

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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## COMMITTEE AMERICAN FASCISTS WITH NEW ATTACK ON "DAILY"

### Official of Veterans of Foreign Wars Sends Marked Copies to Headquarters

### "Builders" Reply to Attack by Intensifying Drive for New Readers

Characterizing as "disgusting" accounts appearing in the DAILY WORKER of the struggle to save William F. Dunne, Bert Miller and Alex Bittelman from five-year jail terms and the

## Rush Funds; Save Daily Worker Now

Wm. F. Dunne, Bert Miller and Alex Bittelman were led handcuffed into the United States Circuit Court two days ago. Another step had been taken in the conspiracy by which the American capitalists thru their henchmen, the militaristic associations, are attempting to destroy the DAILY WORKER, the only English daily organ of the militant American workers.

For more than eight months the American capitalists have been preparing the attack on the DAILY WORKER, and have struck at the moment when they felt they might succeed in destroying the workers' press. Only a united effort by all militant American workers can defeat them and save the DAILY WORKER from the overwhelming costs of litigation with which their enemies are attempting to break the DAILY WORKER financially.

All workers should rally to the support of their paper. Contributions should be rushed to the DAILY WORKER at once if the DAILY WORKER is to be saved and Dunne, Miller and Bittelman saved from long terms in jail.

Readers Back Fight. Responding to the new attack against the DAILY WORKER, readers throughout the United States are sending in assurances that it will only intensify their activity in the present drive to increase the circulation by 10,000. The drive is being conducted jointly with the campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party for 5,000 new members.

During the present week 41 new subscriptions arrived from Los Angeles, Calif., thru the enthusiastic action of the readers.

## SENATE ADJOURNS TEAPOT HEARING

### Rockefeller Letters Are Made Public

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate Teapot Dome oil graft inquiry committee adjourned today for an indefinite period subject to the chairman's call, following the examination of witnesses regarding the Continental Trading Co.'s \$50,000,000 oil deal and the same company's \$3,000,000 Liberty bond fund.

The inquiry is being conducted before the senate committee on public lands. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., personally urged Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, "to tell all" he knew about the \$50,000,000 deal and was "sorry" when the committee made public correspondence between Rockefeller and Sen. Thomas J. Walsh (D) of Montana.

Whole Industry Under Cloud. Rockefeller told the Indiana chairman that he should speak "to remove the cloud of suspicion which hangs over the entire oil industry."

Stewart defied the senate committee and refused to tell what he knew about the Continental's \$3,000,000 Liberty Bond fund.

Walsh first wrote Rockefeller on January 16, asking him to help the committee.

Walsh again wrote Rockefeller on January 28, telling him the committee expected Stewart "to come forward and tell the whole story of the transaction by which the Continental Trading Company cleaned up more than two million dollars on a single day's business without the investment of a penny."

Stewart Still Silent. On January 24 Rockefeller wrote Stewart urging him to "tell all" to the committee.

When Stewart persisted in his refusal to tell what he knew his arrest was ordered but he was at once released on a habeas corpus writ.

Earl W. Sinclair, a brother of Harry F. Sinclair and president of the Sinclair Consolidated, named James E. O'Neil as the member who negotiated sale of the Continental Company's profitable contract with A. E. Humphreys, Texas oil man, to the Sinclair Crude Oil and Prairie Companies.

Although the Continental made a \$3,080,000 profit on the contract in a year, it was sold to its customers for \$480,000.

# NEW MILITANT WAVE IN MINE UNION

## Wolfe and Stachel Report on Departmental Activities

### ORGANIZATION, AGITPROP HEADS TELL OF PROGRESS

#### Conference Held After Party Plenum

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party having adjourned its last session Tuesday night, a large and extremely significant Agitprop and Organization Conference was called to order yesterday morning by Jack Stachel, head of the organization department of the Party.

Members of the Central Committee, district organizers, heads of departments, district agitprop directors, district organization secretaries and other Party functionaries attended the conference.

Stachel reported at length for the Organization Department. At the same session Bertram D. Wolfe, national Agitprop director of the Party, reported on the activities of the department.

Full reports of these speeches and of the discussion will be given in later issues of the DAILY WORKER.

The third instalment of the speech of Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Party, in reporting for the Political Committee will be found on Page 2 of this issue.

### Penn. Scabs Shoot at These Miners' Children; Bosses Terror Plot



The schoolroom in the Curry school at Daisytown, Pennsylvania, shown above, would have been the scene of a gruesome tragedy had plans of the coal operators and Coal and Iron police been successful. Two scabs, who have confessed that they were paid \$25 apiece for the crime, fired several rifle fusillades into the schoolroom thru one of the windows, narrowly missing several of the children, and creating a panic in the schoolroom. The gunmen confessed that they were hired by the Coal and Iron Police in the shooting and that they were brought in from Ohio by H. C. Gabel, chief of the commissary of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation. Photo shows Miss Anna W. Wood, teacher of the Curry school, and her pupils after the reopening of the school.

## ANTI-STRIKE LAW DRIVE CONTINUES

### Labor Musters Forces for Defense

A statement by Gilbert H. Montague, chairman of the committee on uniform laws of the American Bar Association, was yesterday's contribution to the propaganda barrage now being launched by the Bar Association in support of their proposed anti-strike law.

It is understood that the letters of approval from the open-shoppers and labor-haters having been exhausted, Julius Henry Cohen, in charge of the campaign, has now come to the extremity of having members of the Bar Association supply the necessary thunder.

Mr. Montague's statement suggests that industries which have been averse to having any "outside" interference with their affairs will find in the proposed anti-strike law the long-awaited panacea by which industrial "peace" will be realized.

The hearings next week, according to Mr. Cohen, will be more largely attended than was at first expected. This is the sixth time that this bit of enlightening information has been issued by Mr. Cohen.

Labor opposition to the anti-strike law has been crystallizing. Information secured indicates that a number of local unions will send representatives to the hearing to voice the opposition of the rank and file to the bill which is seen as a step in the company-unionization of the trade unions.

Denver Teachers Hear Organizer, Join Union

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 8.—The program of the American Federation of Teachers was outlined by Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson, national officer of the union, at a meeting of a local here. Despite the open opposition of school officials, many teachers signed applications to join the union.

## YOUTH FACING INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

### Young Workers Bureau Meet Discusses Danger of World War

Preparation of the Young Workers (Communist) League for the coming industrial struggles in which the young workers will play an important role marked the opening session of the enlarged bureau meeting of the league at 103 East 14th St., yesterday.

Pointing out that not only was the danger of war greater than ever since 1914, but that there was war in reality in Nicaragua, Max Bedacht opened the session with a report on the plenum of the Party. He called upon

workers to join with the Party in an intensified preparation against the war danger and to defeat the immediate aggression of United States imperialism in Central America. Bedacht pointed to steps taken by the Party plenum to meet the increased attacks on the workers' standards and organizations.

Reporting for the bureau to its enlarged session, Herbert Zam, executive secretary of the league, described the militancy shown by the young

## "Red" Report Scares Town; All O. K. Now

### CRANFORD, N. J., Feb. 8.—The law abiding god-fearing citizens of this town received a bad scare when the Cranford Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars announced that Dr. Frank Bohn, who was invited to address the Community Forum here on February 10, was a "Red" whom it would be dangerous for the prosperous Cranford citizens to hear.

### "Credentials" Produced.

Commander Charles Lanza, the green grocer of Cranford, said that three department of justice agents had told him that Bohn was "Red." The town did not get over its fright until the chairman of the Community Forum produced scores of letters from bankers and women's organizations endorsing Dr. Bohn, and denying that he was a "Bolshevik."

### Once Upon a Time.

In addition it turned out that Bohn was writing regularly for such Bohn and same papers as the New York Times, Post and Herald Tribune. It turned out that Bohn, as a young man out of college 20 years ago, had signed a petition sympathetic to the I. W. W., but has long since seen the error of his ways. Cranford is now breathing easily again.

## OIL COMPANIES IN ILLEGAL COMBINE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Charges were made today in the senate by Senator Ashurst (Dem., Ariz.) that certain California oil refineries had entered into an illegal combination to control the distribution of gasoline and oils in Arizona. Senator Ashurst charged that independent distributors who refuse to maintain the prices fixed by the oil combination are prevented from securing gasoline and oils from other sources.

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## DENVER STRIKERS ARE BLACKJACKED

### Men Are Beaten While Handcuffed

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 8.—Handcuffed and with a gunnysack thrown over his head, Joe Whitmore, a striking Walsenburg miner, was taken from jail at midnight Jan. 31 by three state policemen and driven 40 miles to Lovetta, where he was beaten nearly senseless, Whitmore reported today after making his way back to Denver.

It took the miner all of the following day to crawl six miles to the nearest human habitation, a lumber camp, he reported. Whitmore is now in Denver to protest to Governor Adams, who is expected to make the usual investigation by calling Lewis Scherf, head of the state police, and accepting his story.

### Left Senseless on Road.

Marion Simovic, who was arrested Jan. 30 with Whitmore in a raid on a Walsenburg Hall, was taken out of jail at the same time and after a severe beating by state police was left unconscious on the road.

Simovic has not been seen since. Whitmore reports that several men are lodged in the basement of the Walsenburg jail without ventilation and without proper drinking water. These men receive the vilest treatment, Whitmore said, and are blackjacked and kicked at the whim of the state police.

Three pickets held since last October in the Trinidad jail on charges of "inciting to riot" were released yesterday. Habeas corpus proceedings will be filed in federal court tomorrow for the release of four Greeley strikers held in Greeley jail after the district and state supreme courts had refused jurisdiction.

### 1 Office to 5 Men.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 8.—Twenty officers are employed to direct 111 men in the local division of the national guard, an organization which has used guns, blackjacks and warrants against the striking Colorado miners, it was disclosed in an investigation carried on by a Denver paper.

More than \$18,000 is spent to keep Col. Paul P. Newton's pets on mill and honey diets, and some of the officers are paid as much as \$550 a month, according to the findings of the investigators. The payroll of the 20 officers total about one-third of the pay and allotments for all the privates, according to the report.

## PRISONER DYING

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Little hope is held out for the recovery of Harry Baxter, prisoner who with Frank Wunkowski attempted to escape from the State Prison here Saturday. Baxter was shot in the abdomen by Joseph Tunney, a deputy.

## PROGRESSIVES ARE MOBILIZING TO FIGHT FOR UNION

### Holding Conferences in All Districts

(Special to The DAILY WORKER) PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—Reports received here from the largest districts of the United Mine Workers show that large numbers of miners, aroused by the crisis in the union and the failure of the union leadership to meet it, are organizing to force the adoption of a militant program.

### Big District Conferences.

Following the recent conference of progressive miners in Pittsburgh, attended by 125 delegates from local unions, a big rank and file conference has been held in Ohio attended by 150 delegates representing between 35 and 40 local unions and more than 50 per cent of the membership.

In Illinois a similar conference is being organized by militant miners. In the anthracite district a conference representative of the three districts 1, 7 and 9, will be held following the Illinois conference.

### Miners Like New Paper.

The "Save the Union" committee in charge of the progressive movement reports that its new paper "The Coal Digger" is meeting with an enthusiastic response from all sections of the union and that in dozens of local unions the program is being discussed and supported.

### Illinois Swings Into Line.

In Illinois especially, where the signing of the separate agreement by the Lewis machine made for demoralization by arousing false hopes of a permanent settlement on the basis of the Jacksonville contract, the increase of unemployment—from 40 to 50 per cent of the membership are affected—and the increase of speeding up, coupled with the now obvious intention of the Lewis machine to accept a

(Continued on Page Two)

## A. F. OF L. WILL AID CAPMAKERS

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (FP).—Financial assistance to the striking union capmakers will be given by the Chicago Federation of Labor. The workers, though having a signed agreement with the employers running to June 1929, have been locked out the past 10 weeks. The bosses wanted to substitute the 44-hour week for the 40 hours prescribed in the contract and they also wanted to substitute piecework for weekwork.

The contract smashing by the bosses has been assisted by an injunction against the union issued as usual by Judge Denis Sullivan. The union is Local 5 of the Cloth Hat Cap & Millinery Workers' International.

"It is the duty of organized labor to come to the assistance of the capmakers in order to save this organization from destruction through injunction," declared Secy. Ed Neckels.

Violators of Sullivan's injunction, which forbade even speaking to families of those who took the unionists' jobs, have been arrested and will be up for probable jail sentence this week.

The action of the federation followed a conference of unions to assist the capmakers held Feb. 4.

