

## GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FOR MORE ARMAMENT

### Party Program Urges Bigger Army, No Disarmament

### Mouth Pacifist Talk Will Help Build Up Reichswehr

BERLIN, Germany, Jan. 6.—Complete renunciation of even the pretense of pacifist policy by the German social democrats is disclosed in the paragraphs of the program which will be laid before the party's convention in Magdeburg in March. According to the program, whose main features have been made public, the social democrats will come out boldly in defense of armaments in practice, though still cringing a little "in theory," and in defense of German capitalism.

This complete reversal of their pre-election promises, to fight armament, which began last year with the party's support of the cruiser bill, will be attempted in the face of the anger of the German working class already aroused over the earlier cruiser issue.

The Reichswehr is the particular object of the social democrats' solicitous care and they will do everything in their power to build up this arm of the German forces into a powerful fighting engine.

The social democratic endorsement of armaments is ushered in by a few paragraphs of pacifist sentiments, condemning war, but stating that in view of Germany's position they entirely endorse the need for a greater army.

The armament endorsement urges that the German government make no attempt to evade the restrictions of the treaty of Versailles, but also advises the government not to feel obliged to disarm "without consideration of German military and political practicality."

The Magdeburg program is merely the written admission of the policy of the social democratic party in every Reichstag discussion on armament in the past year. In the Reichstag they have consistently announced their pacifist stand and then voted for the government's war appropriations.

## GILBERT PLOTS WITH KELLOGG

### No Cuts for Germany if U. S. Loses by It

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—S. Parker Gilbert, agent general of reparations, is spending two or three days with Secretary of State Kellogg as his guest. Gilbert recently released for publication a report on his official recommendations, which stated that Germany was well off, and could pay the full Dawes plan requirements.

The German bankers and industrialists deny that such payments can be made, and ask for a total reparations debt not to exceed \$7,000,000,000 or \$8,000,000,000. They say the next payment of \$600,000,000 cannot be made.

Would Cut U. S. Payments  
France, unofficially as yet, asks \$10,000,000,000. England and France propose to reduce their debt to U. S. proportionally to any reduction in the German reparations payments to them.

A committee of experts meets soon to recommend modification of the Dawes Plan, and fix the final amount of reparations. The U. S. refused official representation on it, and will insist on big debt payments from England and France, even if this means trying to hold Germany to the full Dawes plan payments.

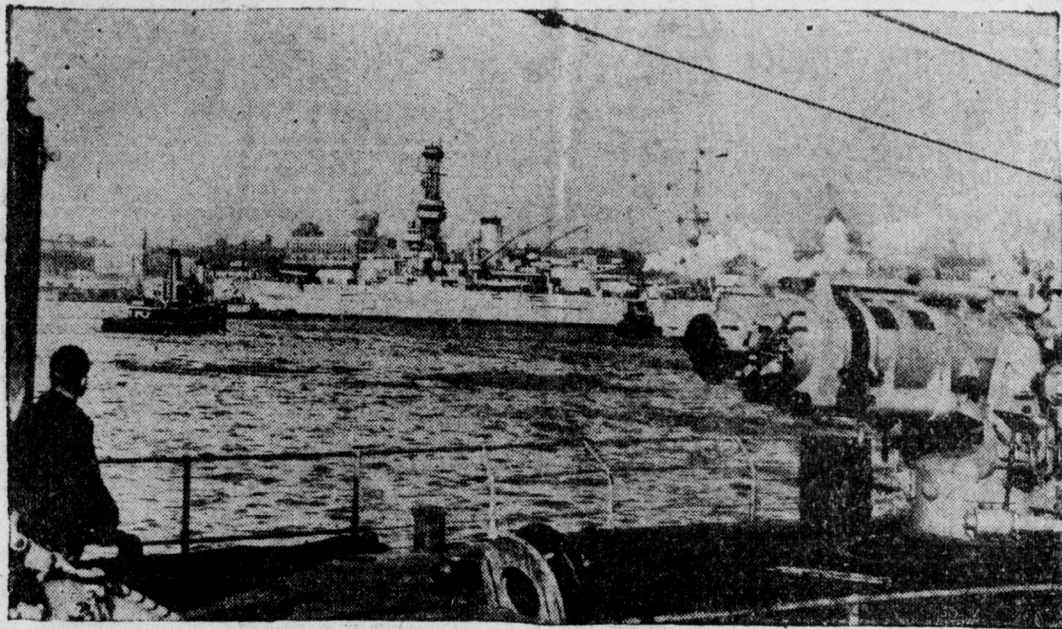
## British Ship Workers to Australia Despite Unemployment There

