young Workers League of Paterson, Saturday, 8 p. m., 2 Governor St.

Brook "Kapsunin" Ball.
Branch 6, Section 5, Workers Party, will give a "Kapsunin" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Saturday, March 23, 8:30 p. m., 2709 Bronx Park East. A 12-scene opera and imported souvenirs will be among the features.

Th. Downey and the Y. W. L. Food Carnival.
The Y. W. L. urges members to attend the "Food Carnival" for the benefit of the Daily Worker, March 17, at 28 Union Square.

East New York Y. W. L. Forum.
The East New York Unit of the Y. W. L. will hold its opening forum Sunday, at headquarters, 313 Hinesdale St., at 4:30 p. m. "What Can the Hoover Administration?" will be the topic. Speaker will be announced later.

Unit 4A, Daily Worker Dance.
A lantern dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given by Unit 4A, 8:30 p. m., 126 West 131st St. A program of entertainment will be given.

Upper Harlem League Social.
The Upper Harlem Unit of the Young Workers League will give a social for the benefit of the striking dressmakers at the Hotel Press, 19 West 135th St., Saturday evening, March 16.

Unit 2F, Section 1 Meet.
Unit 2F, Section 1 will meet today, 6:30 p. m., 60 St. Marks Place.

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POLITE HOKUM HIDES BRITISH AND U. S. FIGHT

Latins Stifle Anger at U. S. Maneuver

(Continued from Page One)
secret session on Friday, one of the South American governments made bitter attacks on the U. S. proposal, and wished the League to reject it, and even after the Council voted to refer it to the Council's Committee of Jurists who are studying revisions of the Statutes, the South American continued bitter against the decision, declaring that it was "bowing and scraping before the United States, to whom everybody owes or wants to owe money" and predicting "repercussions" in Latin America.

This resentment, however, was not allowed public expression, the public meeting being marked by an unctuous speech by Sir Austen Chamberlain, who expressed the League's hypocritical "ardent desire" to "reach an understanding" with the United States, and similar hypocrisy by each and every member of the Council, even those who in the secret session had been hottest against the proposal.

The United States in this diplomatic maneuver has no intention of giving up its essential reservation to veto to satisfy any move of British imperialism acting through the League of Nations which menaces American imperialism's interests especially its Latin American domination through the Monroe Doctrine.

This was illustrated by the action of the Cuban member on the Council, who expressed the opinion of that puppet of Yankee imperialism known as the Cuban government. This Cuban, Senor Agueroy Bethancourt, remarked: "My government is happier for this new step taken by the United States government because it (Cuba) adhered from the beginning to the reservations made by the latter (T. S. U.)."

Although the proposal of the United States is thus referred to the Committee of Jurists to discuss with the "unofficial" U. S. representative, Elihu Root, and it is understood that these jurists have gotten their instructions to reach an agreement with Root, it can be seen that neither British nor American imperialism is giving any real concessions in the diplomatic struggle which, when it reaches a certain point soon, or late, will turn inevitably into an armed struggle for the redivision of colonies and the world market.

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Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR Editor
WM. F. DUNNE Ass. Editor

UP WITH THE UNION

By Fred Ellis

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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The First Convention of the I.W.W. in Chicago, June, 1905; Haywood's Speech to the Convention

In previous chapters Haywood told of his early life in the Old West as miner, cowboy and homesteader; of his activity in the Western Federation of Miners; his election to head of the union; its struggles in Idaho and Colorado; of the conference at Chicago in January, 1905 that called the first convention of the I.W.W. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

PART 56.