## Lowden Now Says Openly He Will Run

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 8.—Former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is a formal candidate for president in his own state, it was announced here today by his campaign manager, Omer Custer, former state treasurer.

Lowden, it was announced by Custer, has mailed his petitions to Secretary of State Louis Emerson and they will be filed as soon as Emerson is released from technicalities of the primary tangle by supreme court decree. Emerson cannot make public any filings at this time.

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## Third Term Question Debated in Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The question of presidential third terms and the drive to "draft" President Coolidge for another term was sharply debated in the senate this afternoon during discussion of the LaFollette anti-third term resolution.

The resolution, sponsored by Senator LaFollette (R) of Wisconsin, would place the question on record as favoring the two-term tradition established by George Washington, and urge President Coolidge to "observeance of this precedent."

(Senators Gillett (R) of Massachusetts and Bingham (R) of Connecticut led the opposition to the resolution.)



LaFollette Jr. in dad's shoes

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# Members of Labor Delegation Bring Soviet Workers' Message to Pittsburgh

## USSR STANDARDS HIGH, DELEGATES TELL 900 WORKERS

### Contrast USSR Workers' Advantages

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 8.—Speaking before an audience of 900 workers at Carnegie Music Hall, John Brophy, E. P. Cush and Ed Romese, returned members of the Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, vividly portrayed conditions as they found them in the first workers' and farmers republic.

Cush was greatly impressed by the spirit of the Russian workers and the wonderful receptions accorded the delegation. He noticed new houses and improvements going up throughout the country. In some places whole new towns have been built up, he said. He portrayed the splendid working conditions and the many advantages enjoyed by the Russian worker and stated that the Russian workers' interest in building up industry and increasing production thru the installation of modern machinery proved that the Soviet government had the overwhelming support of the workers.

Brings Laughter. After illustrating each point, Cush would state "Just like we have it in the coal mining camps here" which provoked considerable laughter. He wound up his talk saying that he left the United States 62 years old and returned 62 years young.

Romese described conditions in the coal industry in Russia and stated that what impressed him most was the keen look of contentment he found on the faces of the workers, the extraordinary precautions to safeguard the lives of the workers and the many clubs he found throughout the coal fields to care for their physical and cultural needs. These clubs contain libraries, gymnasiums, shower baths, dramatic clubs, recreation rooms, etc.

Tells of Soviet. Brophy reviewed the events which led to the overthrow of the czar and brought out that a few Bolshevik leaders with a small party having the support of the masses established the Soviet government. Although wages in dollars were not as high as that of the American workers, Brophy stated that the Russian workers have a much higher standard of living than here wages can indicate, considering that rent for the workers is free, food is sold cheaply at the cooperatives, medical attention is free, and a month's vacation and unemployment insurance is furnished the workers.

### New Voting Machines

Voting machines will be used all over Queens borough next November at the presidential election, it was learned yesterday. This will be the first time these machines have been used anywhere in Queens.

## Fat Bosses Must Climb Stairs While Strikers Picket Palaces



Wealthy capitalists of the "blue-blood" district are walking up and down stairs and even opening doors for themselves while the employees of the big Bing and Bing apartment house, 1000 Park Ave., are striking because of the unjust dismissal of the building superintendent. A general strike of all the building service employees of all Bing and Bing houses will be called today if the superintendent has not been reinstated.

## "LABOR" PAPER SEEN AS A FAKE

### Merchant Write-ups Fill Sheet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OGDENSBURG, Feb. 8. — The New York State Labor Leader, a so-called labor paper which announces itself as "A trade union journal devoted to the principles and interests of the American Federation of Labor in general, state-wide and locally," information discloses, is a common swindle upon workers and merchants of this city and other cities of this section. The publication office is given as Cohoes, N. Y. It has operated its scheme locally, also.

Careful inquiry has failed to disclose what if any labor organizations are supporting the journal. It publishes practically no labor news. On the contrary it is filled almost exclusively with short write-ups, posing as news items, of numerous business houses in various cities. These write-ups are of the most eulogistic and misleading character. No mention is made of the fact that these items are all paid for by the merchants, are in fact advertisements; the difference being that the reader is led to believe that they are straight news.

In an enclosed box on the first page is printed the following illuminating item: "Labor will find here a list of Business Friends who will insure them a square deal and fair treatment when making purchases. We invite cooperation for success."

## Connect American Fascists With New Attack on "Daily"

(Continued from Page One) The demands of the progressive elements among the American workers. Exorbitant fines, thousands of dollars spent in costly litigation forced on the DAILY WORKER by the bosses and their militarist henchmen, and long years of imprisonment for the Communist leaders who dare to give expression and direction to the needs of the American working class, are part of the program of repression which the capitalists in America believe that they can carry out.

United Effort Will Save Them. Only the united effort of the militant American labor can defeat them and save the DAILY WORKER from destruction at the hands of its enemies, and its editors from living burial in the cells of Atlanta or some other federal penitentiary.

The American capitalists have timed their blow to fall at the moment when they felt most able to destroy the DAILY WORKER and the militancy of the American workers. They do not reckon with the resistance that they will meet from every section of the militant labor movement in this country. They do not realize that while they are planning to draw the net closer around the DAILY WORKER and Dunne, Miller and Bittelman, the militant American workers are bending every energy to save the DAILY WORKER from suppression and its editors from jail.

Dunne, Miller and Bittelman are free today but their rearrest is a certainty within the near future.

Unmasked Militarists. The plan to railroad the three Communists now out on bail to a federal penitentiary is the fruit of the collaboration of the American capitalists with several patriotic societies whose activities had previously been exposed in the columns of the DAILY WORKER as the tools of American capitalism.

The Keymen of America and the Military Order of the World War, whose henchman, Captain George L. Darte, has a leading role in piecing together a case against the DAILY WORKER and its editors on the palpably fictitious charge of misusing the United States mails, are again at their old game.

The rising tide of militant American labor is threatening the security of the American capitalists and they are prepared to go to any lengths in their alarm and to use any methods to smother the only English daily paper which can give expression to

## CONFERENCE OF MINERS CALLED FOR PITTSBURGH

### Penn. Miner Tells of Marching Strikers

That an injunction against picketing issued 20 years ago is still being used against the striking miners in Butler county, Pennsylvania, was disclosed by Amedeo Sabitini, 19-year-old miner, who left New York for Pittsburgh last night to attend a united conference for miners' relief there. He has been aiding in relief work here.

Sabitini will return to New York in time for the city-wide conference called by the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee for Saturday afternoon, Feb. 18, (not this Saturday afternoon, as was erroneously stated in yesterday's DAILY WORKER) at the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th street. The Workers' International Relief is co-operating with this committee.

300 on March. When 300 pickets marched to the Whitelaw mine in Butler county, he said, the sheriff, accompanied by the entire company D of the state constabulary, equipped with a threatening array of machine guns and gas bombs, stopped them.

"Then they read the injunction," he continued. "It was dated 20 years back. But I guess they'd use anything and do anything to break our strike. 'We had to turn back that time. But we'll go again and when we do there won't be hundreds of us but thousands!'"

Laud Committee Work. Since the office of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, New York City, has informed various strike areas of Western Pennsylvania of the impending city conference for miners' relief, word has been received daily from one or another of the mining towns, felicitating the committee on its work in their behalf, according to Fannie Rudd, secretary of the local relief organization. The attention of the striking miners is focussed on New York and the activities of the proposed conference, she declared.

The purpose of the City Conference is to extend the scope of the activity and activate more organizations in relief work. Several striking miners, including Sabitini, will tell the story of the effect of the strike in their respective districts and of the spirit of determination which animates the strikers in their struggle. A wife of a striking miner will present the story of the women's work in the strike, especially about the newly formed women's auxiliaries of the United Mine Workers of America. Several striking miners' children probably will be brought here from the strike areas.

"It is the purpose of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Miners' Relief

## Royal Rowdy



Archduke Leopold of Austria who participated in a brawl recently at the fashionable Beaux Arts Ball at the Hotel Astor. His aide-de-camp Captain Theodore Gruelnieyer was thrashed for his alleged misconduct towards the women present.

## YOUNG WORKERS FACING CRISIS

### Buro Meet Discusses War Danger

(Continued from Page One) of the adult workers are foreign born, making them depend upon the more Americanized young workers for leadership in organized struggle. Militarization Intensified.

Referring to the new army budget and the huge naval appropriations, Zam pointed out that this campaign of militarization had not called forth a corresponding response from the large masses of young workers. He further described the steps being taken by the League to meet this increased militarization, as indicated by recent demonstrations at the navy yards in Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia in opposition to the sending of marines to Nicaragua.

Zam stressed in order of their importance the task of defending the Soviet Union, defeating American imperialist aggressions and the preparation of the wide masses of young workers for the coming war.

League Will Meet Tasks. Zam closed his report with the statement that the participation of the League in the struggles ahead would definitely strengthen and broaden the League and result in the drawing of hundreds of militant young workers into the organization. The enlarged bureau meeting will further include reports on the coal mining campaign; on mass activity of the League and bridge organizations, by Will Herberg; on "Organizational Stability of the League," by Nat Kaplan, and on "The Sports Activities of the League," by Jack Stone.

Committee that every trade union and workers' organization of whatever nature be represented by two delegates at the conference.

## CHICAGO WORKERS SCHOOL REOPENS IN NEW QUARTERS

### "Bring a Book," Slogan for Dance Saturday

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The Workers' School of Chicago is celebrating its removal to new and better headquarters with a dance this Saturday evening. In addition to the new headquarters the school also boasts an enlarged curriculum and a greater teaching staff. Among the courses offered at the opening of the semester, on Monday, were the History of the American Labor Movement, Labor Journalism, Historical Materialism, Research, English, History and Problems of the Youth Movement, League Training Course, Imperialism, Political Economy, Functionaries Training Course, and Elements of Communism. Two new teachers in the school are Carl Haessler and Leland Olds.

The weekly Workers' School Open Forum will be held every Sunday evening, 8 p. m., at 2021 West Division Street. Carl Haessler, who has just returned from the Soviet Union will speak on "The Workers' Republic in Action" at the forum this week.

All comrades are urged to come to the dance and remember the slogan, "Bring a Book," to help build the new workers' school library.

## MILITANT WAVE IN MINERS UNION

### Progressives Mobilizing for Fight

(Continued from Page One) wage cut, has brought a new wave of militancy.

Many formerly conservative miners are now denouncing the Lewis machine. The younger elements are openly for a renewal of the fight in support of the striking districts. The next few weeks are expected to bring an intensification of the struggle to win the strike on all fronts.

### Blame Operators For Terrible Conditions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Operators are to blame for the "deplorable conditions" in the Pennsylvania soft coal fields, Representatives Casey of Pennsylvania and La Guardia of New York, charged in the House today.

They demanded a congressional investigation of the bituminous strike. Casey declared that the Pittsburgh Coal Company, "A Mellon concern, is chiefly to blame for the terrible conditions."

# Jay Lovestone Discusses "Prosperity" in Talk at Workers Party Plenum

## THIRD INSTALLMENT (Continued From Yesterday's DAILY WORKER)

"A few words about the question of the payment and the transfer of reparations. The Dawes Plan vitally affects every American working man. This year will see the beginning of the maximum payments of one and one-half billion gold marks annually by Germany in Dawes reparations. What has been happening since 1924 is the following. The maximum payments have not been due and American imperialism has been feeding German capitalism with a gold spoon. There are more than two billion American dollars already invested in German industries. In the last resort the payment of these debts must be in manufactured commodities. A large portion of the payments will come in gold. Now, what does that mean for the creditor countries? If the payments come in gold, in the creditor countries also operating on a gold basis, the tendency will be towards higher prices. If the payment is made in commodities it means an undermining in production in the creditor countries. An undermining of production in creditor country like the U. S. means unemployment, wage cuts, worsened working conditions for the proletariat.

"Rationalization has been at the basic force in making for American prosperity. However, when we examine rationalization we must examine it not in a static sense, but dynamically and dialectically and must see its contradictions. There are definite stages and effects of rationalization. In the first stage of rationalization on a mass scale in the U. S. the tendency was for increased employment in certain basic industries, but in its second stage, nationalization develops to such a degree and assumes such a quality that it tends to throw out hundreds of thousands of workers through the very increase of efficiency. In 1926 American capitalism produced with four hundred thousand less workers commodities

having a value of two and a half billion dollars more than in 1923. Some of these workers thrown out from the manufacturing industries went into the distributive process. But now we are viewing rationalization in these industries also; it means that rationalization here will throw out these workers who were rushed into the distributive processes en masse as a result of rationalization in the productive industries.