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A trick way of British capitalism to get rid of some of its unemployed is seen in the \$1,000,000 migration agreement between the British "home" government and the Australian Tory government.

For every \$375 furnished by the British government, Australia must accept an immigrant worker from Britain, regardless of the fact that Australia has an unemployment problem of its own. The Tory government is entirely unconcerned about the 150,000 unemployed there.

The first big project is the construction of the \$6,000,000 Wyangala dam across the Lachlan river, which is designed to irrigate 1,357,000 acres.

## On Their Way to Put the Fear of Wall Street Into Cuba



U. S. battleship Wyoming, one of five of the Atlantic fleet which have gone down to "winter maneuvers" off the coast of Cuba, where the exploited Negro workers on the American Sugar and Hershey Chocolate sugar plantations can listen to the roar of twelve inch guns, and be scared enough not to strike against the twelve hour day.

The U. S. has a treaty with Cuba giving the right to intervene at any time, the workers of Cuba are militant, and have put up some terrific fights, and bitterly contested strikes.

## COMMUNIST FORD UNIT SUPPORTS PARTY C. E. C.

### ASK PIECE WORK BE MADE LEGAL

### Bosses Turn Down Fake Schlesinger Demands

In reply to the fake "trade demands" issued to the employers' association by Benjamin Schlesinger, leader of the company union in the cloak industry, the employers have replied with a demand that he legalize the sweat shop system of piece work. This counter demand was made public by the Industrial Council, the bosses' organization, after a conference with the scab union heads at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

In an effort to stem the tide of sentiment among the workers for the new Needle Trades Industrial Union launched at the convention ended a few days ago, Schlesinger had published a hypocritical "peace plan" and "trade program." In the trade program he asked of the bosses a \$5 wage raise, in order to create the illusion that his company union was working for the interests of the workers. The workers received his proposal with derision.

The bosses, by their action, give evidence that the scab union is so powerless as not even to need the pretense of concessions. They therefore call on the right wing to legalize piece work and to permit them to publicly disperse with the 40-hour week, which is not being practiced in any cloak shop.

An interesting report comes from the "open forum" called by the right wing company union, in Bryant Hall, Thursday afternoon.

Schlesinger and other fakers were to address the meeting. A fairly good attendance had turned out to attend the forum and the union wreckers wanted to display the size of the crowd pictorially in their scab organ, the yellow "Forward."

The size of the turnout had surprised the right wing. After excited putting of heads together they decided to call a photographer. When the photographer came and was about to explode the flashlight powder, nearly every worker in the hall pulled out of their pockets, the Daily Worker and the Communist Jewish Daily Freiheit and covered their faces with it, completely spoiling the picture taken and the tempers of the gang on the stage, who ordered no picture taken. Meanwhile all the workers began to walk out, leaving an empty hall.

Yesterday's Forward contains no picture of the "crowded open-forum" which, the Forward says, "Some Communists tried to disturb."

## Mussolini Needs Babies To Swell Fascist Armies

PARIS, France, Jan. 6.—Italian armies, bigger armies, armies fighting for Mussolini from the Alps to the Sahara, planting the black flag of fascism thru all the provinces of its rebuilt Rome—such is the dream of Mussolini.