THE twelfth convention of the W.F.M., in 1905, was in Salt Lake City. In spite of the many strikes and the tremendous expense involved, it was the finest convention that we ever had held. There had been an increase of three thousand members during the previous year. There were delegates from the new camps in Nevada—Tonopah, Goldfield, Rhyolite and Bullfrog. Albert Ryan was a delegate from Arizona; the W. F. M. elected him to the first I. W. W. convention. Later he got mixed up in a shooting scrape and killed two gunmen who had been strikebreakers, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in San Quentin, California, where he served fifteen years before he was pardoned! The other delegates to the June convention myself. The W. F. M. had adopted the Manifesto and instructed us to install the Federation in the new organization.



AFTER we returned to Denver from Salt Lake, it was only a matter of a few days until we went to Chicago for the first convention of what was to be the Industrial Workers of the World. Bland's Hall on June 27, 1905, was packed with spectators a dover two hundred delegates. Many of the delegates had come up on the platform, among them two old veterans, Mother Jones, the only woman who had taken part in the initial conference, and Gene Debs. As I exchanged greetings with them, I turned over in my mind how I should open the convention. I recalled that during the French Commune the workers had addressed each other as "fellow citizens," but here there were many workers who were not citizens of the country, so that would not do. I didn't want to use the old trade union form, "brothers and sisters," so, picking up a piece of board that lay on the platform and using it for a gavel, I opened the convention with "fellow workers."

IN calling this convention to order I do so with a sense of the responsibility that rests upon me and rests upon every delegate that is here. This is the Continental Congress of the working class. We are here to confederate the workers of this country into a working class movement that shall have for its purpose the emancipation of the working class from the slave bondage of capitalism. There is no organization, or there seems to be no labor organization, that has for its purpose the same object as that for which you are called together today. The aims and objects of this organization shall be to put the working class in possession of production and distribution, without regard to capitalist masters.

The American Federation of Labor, which presumes to be the labor movement of this country, is not a workingclass movement. It does not represent the working class. There are organizations that are affiliated, but loosely affiliated, with the A. F. of L. which in their constitution and by-laws prohibit the initiation of, or conferring the obligation on, a colored man; that prohibit the conferring of the obligation on foreigners. What we want to establish at this time is a labor organization that will open wide its doors to every man that earns his livelihood either by his brain or his muscle. There is a great work to be accomplished at this convention, and every one of you must recognize the responsibility that rests upon you.

WHEN the corporations and the capitalists understand that you are organized for the express purpose of placing the supervision of industry in the hands of those who do the work, you are going to be subjected to every indignity and cruelty that their minds can invent. You are also going to be confronted with the so-called labor leader, the man who will tell you and other workers that the interests of the capitalist and the workingman are identical. I want to say that a man who makes that assertion is a worse foe to the working class than is D. M. Parry or August Belmont. There is not a man who has an ounce of honesty in his make-up but recognizes the fact that there is a continuous struggle between the two classes, and this organization will be formed, based and founded on the class struggle, having in view no compromise and no surrender, and but one subject and one purpose, and that is to bring the workers of this country into the possession of the full value of the product of their toil.

COMMUNICATIONS were read from many foreign countries; Pouget of the Confederation of Labor of France, Carl Legien of the German labor movement, and the secretaries of other countries had written, wishing success to the convention. There were letters from many in the United States. Ed Boyce sent his excuses for not attending, and there was a letter from Vincent St. John, later to become one of the leaders of the new organization, who signed his letter with an assumed name.

The convention was composed of several groups, the Western Federation of Miners being the dominant factor. Moyer, O'Neill and myself, with the other delegates that represented the W.F.M., as well as the individual miners and smelter men, were acting under the instructions of previous conventions and came to Chicago with clear-cut ideas as to the necessity of an industrial union of the working class. The American Labor Union delegates were as definite in their purpose, though they had not had the same active experience in the strikes of the West as had the delegates of the W.F.M.

THE socialists who were in the convention with Debs realized that industrial unionism was the foundation of the socialist movement. None of the politicians of the socialist party, such as Berger, Hillquit, Spargo or Hayes, took part.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, DeLeon's organization, might be described as a sect which came to the convention not on account of its activity among the working class, but because of having read and absorbed the Manifesto that called the convention, while the few anarchists present felt that the organization was a rejuvenation of the early days of the labor movement.