"Let me read you what the Department of Labor, the chief of the bureau of labor statistics, says in estimating the effects of American efficiency on the workers during the last year. Mr. Eichelbert Stewart says:

"The year just closed has been a fair average year in industry with nothing startling along any line. Outside of the strongly organized industries, such as those in the building trades, the tendency of wages has been slightly downward."

"The production per man per hour is tremendously on the increase. If the difference between man power and the manufacturing industries was 400,000 between 1923 and 1925, with the increase in production something over \$3,000,000,000 it is safe to say that with an increase of probably \$2,000,000,000 more in 1926 and \$2,000,000,000 more in 1927, the number of men employed has been reduced by 10 per cent.

"The question which everybody was asking in 1927 was: How is the reduced employment going to buy the increased output? (Rationalization spells increased output). 1927 did not answer the question, and let us hope it will be as successfully sidestepped in 1928. Goods were sold: installment buying is probably the answer.

"There is no limit to installment buying. The trouble will come with installment collection. . . . 'Installment buying is a makeshift. It can only be maintained by maintaining the fullest volume of employment at the highest rate of wages. Only human beings buy,

horse-power has no purchasing power. . . . 'And Francis Jones, Director General of the Employment Service of the Department of Labor, has said in part:

"Owing to the increased introduction of labor-saving machinery, considerable labor will be displaced. . . . 'Especially in the basic industries which previously were sources of prosperity is the outlook for the workers bad. In the industries which have been weak, such as coal, oil, textile, the outlook for the workers is even worse. These factors are making for the contraction of the domestic markets which is 50 per cent of the whole American market.

"Let us examine the eighth factor of a basic character undermining American capitalist prosperity. When I speak of these factors, I do not speak of temporary, periodical factors, I speak of deep-going organic changes in American capitalist economy. The trend of prices: Here we have conflicting forces. Surplus credits tend in a capitalist society to bring on higher prices. Mass production and efficiency tend to bring lower prices. But even the price decline does not mean the improvement of the standard of living of the workers. Why? First of all, big capital continues to dominate; secondly, with a decline in prices there tends to follow unemployment, wage cuts, and all other manifestations which are inherent evidence of a depression. Thirdly, we must keep in mind the fact that the rate of decline of retail prices is always slower than the rate of decline of wholesale prices and is considerably slower than the rate of decline in wages. The fact of the matter is that in recent months retail prices have increased while wages have been decreasing.

"The last basic force making for fundamental changes in American economy is the critical agricultural situation.

Agricultural Comparisons. "The capitalist experts have been making a lot of noise about the fact that in 1927 the crop value was six hundred thirty-five million dollars above the crop value of 1926. Here we must remind the workers of a saying about figures and statisticians. Why don't the bourgeoisie compare the crop values of 1927 with 1925, with 1924, and they will find that 1927 had a total crop value less by a half billion dollars than in 1925, and less by a billion dollars in 1924. Neither year was a startlingly prosperous year, a banner year for the farmers.

"Secondly, the farmers do not produce only crops. They also have animal products. If we examine the total value of crops and animal products we will find that it is less in 1927 than in 1926 by six hundred million dollars. One can juggle figures easily, but one cannot hide realities. Supposing even that the farmers got this 635 million dollars. It would mean an increase in retail trade of less than 2 per cent, which is insignificant. Besides, most of this money went to bankers for old debts. The basic reason for the acute crisis in American agricultural economy is to be found in the so-called 'scissors' problem—the gap between highly developed technical mass production and efficiency in industrial economy, and the relatively low development in agricultural economy. We speak only of the present. But let us suppose capitalism will introduce rationalization as some are now beginning to do in agriculture. Does that mean prosperity for the farmers? Within the last 7 years the net loss of farm population through migration was at least three million. If there should be introduced rationalization the bourgeoisie would succeed in driving more farmers off the farms and expropriating the farmers at a greater rate than they are now being expropriated. It is a fact that at about two out of every three American farms is either heavily mortgaged or tenanted.

"And the president of the Farm Bureau Federation, a very reactionary organization, was compelled to declare that in the 'prosperous' agri-

cultural year of 1927, the number of foreclosed sales and defaults of farms due to delinquent taxes, foreclosure of mortgages, bankruptcies, etc., reached nearly 23 per thousand, the highest level on record. Obviously, the prosperity of the country is not existent in so far as the agricultural masses are concerned and the critical condition of agriculture continues to be a basic force for a deep-going depression in the United States.

"We must say a word about the differences in the effects of the world war on European economy and on American economy. In so far as American economy is concerned, the world war proved a powerful lever, a powerful precipitant for rationalization, for increase in efficiency of production. The American bourgeoisie have had no real problem of stabilization, like the Europeans, but only in a narrow sense, actually no stabilization. Our bourgeoisie had a problem of readjustment. With European capitalism the war brought disruption in economy, some rationalization and partial stabilization.

"Let us also in speaking of depressions ask ourselves this question. Well, do you mean to say that we will not have prosperity again in the United States? Didn't we have a depression in 1924? And then it ended. Yes, we may have an end to this depression in a short time. We may still have and we certainly will have ups and downs in the curve of capitalist development, but we must clearly notice certain basic differences between the depression of 1924 and the depression which we have today. In 1924 stabilization in Europe was in a different stage. American rationalization then had a different effect than it has today. In 1927 we have the competitive stage of European capitalist rationalization which is no longer a stimulant but a competitive force for American economy.

"Secondly, the contradictions of American capitalist rationalization are today so intensely developed that they have a very harmful effect on

the welfare, on the standards of life of the workers. But American capitalism is still powerful enough to weather such a basic depression as we have without its being immediately noticeable in mass misery. If France or Germany or Great Britain were to have such marked declines in industry as America has been having, the crisis in its effects would be far more acute than in this country.

"Finally, what is in sight? It cannot as yet be said that we are facing an immediate, deep-going crisis. But it must be emphasized that the continuous development of the inner contradictions make inevitable this deep-going crisis for American capitalism soon. The productive capacities are far in excess of the domestic market. The developing crisis is not merely of a temporary, cyclical character, but is of a fundamental character. The bottom of the present depression has not yet been reached. More wage cuts, more speed-up, more unemployment are coming to us.

But we should not develop a dis-ease with which we once suffered in America, where we expected the final crisis, the collapse, to be around the corner every time unemployment increased in volume. American capitalism still has tremendous resources and reserve powers to stay this crisis, to counteract certain effects of the crisis on economy. For instance, it can increase, it can intensify its exploitation of Latin-America. It can resort to still further rationalization, particularly in the distributive process. Electrification and electric power can serve as still more powerful forces for strengthening American imperialism.

"Also, there are certain artificial methods often resorted to by the bourgeoisie which by themselves have only a temporary effect, but when applied continuously over a period of years have an effect which is not to be discounted lightly. I refer, for instance, to the role of the Federal Reserve Bank.

"It is our opinion that it would be

very dangerous for the Party to over-estimate the basic, the fundamental strength of American capitalism. We here point out certain basic, fundamental organic contradictions in American capitalism which gnaws at the very vitals of American imperialism. We enumerate merely:

- "One: The large excess productive capacity.
- "Two: The deepening fundamental critical condition of agriculture.
- "Three: The superabundance of credit.
- "Four: Intensive installment buying, which is really intensive overselling.
- "Five: Disengagement in certain basic industries such as coal, oil, textiles.
- "Six: Rapid development of great international cartels.
- "Seven: Dependence of American capitalism on other imperialist powers for certain basic materials like rubber, tin, etc.
- "Eight: Increasing export of capital creates a problem for American imperialism in the final renouveau of commodities and puts in the forefront the problem of tariff, puts in the forefront the weakening of domestic markets and involves fundamental changes making for the sharpening of antagonisms and contradictions in capitalist economy in the United States. Obviously, the very contradictions make for an aggressive policy. Hence Nicaragua. Hence the Havana conference. That explains the speeches of Admiral Plunkett and other admirals about impending war with England. We saw, no over-estimation of the strength of American capitalism. American capitalism is increasingly becoming an integral part of international capitalism, which is today in its basic crisis. This crisis is symbolized most effectively in the existence of the Soviet Union, which is a dagger at the heart of international capitalist economy, not only in Europe but even in all-powerful Wall Street.

(To Be Continued.)



# War Lords Murder More Than 72,000 Workers in 1927, Figures Reveal

## REACTIONARIES OF KUOMINTANG BREAK WITH USSR

### Arrest of Workers in Shanghai Continues

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—More than 72,000 people were executed by the Chinese war lords in 1927, according to figures made public by the "Chinese Society for the Victims of the Liberation Movement." The number of those wounded total 37,628, while the number of those arrested total 46,166, according to the society.

During the period of January-March, 3,460 people were executed and murdered, 2,219 wounded and 4,033 arrested. In the period April-August, after the betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek and other generals, 26,154 people were executed and murdered, 29,139 were wounded and 25,413 arrested. During the period September-October, the respective figures were 5,487, 2,270 and 8,420.

Apart from that, at least 30,000 peasants were killed in the Hunan province by Fin Yu-hsiang. Over 7,000 people were executed in November-December primarily in South China; 4,000 were wounded, and 8,000 arrested.

Tens of thousands of revolutionary workers and peasants are now on an illegal footing as death sentences await them. During the period of March-August, 33,200 revolutionaries were registered who were in need of aid. The arrested, are almost in all cases considered as hostages and can be killed at any moment without even a trial. The prison conditions are horrible. The cells are not heated in the winter. Food is offered very rarely and only in a rotten state. The death rate in the prisons is unusually high.

All the imprisoned, executed, murdered, wounded, and those in hiding, constituted the flower of the revolutionary movement of China.

(Special Cable To DAILY WORKER.) SHANGHAI, Feb. 8.—According to reports from Nanking, the plenum of the Kuomintang which just closed, annulled all former resolutions adopted by the Kuomintang in regard to the policy of alliance with the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 8. Scores of workers have been arrested in a series of raids following the declaration of martial law in the native section of this city.

The Shanghai authorities are taking measures to suppress the strikes which have been sweeping the city. The last few months have been marked by a rapid increase in the number of strikes.

## MEXICO OUTLAWS DYNAMITE TRAIN

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 8.—Five persons were seriously injured yesterday when counter-revolutionists dynamited passenger train in the state of Colima, according to reports received here.

The destruction of bridges, tracks and telegraph lines disrupted train service from El Paso. A large force of federal troops was immediately sent in pursuit of the reactionaries, who, it is expected, will be captured before they can reach the hills.

Fourteen counter-revolutionists were killed yesterday in skirmishes with federal troops in the regions of Pihuamo and Cerro del Aguacate.

## James P. Cannon to Tour U. S. for Labor Defense

Fifty cities have sent in requests for meeting dates in the forthcoming tour of James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense, on the American frame-up system it was announced yesterday.

Among the cities making application are: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, California; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Washington; Spokane, Wash.; Denver, Colorado, as well as other cities in the Colorado strike area.

Pittsburgh, Pa.; Newark, N. J.; Arnold, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Mesick, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; St. Paul, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minnesota, Toledo, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Washington, D. C.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Martins Ferry, Ohio; Rochester, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Youngstown, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Muskegon, Mich.; Gary, Ind.; Southern Illinois mining points; Superior, Wis.; Duluth, Minn.; Passaic, N. J., and many other points.

Starts in West.

The first section of Cannon's tour will cover the entire western coast, California, Oregon, Washington as well as Montana, Utah, Colorado, the city of Chicago and vicinity, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, the Twin Cities and Duluth and Superior. The

## THE POINCARÉ PROGRAM

### Socialists Aid Tory Financial Measures

By GABRIEL PERI  
(Foreign Editor, L'Humanité.)

PARIS, Jan. 28 (By mail).—The financial discussion heralded with such a fanfare began two days ago in the French Chamber. Apparently it will resolve itself into a series of conferences in which the financial experts and technicians boost of their rival receipts for the benefit of the electoral gallery. It would be proof of an amazing naivete and a strange misunderstanding of facts to imagine for an instant that the discussion begun in the French parliament will draw the slightest angry rejoinder from the Poincaré cabinet.



GABRIEL PERI.