Thru the pen of his literary corporal Mario Carli, editor of Impero, the ultra-fascist paper, the views of Mussolini on childbirth have just been made public to the workers and peasants of an overpopulated country.

Bear children, children and more children, is the fascist message to the Italian masses who are often unable

to support those they already have. "Every Italian woman must give to her country at least one son every two years," according to the Impero. "A refusal on this point will be equivalent to pushing men on the road to polygamy, which," the writer is hypocrite enough to state, "is contrary to fascist moral principles." The moral principles which brutalize women revolutionists on the exile hell-holes off the coast and in the jails!

The penalty for not submitting to Mussolini's ideas on childbirth should be "three years imprisonment on one of the penal islands," according to Impero.

## STEEL CO. GETS SECRET FUNDS

### Mellon Makes Shady Tax Deals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The latest session of the House of Representatives was enlivened by discussion of the Mellon tax refunds scandal.

The report of the Appropriations Committee, which considered Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's demand for \$75,000,000 for tax refunds, brot out the fact that also Representative Garner of Texas, Democrat, had paid nothing during the Democratic administration and while the interest was running on the huge \$26,000,000 steel trust tax refund, he was now willing to expose the whole deal.

Garner took the floor and accused Mellon of making secret deals with the largest corporations, and particularly with those of which he is one of the owners, or of which his immediate family are owners.

Garner accused Mellon of allowing huge credits for taxes, without publicity. In this way \$20,000,000 was given the U. S. Steel Corporation, a Morgan-Mellon concern. He brot out that Mellon had allowed over \$2,000,000,000 tax refunds during the last eight years.

Deals With Himself  
He then cited the refund to the Aluminum Company of America of \$621,626.04 and added: "This is not all. The Aluminum Company already had been allowed as a credit \$165,117.18, and in abatement they gave them just a little Christmas present of \$623,420, or a grand total of refunds and credits for taxes paid in one year, 1917, of \$1,267,426.64.

"Mr. Mellon, this grand Secretary that you hear so much about today, this man who will never perish from the thoughts of the American people when we are gone and forgotten, this man sits on that side of the table as Secretary of the Treasury, and if reports are correct that he owns the Aluminum Company, Mr. Mellon, the citizen of Pittsburgh, Pa., sits on this side and determines how much he owes the government.

Mellon Must Gain  
"Do you think the government is going to get the best of it when the Aluminum Company of America starts in to compromise with the Secretary of the Treasury?"

"Here is a man sitting in judgment on large sums of money, millions of dollars involved, trying the case, if current reports are correct, of a concern in which he controls or owns, the majority of the stock.

"The Secretary, as I recall, resigned as a director in sixty-odd corporations when he went into the Treasury Department. They have had applications for refunds. Under the law at the present time, he can sit down and reach an agreement with any of them, that is binding on the American people, accepting ten cents on the dollar for the amount due."

## Babbits Prepare Motor Races; Workers Starve

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—While unemployment in the industrial centers of Dublin, Cork and Limerick is reaching unprecedented figures, and the peasantry, especially along the western seaboard, starves in conditions approaching the faming years of 1847 and 1867, well-fed business men here are seeking to create a fund of \$60,000 to meet the expenses of a series of motor races which they propose to hold in Phoenix Park in July.

WANTED: Stenographer and filing clerk. Must be capable, Party member. Write Box 400, care Daily Worker.

## CALLED FULLER MURDERER; TRIED ON LIBEL CHARGE TO START WARS

### Boston Communist Faces Long Jail Term

### J.L.D. Defends Worker Sacco-Vanzetti Case to Be Reopened

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The Sacco-Vanzetti case, declared dead by the impeccably-mannered hangmen of Massachusetts as they tossed the charred bodies of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti in the outraged faces of the workers of the world, refuses to die. Once more the courts of Massachusetts are being compelled to reopen the case in their determination to punish a militant worker for refusing to accept their edict that "the matter is closed."