There were, besides these, metal workers and railroad workers representing small bodies which had been disillusioned by the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhoods. The individual delegates were people who were actively interested in industrial unionism. About 300,000 workers were represented at this first convention. I was elected permanent chairman.

In the next instalment Haywood writes more of the first I.W.W. convention; of Debs and DeLeon and himself and their ideas of what the unions should be. Readers should not neglect the chance to get Haywood's book free in bound volume with each yearly subscription, renewal or extension sent to the Daily Worker.

Arvo Vaara, Communist Editor, Class War Prisoner

By WILLIAM MORIARTY.

The Yea! Yea! Yea! of the court crier on February 19, brought attention in the crowded court room of Sudbury. And then, as though seeking to bring home to the interested workers that though ancient and worn-out forms prevailed, capitalism demands strict obedience, Justice Wright warned all present that silence must prevail under penalty of imprisonment. One worker was subsequently seen whispering to his companion and was promptly ordered to be put outside by the judge. The law is not to be trifled with!

Arvo Vaara, senior editor of *Vapaus*, was charged with seditious libel. He was found guilty after a trial which lasted all day. Sentence was imposed of six months' imprisonment, with a fine of one thousand dollars additional, non-payment of which would mean further imprisonment for two years, commencing with the expiration of the six months' prison term. The jury was out for nearly three hours before they brought down a decision.

There were none of the high spots in the trial which were a feature of the preliminary hearing. No defiance of the judge, or threats of commitment for deliberate contempt of court unless we record a display of testiness when his lordship ruled out a question by defense lawyer Roebuck, directed at A. T. Hill. "The witness must not persist in his answer, when I have ruled the question improper, or he will have to be placed in custody."

Roebuck Asks for Particulars.
A. W. Roebuck early called for a motion of dismissal of his client. He objected to the form and substance of the indictment. "The heir apparent is a private citizen," said the defense; "it is not seditious to refer to the Prince of Wales." Roebuck desired that the objectionable parts of the charge be located. The judge, overruling the motion, a plea of "not guilty" was entered.

Comrade Hill Gets in Wrong.
Of the whole string of witnesses subpoenaed by the Crown, only a few were called. Saariimaki, vice-consul for Finland, testified that the translation was a good one. A significant question was that of the Crown asking was Vapaus "sent to Creighton Mine?" International Nickel has a mine there. J. V. Ahlquist, president, and A. T. Hill, secretary of the Finnish Organization of Canada, had been brought from Toronto by the Crown. The charter of the Finnish Organization was examined. There was no share capital issued for Vapaus. None concerned made a cent out of the operations of the paper or its plant. The charter was filed as an exhibit by the defense, although Judge Wright ruled it was not to be acceptable as evidence.

A resolution of the Finnish Organization convention was produced by Hill on question by the defense. It was here that the judge intervened and ruled the matter out. The witness, not understanding clearly the procedure, took the resolution

from his pocket; which brought the threat from the bench of a commitment. The Crown rested its case upon the evidence as submitted. Roebuck, seeking to have Crown Attorney McKessock address the jury first, was ordered to proceed. The Crown would have the last say-so.

The jury retired and Roebuck claimed that the judge had been in error in stating in his instructions that Vaara was responsible. Judge Wright insisted that this had been proven in the evidence and it was not at all necessary to recall the jury.

The twelve good men and true required three hours, less five minutes, to bring in their verdict of guilty. This finding was a blow to the hopes of the workers interested in the case. It was confidently expected that after being out so long, a disagreement at least would have resulted. The judge discharged the jury and addressed himself to Comrade Vaara. "Your crime is of a most unusual character." He was exceedingly glad that it was so. Vaara had come to this country to become a citizen, not to write like this to stir things up. It was a peculiarly heartless piece of writing. "You do not deserve the slightest consideration. The sentence will be six months imprisonment, with a fine of one thousand dollars additional. In default of the payment of the fine an additional two years must be served, commencing from the time of the expiration of the sentence of six months."