## GEN. SANDINO ON MOVE AGAIN

### Rush Marines Against Revolutionary Leader

Thousands of marines have been withdrawn from the region around El Chapote, according to a report received in New York from Managua, and are being concentrated against Matagalpa in order to trap the forces of General Sandino. The new action on the part of the Americans is an admission that Sandino has eluded all efforts of the Americans to destroy his troops or capture him and the campaign further north is a failure. Reports from the interior of the country go to confirm the rumors that General Sandino is advancing towards the south and definitely end the stories of his flight to Honduras. News which is brought in by natives state that the army of independence is securely hidden in the trackless interior jungles where they are preparing to renew their operations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee has offered for immediate consideration, a resolution asking from the secretary of the navy all information in his possession as to the numbers of men and ships used in the cost and losses, in the intervention in Nicaragua. Especially he demanded copies of reports by naval officers as to the situation in Nicaragua during this war. On objection by Shortridge of California, the resolution went over for a day.

## Rivera Foe Departed From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 8.—Charged with entering the country without "authorization," Col. Macia, a Catalonian separatist leader, has been expelled from Argentina.

Macia, and his secretary, Gassol, were put on a ship for Montevideo. Macia had been refused a visa by the Argentine consul at Montevideo.

## MURDER CHARGE AGAINST GERMAN FASCIST LEADERS

### Officers of the Black Reichswehr Arrested

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Two non-commissioned officers and two other officers of Germany's secret army, the "Black Reichswehr," have been lodged in death cells in the "murderers' tier" of Plötzensee Prison, near Berlin, following the refusal of the German Supreme Court to overturn their conviction on the charge of killing fellow soldiers to forestall "betrayal" of the secrets of the fascist army, it was learned today.

The "Black Reichswehr" was organized with the consent of the German government and the active support of the Ministry of Defence, during the critical inflation years of 1922 and 1923. During those years Germany feared a workers' revolt and did not believe that the force of 100,000 men which the Versailles Treaty allowed the Reich would be strong enough to meet an attack.

The "Black Reichswehr" was dissolved in 1923. It turned against the government and through open counter-revolution tried to overturn the republic and establish a fascist dictatorship.

Through the "Black Reichswehr," labor divisions have written some of the darkest chapters in Germany's post-war history.

Because the Versailles Treaty limited Germany's armed forces to 100,000 men, the "Black Reichswehr" had to be kept secret. Any German even mentioning the name of the organization was put in jail as a traitor. The penalty hanging over the members of the organization for betrayal was swift and certain death.

Death penalties were imposed by a secret, self-constituted Feme Court, based upon the Medieval "Vehmgerichte" except that the accused never knew of the charges against him until it was too late.

(To be continued)

## SIMON TRIES TO BREAK BOYCOTT

### Success of Indian Acts Seen in Decision

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The widespread strike movement in India and the intensification of the boycott have forced the British government to attempt a "compromise" with elements in India.

In the midst of an uproar, Premier Baldwin yesterday read to the House of Commons extracts from a letter of Sir John Simon to the viceroy of India, in which the head of the British Statutory Commission makes a play for the support of the conservative elements among the leadership of the Indian nationalist movement.

Simon proposes that all documents and material prepared by the Indian and local governments shall be submitted not to the Statutory Commission but to a "joint free conference." The conference, which will consist of the British commissioners with Simon, will be supplemented by an equal number of Indians chosen by the Indian legislature.

The new scheme of Sir John Simon's is viewed as a direct attempt to break the official boycott by the Indian legislators who have refused to gather or submit the "documents and materials" which the Commission proposes "to investigate."

## Lamont Visits Egypt For House of Morgan

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 8.—Thomas W. Lamont, partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. was received this morning by King Fuad of Egypt. He will have lunch tomorrow with Lord Lloyd, British high Commissioner.

Altho the purpose of Lamont's visit to Egypt has not as yet been made public, it is believed to be of a purely business nature.

## Chain Store Bakers' Low Wage Make Bread Cheap

CHICAGO, (FP) Feb. 8.—Reduced prices of A. & P. chain store bread are due to non-union conditions in their bakeries. Bakers are paid only \$25 a week and colored women workers get starvation wages in the bread factories members of the bakers' union assert. The Chicago Federation of Labor has put the A. & P. stores on the unfair list. The Illinois State Federation of Labor has done likewise.

## Officers of the Black Reichswehr Arrested

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## PRAVDA HITS AT REFORMIST MEET

### Points Out Failure of Amsterdam Int'l

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (By Mail).—In a leading article devoted to the session of the executive committee of the Amsterdam International, the "Pravda" declares that the I. F. T. U. is not merely unable to solve the important problems facing the working class movement, but is even unable to solve its own organizational problems.

"The Amsterdam leaders are trying to save their own position and the unity of the International which has been endangered by national contradictions, by an anti-Communist campaign on an international scale," Pravda says. "They will however, not be successful. The present crisis of the Amsterdam International is no temporary one, but the commencement of the unavoidable end."

## Society of Friends of USSR Formed in France

PARIS, (By Mail).—A society of the Friends of the U. S. S. R. has recently been organized in France. The Society has now issued a manifesto to the toilers of France which contains the following:

"We appeal to all those who understand the magnitude of the efforts of a people who overthrow their former bourgeois order. We appeal to all those who hate war, to all those who want to know the truth about the U. S. S. R., and to spread it among others."

## Negligence Is Veiled In Submarine Report

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—A voluminous report of the S-3 disaster which cost the lives of 40 men has been received by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. Gross negligence in sending the submarine out in a storm directly from the repair shop without an accompanying tender to ward off surface vessels has been greatly minimized in the report.

Although the findings warrant court-martial in the opinion of many navy officers, Wilbur is expected to drop the entire affair to save the face of his department.

## Bills, Always Few, Now to Be Smaller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Smaller sized paper currency will be placed in circulation about the end of this year, it has been announced by the treasury department. The reduced-size is supposed to effect a saving of more than \$1,000,000.

## Signing Fake "Peace" Pact With France



While the Coolidge government is building a huge navy in preparation for the next imperialist war, it signs a fake peace pact with France. The picture shows, seated, Paul Claudel, French ambassador, and Robert E. Olds, under-secretary of state.

## Maxim Gorky Writes on Terrorism in Bulgaria

PARIS, (By Mail). The "L'Humanité," official organ of the Communist Party of France, published a letter from Maxim Gorky to one of his Bulgarian friends. Here is the letter:

"Dear Comrade Bakalov, I do not know whether there is any sense appealing to the Bulgarian honor and their honorabilities. Endeavoring to hold the toilers in slavery, these people will not stop at any crime."

"The Sacco-Vanzetti case has shown how naive it was to think that such appeals can have any effect and arouse humanitarian feeling among henchmen."

"The ruling classes often refer to the humanitarianism of the gospel and Christianity, etc. But that is all hypocrisy and falsehood. They are now more hypocritical than they ever were before. This is particularly clear if one recalls the savage hatred of the bourgeoisie towards Russia, a country where the workers elected the parasites and want to be the masters of their country."

"I never believed in the charity of the bourgeoisie and I believe even still less now after the almighty world war and after the ten years of numberless crimes against the toilers of the U. S. S. R."

"That is why I will not appeal to the Bulgarian government for amnesty for political prisoners."

"However, if you think that this may be of some use, publish this letter so that those who cause hatred by their action among the people may read it."

"MAXIM GORKY.  
"Sorrento, Dec. 22, 1927."

## WORKERS JEER MACDONALD AT LONDON RALLY

### Police Guard Speaker From Workers' Protest

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, was booed and jeered by workers last night when he attempted to address a rally of the London Labor Party at Albert Hall.



M. Bondfield, reformist.

Shouts of "traitor" arose when he attempted to quiet the protest.

A large number of police finally quieted the audience. When Margaret Bondfield, another Labor leader, attempted to speak, however, the uproar was renewed.

A free-for-all fight developed in the hall when the stewards attempted to eject a number of demonstrating workers from the hall. Order was finally restored in the hall.

With the recent conferences between leaders of the Trade Union Congress and the big British industrialists for the establishment of "class peace" and the wage cuts that have gone into effect in a large number of industries, the popularity of MacDonald has waned considerably.

## TERMS OF "PEACE" PACT PUBLISHED

### Articles of Treaty With France Made Public

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The new Franco-American arbitration treaty was made public today by the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

The treaty carried four articles. The first provided for investigation of any disputes arising between the two countries, whose "ordinary diplomatic feeling" have failed, by the permanent international commission created by treaty of 1914. The second article provided for submission of more serious disputes to the Hague for arbitration.

The third laid down the conditions under which arbitration in the above manner would not be invoked. The exceptions were domestic questions, questions involving a third party, those touching upon the Monroe doctrine and those involving France's relations to the League of Nations. The final article provided for the method of ratification.

JOBLESS, KILLS SELF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Unable to maintain his family of five children, and with the birth of another impending, Alton Carricks, 35, truck driver, living within a few blocks of the Capitol, turned on the gas in the kitchen and died, the night of Feb. 1. The Carricks had struggled against poverty for 15 years together.

## They Lie

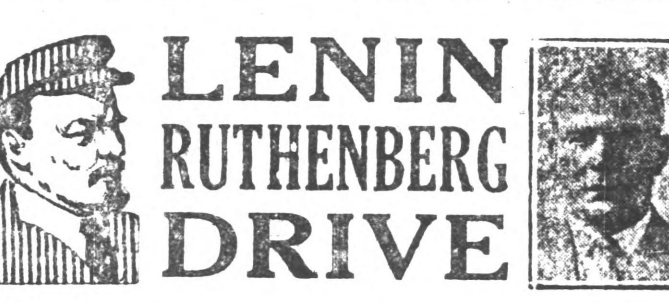
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## Join a Fighting Party!

Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

Form with fields for NAME, ADDRESS, OCCUPATION, and checkboxes for 'If you are on strike or unemployed and cannot pay initiation fee please check this box' and 'UNEMPLOYED AND STRIKERS ADMITTED WITHOUT INITIATION and receive dues except stamps until employed'.

to our readers

Many of our readers like to get the DAILY WORKER at their newsstands or news-dealers, and for various reasons cannot get it delivered regularly.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

Form with fields for NAME, ADDRESS, and checkboxes for 'My name' and 'My address'.



# Worker Correspondents Tell Stories of Daily Struggles of Labor in the U. S.

## GRAND RAPIDS UNEMPLOYMENT; FLA. POVERTY

### Describe N. Y. Slaughter House Conditions

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
 GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 8.—Supposing that many of the readers of THE DAILY WORKER are not aware of the labor situation and steadily growing unemployment in this town at the present, I am endeavoring to give a brief description of it.

The fact is that most of the workers in the numerous shops here are dissatisfied with the prevailing working conditions, because the same important changes take place every day here in the shops as in every industrial center all over this country—namely wage-cuts, increased speed of work, gradual lay-offs of the workers, etc.

The biggest furniture companies here are: The Show Case Co., Berg and Gay Furniture Co., The American Seating Co., and tens of smaller companies. Those three big companies employ several thousand men each.

#### Slash Wages.

Last summer these three companies, the show Case Co., the first, cut the wages of all their employees 20 to 40 per cent and besides all the day-work (upon which basis most of these shops had been working up to that time), was cut out and all the work on a piece-work basis. The result was more speed required from the men, in order to make up the wage-cut on the new prices and so they could make something like a living wage. The result of the wage-cuts and the increased speed of work was that thousands of men were laid off, especially those workers who were known by the bosses to be active members of any kind of working-class organizations.

The Show Case Co. is engaged exclusively in the manufacture of store show cases and office furniture. The best cabinet makers employed by this company were able to make before wage-cut about 90 cents per hour, but after the cut, 65 cents was set as the limit by the company and many of the men were not able with their best efforts to make more than 50 cents per hour.

In some kinds of cabinet work the prices were set so low, that the men working on the job made only 15 or 20, while working a full week.

Furthermore the workers are submitted to all kinds of errors in the time-keeping, by which they always are cheated, because they are no longer allowed to record their earnings for every day as they used to do before. The most effective spy system is also organized by the company in every one of its many plants. Every man is forbidden to leave his place of work or to go to any other department to see his friends during working hours, no matter how important business he may have. Anybody violating this rule is immediately discharged.

#### Thousands Jobless.

The working conditions are just as bad in the other furniture shops here. All the smaller companies have followed the example of those three larger ones. The situation in the furniture industry in this city has been going from bad to worse since last summer. At present the unemployment is very acute. Up till now men have been laid-off from almost every shop by the hundreds every week during the last 3 or 4 months. And due to these continuous lay-offs, the number of the unemployed has steadily been growing, so that now it is estimated to be about 20,000, which is an alarming number for a town of this size. During the next 2 or 3 months there does not seem to be much relief in sight for the unemployed situation.