Harry J. Canter, who was active in the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation in this city and was candidate for secretary of state on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is facing a long jail-term on a charge of criminal libel if he is convicted. "Fuller, Murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti." This placard, carried by Canter during an election demonstration conducted by the Workers Party on November 3 in front of the state house here, is being used as a pretext to put this worker behind the bars and to stifle all future protests against the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

25 Arrested.  
Twenty-five workers were arrested during the November 3 demonstration and charged with "sauntering and loitering." They were found guilty in the lower court and appealed for a jury trial. In the superior court they were fined the maximum penalty of \$20 each.

On November 5 a charge of criminal libel was brought against Canter alone by the chief of police. The grand jury, after an "investigation," brought in an indictment on this charge. The case came to court December 19, but was postponed until January 21 when it will be heard in Boston superior court before Judge Fosdick.

That the placard carried by Canter is merely serving as a pretext behind which lurks a more sinister attack on the militant workingclass is evident from the fact that no attempts have previously been made to prosecute persons or publications for calling Fuller a murderer. The Daily Worker and all of the Communist and left wing press have repeatedly declared that Fuller and his commission are guilty together with the whole capitalist class of murdering two innocent workers.

It is believed that Fuller himself and other high Massachusetts officials are behind this move.

## WORKERS MUST ATTEND UNITS

### District 2 of Party Issues Call

In view of the final discussion and the elections to the section conventions which are to take place in New York City this week, the Executive Committee of District 2 has issued the following statement:

"To All Members of District 2: "The final discussion and elections to the section conventions in New York City take place this week. It is the task of all members to participate fully in this week's discussion and elections, to express their opinions on the issue before the party, to take place in the party, to make proposals for overcoming the party's shortcomings. To combat the Right danger, which is the main danger before the party, means to prepare the party ideologically and organizationally in order that it may fulfill the tremendous task of fighting the growing war menace and the manifold tasks facing the party in the present and coming struggles.

"The district convention must be the expression of the entire membership. The party will be able to fulfill its tasks only if the entire membership understands these tasks and participates wholeheartedly in the formulating and guiding of its policies.

"Party comrades! Be at your unit meetings to decide the policies of the party. Everybody to the unit meetings for the final discussion and election of delegates. Attend your unit meeting this week without fail.

Fraternally yours,  
District Executive Committee,  
District 2.

## HOOVER PLUNGES INTO CAMPAIGN TO START WARS

### Arrives in Washington and Sets Up "Second White House"

### Pushes Kellogg Pacts Patronage and Cruiser Bills Divide Time

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President-elect Hoover arrived today on his special train, with his extra baggage car loaded with Inca gold and other presents from debtor governments of the United States in Latin America. He will establish headquarters in the Hotel Mayflower, and make it a "Second White House."

He was met at the depot by Senator Shortridge of California, and began immediately his patronage and "pork-barrel" negotiations. He will be visited today or tomorrow by Mellon and Gilbert, in regard to German reparations, and will see various administration senators soon, to supervise the rushing through of the Kellogg pacts as part of the war against Britain for which his administration will plunge into preparedness, and to direct the cruiser bill around some of the senate's interminable red tape.

It was learned on his arrival that all of the wireless messages from the Utah were, as was surmised, actually censored by Hoover. It was also learned that Hoover is contemplating, but regards of secondary importance to the senate campaign and the negotiating over cabinet posts, a second tour, to take in the West Indies, and to start in February.

Explaining in detail the treachery of the bureaucrats of the former Hebrew Butcher Workers' Union and the United Hebrew Trades, who called a peace conference with the Progressive Butcher and Poultry Workers' Union and then failed to appear to confer, the latter organization issues the following statement:

"The union-breaking tactics of the "socialist" union bureaucrats of the United Hebrew Trades and the officialdom of the former Hebrew Butcher Workers' Union, their policy of wholesale expulsions and intimidations compelled the progressive elements to form a union to defend the interests of the workers and prevent the bosses with the aid of the right wing scab officials from reducing conditions and standards.