Comrade Vaara listened to the tirade from the bench quietly and left the prisoner's box with the same calmness as he had entered it. The defense is strong for an appeal. Roebuck declares that McKessock's crack to the jury about the defense not placing Vaara in the witness box is a violation of a prisoner's "rights."

The reply of some of the Sudbury comrades to this class war conviction has already been made. Before noon of the day following the sentence, a collection sheet with but 29 names recorded, has a total of \$51.75. Comrades throughout the country must show that same spirit as the local workers.

It is not possible for all to get to the atmosphere of the court room. The sleek, satisfied judge; the nervous and anxious crown attorney; the Finnish vice-consul; the host of crown witnesses, including the ubiquitous Rev. Jones, all marshalled in the interests of reaction and class justice. While the victory may be a hollow one, we cannot afford to leave the matter stand. The struggle must go on until Comrade Vaara is released.

Officially, Vaara is in prison for seditious libel. Actually, it is because he was senior editor of a workingclass paper which preached the class struggle, which stood for the organization of the workers in the metal mines and other industries. Our answer must be a more determined effort to carry through to a successful conclusion the program of the militant section of the working class.

Working Women Active in the New Bedford Strike

By ELSIE PULTOR.

The bureaucratic officials of the American Federation of Labor do not care to organize the working women. The United Textile Workers, an A. F. of L. union, has been in New Bedford for thirty years and the A. F. T. O. over ten years. During all this time they never tried to organize the women workers. The reactionary misleaders of labor find all kinds of excuses: that women are backward, they are unskilled, they are foreigners and they are not militant.

Women Workers Militant.
The facts prove the contrary. As soon as a real militant, fighting union came into the field, hundreds of women immediately joined it. The women of New Bedford became builders and militant fighters for the National Textile Workers Union.

Women marched the picket lines every morning and night, many with babies in their arms. Women were clubbed and thrown into jail. Some of them were arrested more than a dozen times. But the brutality of the police could not scare them. In spite of police terror women became militant picket line leaders and regular participants at mass meetings. Many of them joined the Communist Party.

Join Militant Organizations.
Hundreds of women joined the union. Women joined the I. L. D. and became an important factor in raising defense funds and bail money. Hundreds of textile workers' wives joined the Women's Auxiliary of the union.

together with the yellow "socialists," could not break the organization, in spite of all their efforts to do so. The men and women stood firm in their organization.

The workers had learned their lesson. After Batty and Binns sold out the strike, workers became conscious of the terrible exploitation into which they had been betrayed. The women are the worst sufferers from this exploitation. They have gone through much, discrimination, prejudice, bad conditions, wage cuts and long hours. Now they are toiling for starvation wages, piece-work under the intolerable speed-up system, the most murderous health-breaking methods of work.

Fight Imperialist War.
The women who are militant fighters in every struggle can and must be organized. The working women are slaving their lives away for the bosses. Meanwhile the bourgeois women's organizations in Washington and elsewhere are helping to prepare the coming imperialist war, to draw in the working women for the support of the war. Millions of workers will be drafted, to give their lives for the interests of the imperialist state, to secure new world markets, which means more profits for the boss and more exploitation for the working class. Women will be forced into giving their husbands, brothers and sons to be murdered for the capitalist system, and be drawn into the production of guns and powder in ammunition factories.

But women must fight imperialist wars. Our slogan must be, "Not a man, not a penny—down with imperialist wars!"



Purpose of Restrictive Immigration

By KARL REEVE
(Editor, Labor Defender.)