#### "The Bunk."

The annual furniture show has been in progress here about 3 weeks, and the local capitalist papers herald that this show is responsible for this slack of work situation and say that after the show, work will pick up and a prosperous time will begin for everybody. This is naturally the same kind of "bunk talk" that President Coolidge and his financial bosses and supporters have been singing for the last half a year.

Before concluding this, I may state that there is a union, the Furniture Workers' Union functioning here among the furniture workers. It was organized last year and it's doing good work among the thousands of exploited workers. This union publishes a small shop monthly paper, "The Furniture Worker."

#### Florida

### Poverty in South.

While I was on a drive obtaining clothes for the miners' relief in Florida, I approached a lady for some old clothes. She asked me what it was for. I told her it was for the miners' relief.

"Miner's relief," she said, "what about our neighbor across the street who's been out of work for several

## New Air Taxis Will Aid Bosses in Next War



Militarists and capitalists will greet the institution of a new air taxi service by two German fliers, Rudolph Flittner, and Vetter Hagen, who have just arrived in New York with their seaplane, the "Globe Trotter." These planes can with very little difficulty be converted to war machines when needed. The fliers plan to take passengers up over the ports where the boats dock, on a commercial basis.

## "It's a Big Country"

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.

The Workers Party at work in a big country. The country is big in every respect—in geographical extension, in population, in historical role, and in the magnitude of the problems that its working class faces.

The opportunities for work and struggle are enormous. The Workers Party stands virtually alone in the field. The socialist party, unlike the parties of some of the European countries, is numerically weaker than the Workers Party. What is more important, it has dropped pretty largely the pretense of being a class struggle party and made itself openly an appendage of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, which, in turn, becomes ever more openly a tool of big business in the labor movement.

#### Reaction Increasing.

In the face of the tremendous power of big business and the brutal sway of reaction in domestic and foreign governmental affairs, with the working class virtually unorganized polit-

ically and so inadequately unorganized on the economic field, the Workers Party has tremendous tasks and a boundless field for work. All that are needed are trained forces in sufficient abundance to meet all the needs of the labor movement. There are the unorganized industries to be organized—basic industries like autos, steel, rubber. Even the saving of the miners' union threatened with destruction is inseparable from the problem of organizing the unorganized fields and of organizing the left wing where the union exists. There is from 85 to 90 percent of the working class to organize. And for the organized there is the problem of giving militant leadership and modern fighting organizational forms. There is the Labor Party to build. There is the Workers Party to build. There are vast stretches of the farther west where the Workers Party has only a little handful of members or none at all. And there is the rapidly industrializing south in which the Party has not even a foothold.

Placed before such a situation and such opportunities, the party's sphere of work is limited not by the possibilities of the situation but by the lack of sufficient trained forces capable of undertaking all the gigantic tasks placed upon it. To meet this situation, the three-months' full-time day training course of the Workers School will be inaugurated next Wednesday night at the mass meeting at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th street and Irving Place.

#### Workers' Leaders.

The school will take first-line workers from every district, workers like Ben Gold, Carl Hacker, Tom Fleming, and V. Dart, who have proved themselves by years of devoted activity, workers who have demonstrated their fighting ability and determination to devote their whole life to the revolutionary movement, and it will train them for better service in that movement. The aim of the training course is to give more and better leadership, more conscious leadership to the labor movement.

The Workers School will give no diplomas to its graduates. They will not be fitted upon completion of the course to take up some work outside of the boundaries of the working class. There is no room in the school for "chronic students" who never leave the world of books. Theory is studied for the sake of practice and practice is raised to the level of theory as it is taught at the Workers School. Its graduates are trained for better fighting against the most powerful capitalist class the world has ever known. And one thing only the school guarantees to its "students"—that they will find plenty of ways to put their knowledge to use after they finish the course. For after all, as we said in opening—it's a big country. And there's always plenty of room on the firing line.

#### New York

### Slaughter House Workers.

I work in the slaughter house of George Kern and Co. on 11th Avenue and 40th Street, New York City where I am a bologna maker. There are over 2000 slaughter house workers in the abattoirs of New York City, most of them in the district along the North River from 40 to 42nd Street. In Kern's, hog-killers, drivers, hog-cutters, shipping men, cellar men, who do the pickling, and bologna makers, all make from \$28 to \$33 a week. The work is very dangerous and the terrible speed up adds to our dangers. Blood, filthy entrails of the hogs, and the rotten sickening smell of the place are but a part of all the foul conditions we have to face for \$28 to \$33 a week. In 1919 we had a general strike of slaughter house workers in the entire East. 20,000 workers went out. We won the shop steward system and won an increase to about \$41 a week.

#### Reduce Wages.

Then in 1921 the bosses wanted to reduce our wages. We went out on strike, and we lost after 8 weeks, perhaps because we didn't have good leaders. The bosses were ready to give in after 2 days, but our leaders spoiled the strike. We were reduced to our present wages of \$28 to \$33 a week, and the shop steward was taken away from us. The Butchers' Union started to organize the Kern workers in October, 1926. By Christmas 113 out of 140 workers joined the union.

In December that year we went out on strike for 70 cents an hour. The strike lasted 6 months. Kern got an injunction against us to prevent the union from attempting to organize their workers. The strike was lost in April 1927. Now Kern's aid "Gobell's, two of the largest companies in the city, have combined together with the large Bronx Provision Co., employing about 500 workers. These companies have combined to fight against the workers and to be better able to hand us a wage cut.

—A SLAUGHTER HOUSE WORKER.

## POLITICIANS SEEK SUPPORT OF NEW YORK FARMERS

### Three Groups Pretend Friendship

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Intensified struggle for the vote of the upstate New York farmers is well under way with each of three presidential booms trying to prove to the farmers that the election of their candidate means an agricultural boom as well.

An especially bitter fight is being waged between the Lowden and Hoover supporters, who are succeeding in showing up the false position of both candidates towards relief for the farmers. In addition adherents of Senator Curtis have started an upstate campaign, while all three groups are opening up-state offices at various points.

Serious developments in farmer-opposition to Hoover are seen in the raising of the issue of his discrimination against the farmers when he was food administrator during the world war. The strength of these developments is seen in the announcement that members of the Dairymen's League and the State Grange are largely against the nomination of Hoover.

## More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

- Lithuanian Working Women Alliance of Amer., W. Frank, Ill. 10.00
- A. H. Radin, New York City.....1.00
- P. Wyatt, Indianapolis, Ind.....4.00
- S. Blatt, Paterson, N. J.....4.50
- S. Balis, Mizpah, Mont.....1.50
- 6B, New York City.....2.75
- 2A 1F, New York City.....9.65
- J. Strach, Box 134, N. Y. C.....1.00
- 2A 3F, M. Horowitz, N. Y. C.....3.25
- Workers School, Levitch, N. Y. C.....2.80
- Yorkville I.D. 43, N. Y. C.....5.00
- 2A 1F, Leff, New York City.....2.00
- 1AC 6F, Kling, New York City.....3.00
- 2A 5F, New York City.....3.00
- 1B 1F, Sirotenko, N. Y. C.....3.00
- 1B 1F, Sirotenko, N. Y. C.....3.00
- G. Poweman, (col.) N. Y. C.....170.00
- Akron Working Women's Club, Akron, Ohio.....5.00
- Section 5, New York City.....17.00
- 6C 11, New York City.....1.50
- Workers Theatre, N. Y. C......20
- 2E 1F, Saffera, N. Y. C.....11.00
- 6A 5F, New York City.....2.50
- 1D 1F, Roder, N. Y. C.....1.75
- 2F 2F, Pavine, N. Y. C.....1.50
- 1D 3F, Kling, N. Y. C.....10.00
- 1AC 6F, Kling, N. Y. C.....2.15
- 2D 3F, N. Y. C......50
- 2A 5F, Brooker, N. Y. C.....2.00
- Small, New York City......25
- 6A 1F, New York City.....1.00
- 3B, New York City.....4.50
- 1AC 4F, Kling, New York City.....8.00
- 2F 3D, New York City.....6.75
- 2A 6F, New York City.....5.00
- Beck, New York City.....1.00
- Section 5, New York City.....39.85
- 1AC 1F, Kling, New York City.....5.50
- 1B 4F, Kling, New York City.....5.00
- A. H. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.....2.00
- H. Renne, Phila., Pa.....1.00
- H. E. Adams, Dresden, Ohio.....2.50
- Australia Fund, Max Giger, New York City.....5.00
- F. Deuer, (col.) San Fran., Cal.....6.50
- A. Aleleuk, Chicago, Ill.....2.00
- M. Longearreer, Luzerne Strcet Nucleus, Luzerne, Pa.....15.00
- Robbers, Pittsburgh, Pa......50

## DRAMA

EDITH MEISER.

### Mitzi Back on Broadway In "The Madcap" at The Royale Theatre

THE perennial Mitzi appears again on Broadway, at "The Madcap" for reasons best known to its authors. The comedy is an amusing skit adapted from the French by Gertrude Purcell and Gladys Unger, with music by Maurice Rubens.

Chubby little Mitzi, after fifteen years on the stage in this country and unnumbered years as a child actress in her native Hungary makes a brave but losing fight to play the role of

Mitzi

Chibi, a sophisticated miss of twenty odd who becomes a twelve year old child again in order to assist her mother in an advantageous marriage. She might have been convincing at 17 but 12 is a bit too much.

And Mitzi is not the Mitzi of long ago. Her dainty slowness and quaint accent are gone. Yet her lifetime of stage training still stands her in good stead.

Mme Valmont, a fortune hunting widow, mother of Chibi, has almost landed Lord Steeple. Chibi breezes in. As the discovery of her own age and consequently that of her mother's will ruin everything, Chibi consents to masquerade as a twelve-year old. The hoax is discovered, but not before Mme Valmont has safely landed Steeple and Chibi his nephew.

Marie Dayne, in the role of the maid, in conjunction with Pat Clayton stopped the show for a few minutes with their number "Why Can't it Happen to Me."

The gratifyingly small and pre-sentable chorus perform some cleverly executed numbers.

"Madcap" and Mitzi provide soothing entertainment that will not tax the memory.—B. B.

## NEW PENN. CARS OUST WORKERS

CHICAGO, (EP) Feb. 8.—The Pennsylvania News, house organ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, announces that 300 new passenger coaches with roller bearings will be put in service this year. This means that further reduction of operating and maintenance forces on the railroad can be expected. The roller bearings permit an immense saving in locomotive power, enabling longer and faster trains. In practice this results in fewer engine and train crews for the same number of passengers carried. The economy in wear and tear also results in fewer trips to the shops for the rolling stock and less work for the shophmen. The saving of coal puts more miners out of work.

The non-union Pennsylvania is not in the habit of making provision for such workers. Instead it brags that it made a lot of money last year because it speeded up its employees.

Street Nucleus 3, Pittsburgh, Pa. 9.00  
 F. Stutiowitz, Akron, Ohio.....1.00  
 A. Gryb, New Haven, Conn.....1.25  
 J. Gap, Shelton, Conn.....2.00  
 Unit 1, Section 7, Brooklyn.....4.00  
 Shop Nucleus 103, Cleveland, O. 9.00  
 W. C. Boyd, Cannon City, Colo. 1.00

## RAILROAD CHIEFS DEFY INJUNCTION ISSUED BY COURT

### No Punishment Is Likely to Follow

HOUSTON, Feb. 8.—Although evidence is conclusive that officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad are guilty of violating an injunction issued against them in a case arising out of organizational attempts by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, judges concerned in the case have hesitated and delayed before naming these officials on contempt of court.

The officers of the road to be adjudged are H. M. Lull, executive vice president, G. S. Ward, vice president and general manager, J. G. Torian, assistant to Ward, and W. R. Mann, assistant superintendent of the El Paso division.

Justice J. C. Hutchison, before whom the case is to come on Friday has announced that "It is hard to believe that a railroad and its officials would seek to set at naught both the judicial and the legislative powers of the United States."

The original injunction was secured by officials of the Railway clerks in an attempt to prevent the railroad from discriminating against the union and organizing a company union. Both of these conditions were violated by the company and workers were discharged for joining the union. The injury to the union has been done whichever way Justice Hutchison now decides the question of contempt.