"The right wing outfit, having been dealt a mortal blow, began to make fake peace overtures to our organization with the intent of demoralizing and confusing our rank and file.

A Real Program.  
"The Progressive Butcher and Poultry Workers' Union having in mind the interests of the rank and file accepted their proposals for "peace" negotiations, and offered the following constructive program as a basis for unity:

(1) Organization campaign to begin immediately in charge of an organization committee in each section (5 in each section); (2) Working cards to be given out by the Grievance Committee elected by the membership; (3) Organization fund to be raised thru a tax of 10 percent to be controlled by the organization committee elected by the membership; (4) Reduction in in-

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## British Official Moans Lack of Russian Trade

LONDON, Jan. 6.—R. J. G. Boothby, private secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Peterhead, stated that the "first move for resumption of trade treaties between England and Russia" must come from the U. S. S. R., there was strong sentiment in England for such resumption. He did not comment on the fact that the U. S. S. R. has always been willing to resume relations, and that it was England that broke them off.

## JOBLESS WOULD BE HANGMAN.

PRAGUE, Jan. 6.—More than 225 unemployed persons have applied for the job of official hangman in Czechoslovakia. The last hangman has just retired after 30 years on the job, during which he hanged over 500 persons. This barbarity will continue in Czechoslovakia so long as capitalism continues there.

## "Daily" to Print Documents of Trotskyist Conspiracy

The Daily Worker will tomorrow and on successive days publish a number of documents revealing the conspiracy on a national and international scale by the followers of Trotsky against the Communist International and its various sections. Photographic reproductions of some important documents will be printed.

One of the documents that will appear in the Daily Worker is a letter from Uroahns, the renegade worker in Germany is famous. Others are: a letter from a leader of the Trotskyist renegades in France to the Cannon group of renegades in America, a letter from Frederick N. Sard, an appointee of the Austrian government, recently received at the white house by Coolidge, written to Max Eastman and showing his relations with the Cannon group of "Communists," together with several letters from Eastman addressed to Cannon or otherwise establishing the relations between them in the conspiracy against the Workers (Communist) Party and the Communist International.

## Sick Workers Greet 'Daily'

A group of Communists in a convalescent sanatorium in Durate, Calif., have sent five dollars as their greeting to the Daily Worker on its fifth anniversary. The letter which accompanied the money follows: "Dear Comrades: "We, the Communist group and sympathizers who are at present confined as patients at the Jewish Consumptive Relief Association Sanatorium, Durate, Calif., have sent five dollars to the Daily Worker as greetings on its fifth anniversary.

"We feel that it is our duty to continue our activities despite the fact that we are sick.

"Many of the patients have been sick for years and unable to work, but they gladly give their last few nickles and dimes to the only English Communist paper in America.

"We send our revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker. Long Live the Daily Worker! Long Live Communism!

"I. KREITZBERG."

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## VAST AUDIENCE HAILS BIRTHDAY OF DAILY WORKER

### Lovestone, Foster and Minor Greet Fighting Newspaper

### Duncan Troupe Liked To Give Three More Performances

Shouting, stamping and applauding in a frenzy of enthusiasm, 4,000 workers, filling every nook and corner of Manhattan Opera House, 34th St. west of Eighth Ave., Saturday night joined in celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Daily Worker, central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The celebration proved to be an eloquent expression of solidarity on the part of the class-conscious workers of New York with the paper that for five years has been in the forefront of all their struggles. Hundreds of workers were turned away because the hall could hold no more.

Speakers Hail "Daily."

Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, in introducing the two speakers of the evening, Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and William Z. Foster, member of the secretariat of the Party, pointed out the part the Daily Worker had played as the spokesman and organizer of the militant working class and predicted that it would steadily grow in power and influence until the day when it would become the organ of the proletarian dictatorship in this country.

Lovestone was given an ovation when he arose to speak. "The Daily Worker is the leader of the working class in all its struggles," he said. "It exposes mercilessly the machinations of the American imperialists and their trusted agents, the labor fakers and the yellow socialist party.