The United States government, at the present time, is conducting a wide-spread campaign for further restriction of immigration. The 70th session of congress has now adjourned, and one of its last acts was to refuse a senate vote on a resolution to postpone from July 1, 1929 to July 1, 1930, the day when the "National Origins" method of determining immigration quotas would go into effect. In refusing to postpone this method whereby the quotas are based on the population as it was in 1790, the senate was edified by a speech of Senator Reed, who said that the basis which has now been changed, that it, the 1890 census basis, "ignored the sentiment of revolutionary days and is wholly unfair to us born in America," and out of this need had come the National Origins clause of 1790.

In its propaganda for further restriction of immigration and for a tightening up of the deportation laws; propaganda accompanying the bills now before congress which have either been passed or are being favorably discussed by government officials, the real purpose of the further restriction of immigration is revealed. Of course the intentions of the government are not openly revealed in the newspapers, but the admission is made in speeches before capitalists as to the real reason for the attack on the foreign-born workers.

More Restriction.
This is clearly seen in a speech by the "Honorable" Rose Carl White, assistant secretary of labor, at Yale University last month in stating the official position of the government. She makes a plea for a far greater restriction of immigration, for the registration and finger-printing of foreign-born workers and for other measures against the foreign-born. Why does she make this plea? Let us hear her own words. "We have the ever present problem of ridding the country of the undesirable alien. . . Many of our people forget that this country was settled, the land reclaimed, and that our form of government, educational system and social laws were established while our people remained a homogeneous people. Granted they were immigrants, but keep in mind they were immigrants with the same racial background. The attacks upon our established customs, ideals and ethics, came in the main after the influx of different races. By this I do not mean that our forefathers did not disagree—they did, and at times violently—but not for the destruction of government because it is government, but for the sake of safeguarding liberties and for better government. The Bolshevik, the Communist, were products of foreign soil and for years were confined to foreign soil."

Attack on Rebels.
The essence of this speech, which is the statement of the official policy of the United States government, is that the foreign-born is undesirable because he is in favor of a new system of society and that the government must restrict immigration further and attack the foreign-born workers because this is necessary to protect and perpetuate the capitalist system.

That there may be no misunderstanding of the position of the United States government, let us quote further: "Natural though these theories may be in the countries whence these immigrants come, they have no reason for being in America. On the contrary, because they are hostile to our principles and national philosophy, we owe it as a duty to our country to keep them out. We are too prosperous and contented to listen to the wild social theories of other lands. Let

Move Big Bosses to Protect the Capitalist System of Exploitation

you know that there are 66 foreign language newspaper publications in the city of New York alone?

Attacks Y. W. C. L.
"Do you know that we have in this country an organization calling itself the American Young Workers (Communist) League and that it is teaching small children disregard and hatred of our form of government?"
The stand of the government toward the race question is also very illuminating. We are made to feel, in his speech, that every immigrant belongs to another race, that this country of ours is the champion of the white race and that those within this country belonging to other races are not Americans. The 12 million Negroes, the hundreds and thousands of Mexicans, Japanese and Chinese, etc., are not considered Americans. Those who have a legal status, we are led to believe, are solely native white Americans, and these 12 million Negroes, to all practical purposes, do not exist before the law. For example, we are told by the assistant secretary of labor that restriction of immigration became necessary because of the great influx of immigrants. Our country "was fast becoming heterogeneous in character, that is, made up of different races. This brought racial questions to the fore. And as one writer has said, "we are beginning to realize that racial factors lie behind most of the world problems of today." This lackey of imperialism then goes into an analysis of the "racial problem" and tells us that the mixture of races does the white American harm because "certain mixtures tend to upset standards, increase lower types and thus eventually compromise national futures."