## Arrest 7 Locked Out Chicago Capmakers

CHICAGO, (EP) Feb. 8.—Police arrested 7 locked out capmakers found in the neighborhood of a shop that had broken its contract with the union. They were released on bail to appear before Judge Sullivan on a charge of violating his blanket injunction. 6 other members of the union were arrested on a similar charge several weeks ago. Their case has not yet been heard.

## New Baumes Bill

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—After it had been characterized as "vicious" and "not on the level," a bill which would permit judges to sentence second degree murderers to from 20 years to life, was passed in the Assembly today with only six dissenting votes.

Under the present law, second degree murderers must be sentenced to prison for a flat term of 20 years.

## AMUSEMENTS

Winter Garden Even 8:30 Mats 2:30  
 WORLD'S LAUGH SENSATION  
 Artists & Models

WINTHROP AMES presents JOHN GALSWORTHY'S "THE LESLIE BOOTH" Thea. W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40 Mats Sat & Wed. 2:40

Broadhurst Th. W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats Wed & Sat 2:30  
 GEORGE ARLISS IN "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

DRACULA  
 FULTON Broadway, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats Wed & Sat 2:30  
 "BETTER THAN THE BAT"

ERLANGER'S Thea W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats Wed & Sat 2:30  
 THE MERRY MALONES  
 with GEORGE M. COHAN

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of Bway Evs. 8:30. Mats Wed & Sat 2:30  
 "The Trial of Mary Dugan"  
 By Bayard Veiller  
 with Ann Harding-Rex Cherryman

The Theatre Guild presents Eugene O'Neill's Play Strange Interlude  
 John Golden Thea. 38th St. E of Bway Evenings 7:30

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Marco Millions  
 Guild Th. W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats Sat & Wed. 2:30  
 Feb. 13, "The Doctor's Dilemma"

PORGY  
 Republic Th. W. 42 St. Evs. 8:40 Mats Wed & Sat 2:40

SAM HARRIS Thea. 43rd St. W. of Bway. Evs. 8:30  
 LOVELY LADY  
 with Edna Freedom & Mary Robertson

MUSIC AND CONCERTS  
 AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY  
 1st N. Y. SEASONS, SEVEN IN ENGLISH  
 GLEBO THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:30  
 5th W. of Bway. PHONE C. 1140.  
 20th W. 4th & 5th Evs. Abduction  
 from Seneca. Tues. 7:30. Murder, Butter-  
 fly. Wed. 7:30. Sunset Trail & Engineer.  
 Wed. 7:30. Marriage of Figaro.

## THE COMMUNIST JANUARY, 1928



### 1. Lenin to the American Workers

A letter by Lenin, hitherto unpublished, written in January, 1918.

### 2. The Crisis in the Labor Movement

By W. M. Z. FOSTER  
 The Secretary of the T. U. E. J. analyzes the causes of the crisis in the trade unions and what the left wing can do to save them.

### 3. America Discusses the Russian Opposition

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE  
 Who are the supporters of Trotsky in America? An analysis of the discussions by Lore, Eastman and Abramovich on the controversy in the C. P. of the Soviet Union.

### And Other Important Articles.

The COMMUNIST  
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## THE INTERNATIONAL

BY JOHN HOWARD LAWSON  
 Author of "Professional"

A honest and courageous attempt to treat a subject which thus far has been strictly taboo in the American press. The author, John Lawson is one of the most vivid and original younger playwrights of this country. The play is worth a look.

Mr. Lawson has picked out a big theme, not just about the biggest that a playwright could choose. THE INTERNATIONAL.

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CLOSING FEBRUARY 11.



# BANKER ADMITS DANGER OF BIG FINANCE CRASH

## Federal Reserve Action Aid to Mellon

By LELAND OLDS, (Fed. Press).

Three federal reserve banks have raised the rediscount rate on loans from 3 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent. And yet Wall Street, through its press, had hastened to refute the suggestion that President Coolidge might well be serving Mellon and his multimillionaire associates when he said that he could see nothing unfavorable in the steadily mounting total of brokers' loans. But the refutation was largely an affirmation of the character of the president. His statement had produced the second largest Saturday in the history of the stock exchange.

Easy money, that is the low rate at which money could be borrowed for speculative purposes, has played a significant part in the rise of security prices to levels which added billions of dollars to the value of stocks and bonds listed on the exchange. This steady rise in industrial securities has gone on without reference to the industrial depression of the last half of 1927.

The resulting increase in the market value of industrial securities in the last 2 years has been estimated at \$15,000,000,000. It has afforded insiders almost unheard of profits. "The most significant and the most portentous development in the past years," says Gov. G. J. Seay of the Vermont federal reserve bank, "is the extent to which the bank credit has been expanded for capital purposes. Since the middle of 1921 the loans of all member banks of the federal reserve system for commercial purposes increased only some \$990,000,000 while their loans on securities coupled with their investments increased some \$8,600,000,000 or nearly 9 times as much. The banks themselves may be termed bonafide investors, but half of the \$8,600,000,000 has been loaned on securities."

Seay holds that the enormous rise in the market value of securities as a result of this application of credit may be called inflation by all ordinary standards. He adds the warning: "How far we can go in this process without danger to the whole superstructure of credit, it is difficult to say, but that there is danger not far ahead, few informed people, I believe, will deny."

The upward trend in brokers' loans and the resulting climb in security prices has been punctuated by such events as the utterances of Coolidge and Mellon and the changes in the rediscount rates of the federal reserve banks. Each such incident has been reflected in a sharp variation in the market value of securities. Although such variations may have amounted to only a point or two, seemingly insignificant, in the aggregate the fluctuations are measured in tens of millions, hundreds of millions and even billions of dollars. To insiders with foreknowledge and the ability to sell or buy securities in huge blocks, such fluctuations offered huge profits.

That such profits have fallen to the multimillionaires at the top of the system appears in the report of the commissioner of internal revenue covering incomes in 1926. The commissioner reports that in the year 1926 a total of \$2,479,421,675 in personal income was derived from the sale of capital assets at a profit. More than 50 per cent of all the income going to the 228 persons who received more than \$1,000,000 was derived from such profits.

## Hoover in Quandary on Big Struggle in Ohio

WASHINGTON, (FP) Feb. 8.—Herbert Hoover has been put into a deep political hole by his lack of "political principle" on the one hand and his tireless ambition on the other. Lacking "principle," he had no sufficient reason to enter the Ohio primary against Willis, the equally pliant servant of organized wealth, equally self-righteous, equally hungry for a presidential nomination. Willis, confident that he is the Harding of the 1928 campaign, demands the support of his home state as its favorite son. But Hoover, consumed by ambition, has been told by his advisers that he must not let a cheap skate like Willis frighten him away from the 51 votes of the Ohio delegation. Theodore Burton has hobbled forward with a Hoover flag in his hand, while the Scripps editors beg Herbert to do something aggressive. Hoover is damned as a pirate if he does, and as a coward if he don't.

## Fox Chain Grows

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 8.—William Fox, New York and Hollywood film producer, has added to his growing theater and producer monopoly with the purchase of the Finkelstein and Rubin circuit; picture houses in Minneapolis and the northwest, it was learned today. Fox control of the First National, one of the largest producers, is seen in the deal, as Finkelstein and Rubin own 21 per cent of this corporation.

## The Parade of the Wooden Delegates at Havana By M. Pass



The imperialistic show pleases the prosperous "public" whose investments in Nicaragua have resulted in the brutal invasion of the country by U. S. marines.

## QUEENS STRIKERS FACE INJUNCTION

### Move to Break Iron Workers' Fight

A temporary injunction prohibiting picketing was served yesterday on George E. Powers, organizer of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, which is conducting a strike at the Garmon Iron and Bronze Works, 53 Davis St., Long Island City. The strike has been on for the past two weeks. It was called as a result of the bosses' attempt to run his plant on an open shop basis. The injunction order was signed by Judge Edward Byrne, of the supreme court and directs the union to appear in the Queens County Court on Friday morning to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. The plant has been operating on a union basis for the past ten years. "We will continue our picketing in spite of the injunction," Powers said last night. "We will not be intimidated in our fight for the right to protect the workers."

## HOOPER ADMITS HELL RUN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Herbert Hoover's name will be filed in nine states within a few days for the coming presidential primaries according to the first open statement made by the "prosperity" expert on his candidacy. The Hoover advisory board will demand that Ohio support him, and not Senator Willis who is attempting to divide the delegates.

## Why the Co-Operatives Favor a Labor Party

By GEORGE HALONEN.

The Consumers' Co-operative movement strives to better the conditions of the workers and poor farmers. Although its scope is limited, it has certain possibilities of giving considerable help to the workers. Experience has shown that although the movement is as yet very weak in America, workers in these localities where co-operatives have been organized are getting more for their money in regard to the price and quality of merchandise.

Capitalism Limits Co-operatives. However, the co-operatives very soon discover that they are unable to do all they would like to do. The capitalist system limits the activities of co-operatives. The co-operatives have as their aim the abolition of the profit system. The capitalist system is based on economic exploitation, on profit taking. This contradiction cannot be solved otherwise than by changing the system of society. This task demands the united action of the whole working class. The co-operative movement cannot remain an outsider in this fight. It must be part of the working class movement.

Co-operatives and Labor Movement The National Congress of the Co-operative League of the United States recently discussed the relation of the co-operative movement to the general labor movement and unanimously passed the following resolution: "Whereas the co-operative movement in its nature is primarily a working class movement against the present system based on profit, and whereas a change in the present economic system of society can be accomplished only through the united action of the whole working class, "Be it resolved, that this Fifth National Co-operative Congress declares the co-operative movement to be a part of the general labor movement, and therefore the co-operative movement should seek the cooperation of all workers' and farmers' movements for the benefit of the exploited toilers." Labor Party Will Help Co-operatives

## Amalgamated Cutters Form Progressive Club

An organization called "The Equity Clothing Cutters' League" has just been formed by the progressive members of the Cutters' Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. A circular has just been issued to the members of their union, declaring their intention of working for the improvement of conditions in the union and the industry.

The platform of this organization is also set forth in the leaflet. In addition to other aims, the most important ones are the abolition of the temporary and permanent jobs; a system by which the employers try to destroy the solidarity of the workers, and the reestablishment of equal division of work, democratization of the union, and the cessation of favoritism by the union officials in the matter of giving jobs to the unemployed. Registration of all unemployed is demanded, with the distribution of jobs in numerical order.

Another plank in their platform is the organization of a campaign to procure the 40-hour week in the men's clothing industry.

## Radio Trust Enjoined

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 8.—An injunction has been issued by Federal Judge Morris restraining the Radio Corp. of America from acting in restraint of trade. Charges were made by receivers for the DeForest Radio Co. that the Radio Corp. had granted licenses to radio manufacturers which provided that these concerns must buy tubes and other accessories from the Radio Corp. and from no other company. This was alleged to be a direct violation of the Clayton act.

## TAMMANY BLUFFS ON I. R. T. STEAL

### Opposition Against Fare Increase Urged

By ROBERT MITCHELL. Threats of action in the state courts, city operation of the Interborough Rapid Transit lines, injunction proceedings, secret conferences, hints of definite and certain action—these and many other indirect promises by the officials in the city hall, Mayor Walker in particular, have filled the air during the past few days in an obvious effort to convince the "peepul" that great efforts are being undertaken by the city fathers to save the fast fading five cent fare.

No Secret. Those in "on the know" understand that precisely nothing is being contemplated by the Tammany officials. At the Tammany wigwag on E. 14th St., it is openly stated between friends that the "sardines" who ride the subways may continue to believe the fiction that Tammany is protecting their interests.

As an instance Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, one of the chief henchmen of the New York democratic machine yesterday introduced a bill in the Albany legislature providing that a five cent fare must remain on the transit lines of the city. No one thus far has taken this move or any of its predecessors seriously.

I. R. T. Move Advances. In the meantime the Interborough plan to apply for a court order to prevent any attempt to stop the enforcement of an increased fare goes on to its appointed hour on March 3.

It is well known that nothing of importance happens within the Tammany domain in Greater New York without the previous sanction of the barons of the Tammany machine. This means, of course, that the increased fare move of the I. R. T. could have been planned only with the knowledge and consent of the Tammany politicians. It is further pointed out that the injunction which the Interborough will seek can likewise be secured only with the sanction of Tammany.

As an example of the truth of this claim, it is further pointed out that the application by the Bronx Chamber of Commerce for an order to restrain the increased fare move was promptly denied simply because it was against the policy of the Tammany machine, working with the traction interests. The Bronx order was sought at the request of followers of former Mayor Hylan who is now "on the outs" with the democratic ruling power.