Offensive Against Workers.  
"The capitalists are eyeing us, launching an offensive against the workers. Wage-cuts, speed-up and every other form of exploitation are being used to crush the workers. The only way in which we can wage an effective fight against the attacks of the bosses and the preparations for a new imperialist war is by building the Daily Worker into a mass newspaper. And when the imperialist war which is not far off comes, the Daily Worker will lead the American workers in converting that war into a civil war for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Soviet Republic in the United States."

Foster, who was also given an ovation, said: "There were many times during the past five years when the members of the staff of the Daily Worker didn't know whether the paper would be able to appear the next day. Yet thru these five years the Daily Worker has taken its place as the voice and champion of the workers, fighting their battles and exposing the traitorous corrupt bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor."

"In the coal strike, in the textile strike the Daily Worker has played a leading role. And in the building of new unions in the coal, textile and needle industries it is the Daily Worker that is spurring them on and aiding their fight.

Open With International.  
The evening opened with the singing of the International by the entire audience. Then followed the first part of the program of the Isadora Duncan dancers, consisting of numbers from Schubert and Schumann. The vast audience was held spell-bound by the amazing performance of these young pupils of the Isadora Duncan School in Moscow under the direction of Irma Duncan, adopted daughter of the famous Isadora.

But it was not until the series of "Impressions of Revolutionary Russia" were performed that the audience broke loose. Cheers and deafening applause greeted the various numbers that breathed the spirit of revolutionary Russia, and the troupe was compelled to come out again and again to acknowledge the demonstrations of the delighted workers.

A collection was made for the Daily Worker by Robert Minor and the audience responded generously. To Give 3 More Performances.

Following the performance a banquet was given in honor of the Duncan dancers at Cafe Boulevard, 41st St. and Broadway. There it was announced that the Daily Worker has arranged to have them give three additional performances. Next Saturday afternoon a special youth performance at popular prices will be given. Sunday afternoon there will be another popular-priced performance and on Sunday evening the dancers will appear for the last time before departing for a tour thruout the country.

# Arrested for Denouncing Balbo, Fascist Emissary, 11 Workers Will Face Court Today

## LABOR DEFENSE HITS BRUTALITY OF POLICE DEPT.

### Will Rally Workers of New York

The 11 workers who were arrested Friday night at a demonstration against Italo Balbo, fascist emissary, in front of the Italian consulate, 22nd St., near Fourth Ave., are scheduled to receive a hearing this morning in the Fourth District Court, 153 E. 57th St. They will be defended by Jacques Buitenkant, representing the New York District of the International Labor Defense.

The 11 workers were arrested when police broke up the demonstration, which was the second of the evening and the third held that day, clubbing many workers. They were taken to the 22nd St. police station and then to Night Court, 314 W. 54th St., where Magistrate McInerney charged them with disorderly conduct. The demonstrators were released on \$25 bail each, furnished by the I. L. D.

In a statement issued last night, the New York District of the International Labor Defense strongly denounced the activities of the police during the demonstrations against Balbo and demands the release of the 11 workers and the cessation of police persecution of militant labor.

## Moscow Amtorg Head Arrives in U. S. for Soviet Arts Exhibition

Joseph A. Poliakov, head of the Moscow branch of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, has arrived in this country on his second visit within a year, and will attend the Russian Art and Handicrafts Exhibition which will open February 1 at the Grand Central Palace.

Among the exhibits received for the exhibition within the last few days are 100 cases of hand-painted porcelain, including examples of the work of the famous artist Chekhov, 25 boxes of semi-precious jewels, and 500 rugs from Bokhara and Daghestan in Central Asia, the Ukraine and Trans-Caucasia.

## London Gas Blast Wrecks Homes



A scene in a street of Bloomsbury, England, after defective gas mains had exploded, and ripped up the city for half a mile. Forty-seven were injured.