Deport Negroes.
If we follow out this line of the government, we may expect to have a move soon for the deportation of the 12 million Negroes of this country, as we are told by this government spokesman that the native born white American is the highest type, and all other races are a lower type.
This is a revelation of the reasons why the government is attempting to further restrict immigration and to deport foreign born workers. It is just at this time when American imperialism is engaged in a fierce struggle with English imperialism on the world

market, when a new world war is the prospect for the immediate future, that the government is intensifying its attack on the working class of this country. The government fears that the foreign born workers, who have behind them a history of revolutionary struggle, who are class conscious and who are opposed to the capitalist system of exploitation, will play an increasing role in the American class struggle.

The government is attacking the Negro workers and the workers of other races than the white for the same reason that it attacks the foreign born. The 12 million Negro workers of this country are the most exploited of any section of the working class, and are discriminated against socially, politically and economically. The imperialist government uses this discrimination against the Negro as one means of exploitation of the entire American working class. The government spreads fake stories of the "lower standards" of other races than the white and attempts in all ways to divide the Negro, the foreign born and the white worker. This vicious lying propaganda against the Negro worker must be fought. The Workers (Communist) Party demands political, social and economic equality for the Negroes, and exposes such vicious falsehoods and such imperialist attacks.

Would Split Workers.
The government is at the present time attacking the entire working class by attempting to split and divide its ranks. The Negro is set off against the white worker. The foreign born worker is degraded and placed in a separate category apart from the native born worker. The government is tightening its lines and preparing in case of war to attempt to split up the working class, and to get rid of one of its most militant and class conscious and experienced sections, the foreign born workers, by the methods of restriction and deportation.

This is a blow aimed at the entire working class. This attack on the foreign born worker, which is directly connected up with the increased war preparations which can be observed in many phases of government activity, must be answered not only by the foreign born workers, but by the entire working class. We must not allow one of the most oppressed and one of the most important sections of the working class to be attacked without a strong and militant answer on the part of the entire working class. The foreign born workers are experienced in revolutionary struggles. The foreign born workers are found in the basic industries in large numbers. The foreign born workers are discriminated against by the employers and by the government. They receive lower wages for the same work, and are given the hardest and dirtiest work to perform.

We see from the above quotations that the Negroes and the foreign born workers are two sections of the working class which are most exploited in the United States. We must present a united working class front against these attacks on the most oppressed sections of the American working class. We must answer this attack not only by organized protest but by uniting the entire working class under the banner of the Workers (Communist) Party in the struggle for the overthrow of the entire system and for the establishment of a socialist state. The exploitation of the working class and the discrimination against the foreign born and Negro workers in this country will not cease until imperialism is overthrown by the workers under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party, and until a Workers' and Farmers' Government is created in this country.

"Class Consciousness"

By ROSE BARON.

I met her at a meeting of the Women's Union. Amongst a gathering of five hundred women I had noticed her leaning against a wall, a baby in her arms and three more children sitting near her. She was listening attentively to all the speeches, seeming to breathe in every word uttered.

At the question, "Who wants to become a member of the Women's Union?" she was the first to volunteer and when the meeting ended and the hall began to empty she still lingered, afraid that she would perhaps miss some further discussion.

An Aim in Life.
A few months later I attended a celebration given for the Daily Worker. Walking thru the hall I came face to face with the same woman. She recognized me immediately and greeted me very cordially. "Well," I asked, "how do you feel amongst us?"
"My entire life is changed," she answered. "A new world has un-

folded before me, full of hope for a better future for my children and myself. Here is my daughter," (Pointing to a young girl of about fifteen.) "She and my older boy joined the Young Workers League. Our home is full of interest. The children sing revolutionary songs, read, discuss and attend meetings. Before, we were forsaken in our poverty. My husband's earnings are barely enough for bread but—and her eyes glowed with militant pride, "now we have an AIM in life!"

Awakened!
She is one of the awakened mass of women who understand the needs of their class. To her and to the working women of the world, on this International Women's Day I send my warmest revolutionary greetings. The day will come when such devotion of time and energy as they display in the building up of the labor movement will result in freedom for the masses of workers the world over from the yoke of capitalist oppression.