The near future will bring many other and more serious problems for the co-operatives. The stronger the co-operative movement becomes, the more it fights for the benefit of exploited toilers; the more it fights for the benefit of exploited toilers, the more resistance it will face from the capitalist class. Although Henry Ford, in starting his retail store, did not aim at the changing of the profit system, the private merchants started such a fight that Ford was compelled to limit this line of business to his own employees. One can imagine what kind of fight will be directed against the co-operatives when they become a real factor. We can be assured that there will be all kinds of laws enacted to limit the activities of the co-operatives.

## Finally Report Child Labor Bill in House

WASHINGTON, (FP) Feb. 8.—With minor amendments, the Zihlman child labor bill for the District of Columbia has been reported to the house after being lost for months in committee. It seeks to bring up to modern standards the child labor law for the District which was enacted 20 years ago.

## JOBLESS SEEK HELP.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 8 (FP).—Scores of jobless workers are seeking aid from the Red Cross in Charlotte. Only ex-soldiers are given assistance by the Red Cross. Civilians are sent to the Associated Charities. The unusual demand for relief is occasioned it is believed by the advertising of Charlotte as a booming city. Many ex-service men whose compensation checks from the government are inadequate have applied for assistance.

# BIG CONTRACTORS GAIN IN DELAY OF FLOOD PLANS

## "Relief" Program Drags on in Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—While President Coolidge is stubbornly sticking to his plan, and congress supporting an opposing program of financing relief and reconstruction for the Mississippi flood area, inadequate temporary patches are being applied by contractors who are reaping the reward of the delays.

That the relief program will drag on to the end of the session when Coolidge will veto the legislation, which congress finally agrees upon, is the current opinion here. An expensive propaganda campaign of advertising, circulars and posters is being carried on in Washington regarding the expenditure of the \$297,000,000 for which the army flood plan calls.

## Hit at Radio Monopoly

BALTIMORE, (FP) Feb. 8.—On petition by the tube making group in the Radio Protective Assn., representing independent manufacturers of radio equipment, Federal Judge Morris has enjoined the Radio Corporation of America against enforcing the "tube clause" of its licensing contracts with 25 large manufacturers in the radio business. This tube clause requires the licensees to use only the tubes made by the radio monopoly in their sets.

The Radio Company of America admits that it controls over 75 per cent of the tube business. The White bill, now in committee in the House, also seeks to break up the radio trust by forfeiting its broadcasting licenses.

## Students Complain

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 8.—Stale and unpalatable food is being served in the lunch room of the Montclair High School, it is charged by students in an article in the school publication. The article states that "the meat pie served the students contains all the moldering leftovers of the last two weeks, and poorly baked cakes are served."

## While Miners Starve

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A house bill appropriating an additional \$100,000,000 for the erection of public buildings throughout the country was enacted yesterday by the Senate. The bill has passed the House.

## MACHINES TAKE JOBS.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Feb. 8.—Because of the expansion of machine farming, there is less employment for farm labor, and hence the wage level for farm workers is falling, says the department of agriculture. The combine harvester, used in the Great Plains wheat area, the report shows, was responsible for displacement of labor at harvest time, and in 1927 there was so much unemployment among industrial workers that many went to the farms, thereby further oversupplying the farm labor market.

## Sign Painters' Union Member Praises Red Army and Courts

Arriving in New York from an extensive trip thru the Soviet Union, M. Greizer, a member of the Sign Painters' Union Local 230 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, was impelled by his enthusiasm for the first workers' republic to come to the office of THE DAILY WORKER yesterday to ask that some of the things that he had seen be recorded.

Greizer went to the Soviet Union as a member of the rank and file delegation of American workers, who recently returned with a report on their experiences here. The delegation as a whole came back to this country Dec. 28, whereas Greizer remained longer and returned on Feb. 1.

Thru the Ukraine. When the delegation left for America ex-congressman Ernest Lundeen, a Farmer-Laborite from Minnesota, and Greizer decided to stay for an extensive tour thru the Ukraine Soviet Republic.

Greizer was particularly interested in telling about two important phases of the Soviet Government which he believed were not stressed enough and in some sections completely left out of the official report of the delegation. These are the Soviet courts and the Red Army.

Due to special interest in the courts manifested by his fellow traveler Lundeen, who is a lawyer by profession, Greizer was able to observe in detail the court system and its construction.

A Metal Worker. In a visit to Kharkov, the capital city of the Ukraine, the two visitors had an interview with the supreme court justice in that city. Chairman of a presidium of 5 supreme court judges, the justice was himself a metal worker formerly. He explained the general principals and machinery of the Soviet courts. There is no jury system in the Soviet Union, Greizer said. Instead all the courts have a presidium of judges to

## Try to Wreck Workmen's Compensation Measure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At the suggestion of Senator Blaine of Wisconsin, an effort is being made to take the life out of the District of Columbia model workmen's compensation bill. Blaine, who is chairman of the committee which is to consider the bill, is endeavoring to effect a "compromise" between the model bill and the measure insisted upon by the private insurance lobby.

The labor organizations want Congress to pass the Fitzgerald bill which is the Ohio plan including state fund as against private-profit insurance of employers against industrial accident claims by workers. Organized business in the District is behind the Underhill bill which would enable private insurance interests to take their toll.

## MILLIONS TO BE SPENT ON PLANES

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—Baltimore will be the northern terminal of a huge aerial passenger and mail service to the Latin-American countries, it was revealed today when Glenn Martin, manufacturer of the Martin bombing plane, announced that he had signed a contract with a large aerial transportation company for the construction of \$5,000,000 worth of seaplanes for use in the Latin-American route.

Many plans on the part of American interests for the extension of air routes to Latin-America have followed in the wake of the Lindbergh flight there. The aviation fields to be constructed along the routes would be readily adaptable for use as military aviation bases in case of imperialist wars against any of the Latin-American countries.

## BREAD TRUST RUNS CONGRESS CHARGE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A report has been introduced in the Senate by Senators Borah of Idaho and Walsh of Massachusetts, condemning as reprehensible and a dereliction of duty the action of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission in quashing charges brought against the Continental Baking Corporation of violating the anti-trust laws. The Continental is a "bread trust" composed of the largest baking companies in the United States, and it has been charged that its lobbyists in the legislatures of the various states have succeeded in killing off all bills which would compel the selling of bread by weight.

## Negro Workers Lose Savings in Crash

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 8.—A short age of \$511,084 has been found in the Negro Fraternal and Solvent Bank and Trust Company here, which was closed Dec. 29. The bank was the largest financial institution in the South operated by Negroes. Thousands of Negro workers have lost their meagre savings in the crash.

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5. Growth of the Soil—Knut Hamsun.

6. My Childhood—M. Gorky.

7. Lenin Medallion.

8. Cartoon Book, 1927.

9. Communism vs. Christianity, (Cloth Bound)—Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown.

10. Goodwin Camera.

11. Choice of the following:

6. Growth of the Soil—Knut Hamsun.

7. My Childhood—Gorky.

8. Lenin Medallion.

9. Cartoon Book, 1927.

THE DAILY WORKER 33 First Street New York, N. Y.

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## Unemployment as a Capitalist Political Football

Breadlines in New York City have reached such proportions that they can no longer be confined to the Bowery and the lower East Side. Even the parasites of Park Avenue and Riverside Drive who live off the wealth the present unemployed have helped produce have been forced to recognize it. Those branches of the capitalist political machines known as philanthropic societies have begun their work of trying to turn the misery and poverty of millions of workers and their families into a political football.

Governor Al Smith, Tammany Hall boss, and one of the Wall Street favorites in the race for presidential nominations, is trying to capitalize the widespread unemployment and has issued a statement outlining his alleged policy, which as far as the unemployed are concerned, is no policy, but only a dirty gesture in behalf of his political ambitions. Basing his statement upon figures presented by a conference on unemployment, attended by representatives of 100 New York social service agencies, and called by the Welfare Council of this city, Smith requests the state industrial commissioner to make a survey of the situation and determine whether "the state of New York, with its large public works program, or in any other way, can do something toward relief for this situation."

The history of such "investigations" proves that they become mere forums from which to boost certain politicians and their parties. As far as the working class is concerned nothing whatever will be done by Smith to relieve their suffering. The present program of Smith serves a three-fold political purpose. (1) It enables him to pose as the friend of labor, deeply concerned about the unemployed. (2) He calls attention to his public works program, which in true Tammany fashion is not designed to benefit the inhabitants of the state but is a scheme to enrich still further the contractors and dealers in material for such work. (3) It aids the democratic machine in its attacks against the republican illusion of Coolidge prosperity.

The important fact for the workers in connection with the Smith attempt to make political capital out of their agony, is that the agencies of capitalism have been forced to admit that there are not less than four million workers out of employment. When the ruling class admits that the unemployed number four million it is a safe bet that it far exceeds that number.

No worker should be fooled by the Smith request to his industrial commissioner to survey the unemployment situation. Even if an attempt were made to utilize workers for public works programs, only a small portion of the hundreds of thousands in New York state alone could be herded like cattle into miserable improvised barracks to carry on such work.

The only effective program for the unemployed situation is the demand that these millions of workers receive full union wages during their period of unemployment; that the industries that have piled up billions because of the exploitation of the American workers be taxed sufficiently to meet the expense of unemployed insurance.

Workers everywhere should wage a drive in their organizations, trade unions, fraternal societies, etc., to demand nothing less than wages for the unemployed. Undoubtedly the Tammany labor fakery of New York city and state will, as is always the case, aid the Smith forces in their attempt to turn the misery of the workers into political profit. Such enemies of labor must be assailed and unmasked by the rank and file of the workers in the unions, and the demand raised for the workers to break with the old parties of capitalism, republican and democratic alike, and raise the banner of a class party of labor that will fight for a labor program for relief of the unemployed workers and at the same time raise demands for relief of the impoverished farmers who vegetate on tenant and mortgaged land, a prey to the grain trust, the railroads, the harvester trust and the bankers.

Let not the industrial depression of 1928 be used to aid the enemies of labor, but to create a powerful class political movement of labor, which alone will have a program that will meet the problems arising out of present conditions.

## Make the Fight of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Miners the Fight of the Whole Working Class

No greater evidence of the unconquerable spirit of the coal miners and their families has been furnished than the mass picketing which has been organized and carried out in the Western Pennsylvania coal fields in the last few days and which reports state is spreading to other sections.

In the eleventh month of the strike, starved, evicted from their homes, suffering from lack of adequate shelter, with the coal and iron police and the state constabulary raiding the mining camps at the whim of the coal and steel company capitalists, with injunctions which outlaw 100,000 miners, these workers answer the coal barons with a demonstration and courage which put to shame the union officials who advocate surrender.

The struggle in the coal fields is not one of flying banners and blaring bands. Its drama is the stark drama of the class struggle carried on by men, women and children whose unbreakable resistance to the onslaught of the coal barons and their government on their union and their living standards has already written in living letters a glorious page in labor history.

The miners are fighting harder than ever. Their need for support is greater than ever. Upon the outcome of this struggle much depends because it involves the life of the labor movement.

The miners and their families are doing more than their share. The strike must be and can be won. It can be spread to every coal mining district.

There is no better way of spreading the strike than by broadcasting the story of the heroic struggle in Pennsylvania and Ohio to all other districts, by showing that the only way to win the strike and save and build the union is to follow the example set by these proletarian fighters.

Spread the strike.  
Support the Pennsylvania and Ohio miners.

Give money, food and clothes.

Make the fight of the miners the fight of the whole working class.

## THE FLEDGLING



The guns of two extra United States battleships menaced the workers of Port au Prince, Haiti, who demonstrated against Lindbergh. Wall Street protects its own.

By Fred Ellis

## "Class Peace"

By FRED STEPHENS

Arbitration is in the air. The lieutenants of labor, Woll and Green, allied with the American Bar Association are wildly crying: "Peace! Peace!"

I have recently come from Australia, the classical home of Arbitration, and I want to give from my own knowledge a report of how it works. I might mention that I have held an official position on two different occasions in the Seamen's Union in Australia; therefore I feel qualified to speak.

Arbitration was introduced in Australia when the unions were particularly busy improving their conditions and increasing wages; at that particular time the workers were in a favorable position, there being a large demand for labor with only a limited supply; the unions were strong and able to enforce their demands by strike. The employers, for the moment, were at a disadvantage.

How Use Court Power.

So an arbitration court was set up, a judge appointed, arbitration was established. The theory is that the judge will sit and listen to the arguments put up by both the workers and employers; that he will analyze the evidence, and give a fair decision—called, "The Award," which becomes legally binding. That the different judges would reason differently, according to their class bias, and give "Awards" accordingly, did not interest the propagandists of "Arbitration." For the purpose of this analysis, I shall take a few utterances of Judge Higgins. A liberal minded individual; a man who was supposed to be sympathetic to the workers, in fact, in some circles he was designated a "radical," certainly an "ideal" judge for arbitration.

What do we find?

To arrive at a "basic wage," the judge caused "thirteen women whose husbands were wage earners" to give evidence as to the cost of living; every domestic item was exposed in the court, even the women's underwear; they were asked if they made their own garments, and if not, why not; only the cheapest materials were considered, where high rent was mentioned a cheaper home was suggested. It "never" occurred to his Honor that, instead of dragging the workers wives before him and thus degrading them, the domestic expenses of his own household might have provided a basis for arriving at a wage standard.

How it is Done.

A "basic wage" was arrived at for a man his wife and two children; no provision was made for a third, or more.

During the "Waterside workers' dispute, (longshoremen) this same judge said: "The men must remain at work, or I cannot make an award. Peace in industry, is the object of the court."

Only Bosses Profit.

When a judge makes an award it is binding for one, two or three years. This scheme of things worked admirably for the employers during the war years when prices rose sky high, and wages had been fixed by the court; some of the strong unions got redress by strike, while the weaker unions tried to argue, but could not reach the ears of the judge; their award had not expired. At the expiration of awards the strong unions may get some consideration; favorable awards are never made to unions who have no power to dislocate industry, by their mass strength.

I think I have given sufficient evidence to prove that arbitration does not help the workers. I have taken the actions of the most favorable judge; other judges, of course, are even more outspokenly anti-working-class.

I wish to say that our experience proved: That only through the instrument of strike can any advance be made; nor can the workers hold such conditions as they have without the power to strike.

Also, arbitration is an expensive toy for the workers, court costs are high; lawyers fees have to be met, secretaries getting data for evidence have to be paid; in addition the judge can fine the union heavily for small breaches of the award. Arbitration destroys the reliance of the workers on their own powers. Arbitration does not consider the values the workers create, but bases its awards on only the lowest cost of his keep.

What Happens.

To sum up: Arbitration wastes the unions finances for courts, lawyers and fines; rendering the union penniless.

Secondly, it wastes the union officials' time getting data, evidence for court, etc., rendering them useless.

Thirdly, it destroys the initiative of the workers rendering them spiritless.

Fourthly, it destroys the only weapon the worker has, the strike, rendering them defenceless.

Arbitration would leave the worker land and foot, placing him entirely at the mercy of the exploiters.

Such conditions as the workers in Australia have, has been obtained in spite of arbitration.

Woll and Green want to arbitrate! To Hell with arbitration! Workers, organize!

## The Chicago Federation of Labor Fights Labor Party Despite Militants

By ARNE SWABECK.

When the movement toward a national labor party in America gathered real momentum for the first time, in 1919, a chill went down the spines of the leaders of the two dominant capitalist parties and of the reactionary labor leaders who were still following the outworn political custom of "rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies."

This movement held real potentialities. It became a ray of hope to large working masses.

**Change of Front of Federation.**  
The Chicago Federation of Labor did pioneer work in this field. The labor party was practically formed under its tutelage. Yet today the federation, or at least its official leadership, has both in theory and practice completely repudiated the labor party idea.

Why this change? Is there less need today than then for a labor party? This is not the case. The suppression of the workers' rights has if anything increased. The centralization of power in the capitalist government has gone on apace. The failure of the primitive "non-partisan" policy of the American Federation of Labor has been continually demonstrated. The political weakness of the American labor movement was never greater. The answer is that the official leadership of the Chicago Federation of Labor has taken a big swing to the right.

**Trend Toward National Party.**

In October, 1918, the Chicago Federation of Labor began by submitting the question of the formation of a local labor party to a referendum vote of its affiliated local unions, numbering some 300,000 members. Eighty-five per cent of the unions responded favorably. In November of the same year, the Cook County Labor Party was formed, with Morton L. Johnson, a well known militant, as its first secretary.

The following spring, the Cook County Labor Party participated in the mayoralty elections, entering John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, as candidate for mayor. The official count credited him with 55,900 votes. During the same period, the Illinois Labor Party was formed and events moved rapidly. On September 25, the same year, the National Freedom Convention took place in Chicago, with 300 delegates in attendance, and on Nov. 22, the first convention of the National Labor Party convened with 2,200 delegates. These delegates had been sent by trade unions and local labor party groups in response to the call based on the following program:

1. Restoration of civil liberties.
2. The national ownership and democratic management of the means of transportation and communication, mines, finances and all other monopolies and natural resources.
3. The abolition of excessive land ownership and holding land out of use for speculative purposes.

**Labor Struggles in 1919.**

Naturally, this remarkable progress had its basis in the gigantic events of the class struggle, from which it received its impetus. Beginning from a local scale some of these events during the period from the Chicago spring elections in 1919 to November of the same year were as follows:

Eight thousand workers, mostly unorganized, were on strike in the big Crane manufacturing plants. Several thousand workers, mostly unorganized, were on strike in the big Harvester Manufacturing plants. Several thousand workers, mostly unorganized, on strike in the Argo Corn Products Refining Co., several strikers shot by sheriffs and gunmen. Eighteen hundred Chicago firemen

quit in a body, strike not being permitted, but remained after securing a wage increase. All City Hall clerks, on strike, obtaining a wage increase. The dress and shirt makers struck. The Chicago actors struck, and also the carpenters, both groups winning their demands. A strike completely tying up the city street car system. During practically this whole period, the campaign to organize the Chicago stockyards workers went on in full swing, reaching its high point during the last two weeks of June, when 8,000 workers were brought into the union. Shortly thereafter came the bloody race riots, instigated by the packers in their efforts to crush the union organization drive. Police and soldiers were stationed throughout the yards, but were forced to withdraw by the strike of the young union.

Nationally, events of even greater magnitude took place during that same period, as, for instance, the Boston police strike, the strike of 100,000 railroad shopmen, the campaign to organize the steel industry and the big steel strike, the miners' strike on November 1, with the notorious Anderson injunction and the cowardly retreat of John L. Lewis.

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**Labor Party Developments.**  
The political awakening followed in the wake of these events. Labor parties were formed in South Dakota, North Dakota, New York, Indiana and elsewhere. The national Freedom Convention, formerly mentioned, met in Chicago to demand the reestablishment and maintenance of political and civil rights and the release of all political prisoners. Chicago became at that time the birthplace of the American Communist Party.

**The Masses Press Forward.**

The tremendous pressure by the working masses, as shown by these gigantic events, was the real factor in bringing the movement to a head. The leaders rose on the crest of that wave, continually pressed onward. The Chicago Federation and its leadership recognized the signs of the times and did not falter. The Gompers administration was practically impotent in the face of this movement. The forces of capitalist reaction had been compelled temporarily to give way.

In its Labor Day editorial, the New Majority, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, made the following statement:

"...workers everywhere have turned their thoughts toward freedom. 'Union men are awakening to the fact that the struggle for wages, hours and local shop conditions, while essential, is not all there is to labor's cause. They have seen the workers seize freedom in Russia, by taking over control of their government and industry...."

**The Labor Party Convention.**

It was but natural that, under these conditions of militant struggle, the labor party convention which assembled on November 22 in Chicago, with 1,200 delegates from 33 different states, should take a distinct progressive direction. The program adopted condemned autocracy, militarism and imperialism. It demanded the repeal of the espionage law and the establishment of political and industrial equality. It demanded abolition of anti-labor injunctions, reduction of the high cost of living and nationalization of all basic industries, public utilities, natural resources and unused land. It demanded the abolition

of the United States Senate, abolition of child labor, abolition of private detective agencies, establishment of the eight-hour day with a further gradual reduction of working hours and declared for international solidarity of labor.

**The Trend Towards Reaction.**

When the great steel strike was defeated the employers again gathered their forces and launched blow after blow against the labor movement. The Gompers administration felt the time had come to bring real pressure upon those who had "deviated" in a progressive direction. The labor party, its backbone still the Chicago Federation of Labor, lived for some time. It made another effort to rebuild on a national scale, given real support in these efforts by the Workers Party. It called the convention for July 4, 1923. In spite of successful attendance, it became a last effort. Various factors contributed to this, the main reason being the weakening of the leadership of the Chicago Federation of Labor and its cowardly submission to Gompers. The reaction had begun. Shortly thereafter, Fitzpatrick and Stockels signed their names to a complete repudiation of both the labor party and amalgamation. The National Labor Party died.

**The Chicago Federation Today.**

The Chicago Federation of Labor went back to the primitive Gompers policy. Joining those who advocated and practiced class-collaboration, and with the "red" baiters it sullied its great progressive record of the past. At a subsequent Chicago judicial election, when a special committee had been created to study the then particularly dangerous anti-labor menace the federation endorsed a number of candidates from the republican and democratic tickets—none from the socialist ticket. Some of these candidates were elected and some of them

have since issued injunctions against unions.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, over the opposition of a militant minority, endorsed the candidacy of Frank L. Smith, of Illinois slush fund fame, for United States senator. The last Chicago mayoralty elections witnessed the inglorious spectacle of the federation administration machine and supporters divided into two almost equal parts, one pulling for Dever, the democrat, and the other for Thompson, the republican.

**Results of the Non-Partisan Policy.**

The last session of the Illinois state legislature furnished many illuminating examples of the results of supporting members of the capitalist parties who style themselves "friends of labor." When bills having important significance to labor were being discussed, these "friends" failed. This is but one side of the picture. More important still is the general political impotence of the labor movement and the arrogance of the employers who feel their power and scent no opposition.

**New Progressive Forces.**

However, growing out of this increased suppression, within the Chicago Federation of Labor as elsewhere, new progressive forces are developing, demanding more militant methods of struggle, demanding a positive political policy expressed in a mass party of labor.

To help develop these new progressive forces is one of the most important tasks of the Workers (Communist) Party.

**A National Campaign.**

Identified activity in the relief campaign is announced by the Workers' International Relief.

"I'm a cripple, walk with two canes, money scarce, age 70. Don't want anyone to go short on provisions or snug houses to live in, so here is \$1 for the struggling miners."

So wrote a lonely old man living in California to the Workers' International Relief, asking that his name be withheld. It is only one of similar letters that are being received daily by the W. I. R., which is conducting a nationwide campaign to provide food, clothing and shelter for striking miners and their families in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado. Another letter from a worker in Ohio, who wrote that he has been out of work for a year, contained \$5 and expressed regrets that he was unable to give more.

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ers' International Relief. "Though the results thus far have been encouraging," declared Fred G. Bieden-kapp, national secretary of the organization, "greater efforts need to be put forth and greater sacrifices made if the striking miners and their wives and children are to be kept from starving and freezing to death. If a poor crippled man in California can give \$1, there are thousands of people throughout the country that can give \$5 and \$10 and more."

The Workers' International Relief is conducting the campaign on a national scale. Contributions are being received at the New York office, 1 Union Square.

Never before in history has such a golden flood of tribute poured into the coffers of a ruling class as the dividend and interest payments disbursed by American corporations in 1927. Financiers and business observers may chafe at narrowing profit margins but the rich should worry. They can idle in luxury in Florida or New York confident that even brief depressions will not interrupt the swollen incomes which provide their pleasures and the extension of their power.

The 1927 return to absentee owners is equivalent to the combined an-

guaranties of 3,100,000 workers—the average wage paid in the factories during 1927. If split 50-50 between farmers and industrial workers it would have increased their income about 25 per cent.

There is an extraordinary total of \$16,613,378,000 which the workers have contributed in cash to the owners of stocks and bonds in the course of 15 years. Reports of the commissioner of internal revenue show that about 70 per cent of this total went to an upper class representing less than 1 per cent of the country's population.

## Crippled Worker, 70, Sends His Bit for Striking Miners

"I'm a cripple, walk with two canes, money scarce, age 70. Don't want anyone to go short on provisions or snug houses to live in, so here is \$1 for the struggling miners."

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So wrote a lonely old man living in California to the Workers' International Relief, asking that his name be withheld. It is only one of similar letters that are being received daily by the W. I. R., which is conducting a nationwide campaign to provide food, clothing and shelter for striking