## Exposition of Peasant Soviet Sympathizer Craft, Art, Coming to Grand Central Palace

A million dollar exposition of Russian peasant handicrafts and fine arts is in preparation at the Grand Central Palace, and will open February 1, according to Mathew Gordon, director. It will continue until March 1.

The exposition will include 700 important modern paintings and sculptured pieces and valuable antiques dating from the sixteenth century.

The twelfth floor of the Grand Central Palace has been transformed into a miniature of the great Russian fairs. The fine arts exhibits were selected in Russia by a committee of the Academy of Arts. The American showing is sponsored by the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

The peasant handicrafts division will contain linens, toys, ivory carving, lacquer work, embroideries, leather inlay, oriental rugs, and other local products.

## American Interests to Buy Mexico Power Co.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The American and Foreign Power Company, Inc., has just announced its plan to purchase the common stock of the Northern Mexico Power and Development Company. The Mexican company holds concessions from the Mexican government for utilizing the water power

## Soviet Sympathizer Shows British Loss of Trade with U.S.S.R.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Arguing for resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, a Mr. Coates has come forward with a pamphlet, filled with facts and figures, showing how the breaking off of relations by England has hurt British trade.

Up to 1927, when the break was made, Coates shows how the British share of Russian trade was increasing, then how it is now dwindling to insignificance.

Coates also reminds the conservatives of the false prophets among them; how they continually said after year that the Soviets were "on the point of collapse," but the Soviets not only did not collapse, but got stronger. He shows that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in 1922 said that Russia could not balance its budget, but it did so. Also that Urquhart said that Russia could not export oil. But it is exporting oil.

## ABOLISH N. Y. CENSUS.

The stink arising from Mrs. Knapp's graft taking in the 1925 state census has resulted in an agreement between the republicans and democrats to abolish it. It has been used merely as a means of gerrymandering (reapportioning) voting districts so as to manipulate elections.

## 'HEBREW TRADES' AVOID MEETING; PROVE TRICKERY

### Make Fake Peace Offer Then Run from It

Continued from Page One  
tiation fees to \$25. (5) Section delegates to supervise working hours.

"(6) No raise in dues. (7) Two weeks' notice in writing with proper reasons to be approved by the Executive Board on discharge of workers. (8) Freedom of opinion in the union and the rights of criticism. (9) Objection Committee of 10 members—5 from each side. (10) Campaign for the elimination of Sunday work. (11) Stand by Shifrin. (12) No discriminations. (13) Election by secret ballot. (14) Leave United Hebrew Trades. (15) Out of the 'Forward' building. (16) New elections. (17) Framing of a constitution. (18) Tax of 50 per cent to be removed—10 per cent assessment to be made if necessary.

"Two conferences were held where it was agreed that both sides call membership meetings for Friday, December 28th, to present the proposals to the respective members, after which to meet on Sunday, December 30, for final negotiations.

### No Right Wing Meeting.

"We called our meeting where the membership enthusiastically and unanimously accepted our proposals for the unification of the forces of the workers and instructed the Executive Board to carry the proposals into life.

### Seen As Trick.

"The right wing outfit did not call their membership meeting to pass upon the peace proposals. They also failed to appear, as agreed upon, on December 30th, to discuss the peace proposals and thus exposed completely their treachery.

This is ample proof of the dishonesty of the 'peace' proposals of the U. H. T. union breaking outfit and further bears out our claim that this was calculated not to unify the workers' forces, but as a maneuver to demoralize and confuse the honest rank and file workers.

## LENIN MEETING TO EXPOSE ARMY AND WAR DANGER

### Pershing Tells About Soldiers' Waking

"The blatant greed of American capitalists and the reckless determination of Wall Street to capture and keep for itself Latin American and other markets at any cost make it imperative that the growing war danger be emphasized unsparingly at the coming Lenin Memorial Meeting."

So stated George Pershing, cousin of General Pershing, yesterday in an interview on an "actual war situation." The memorial meeting is to be held Saturday evening, Jan. 12, in Madison Square Garden. The revolutionary kinsman of the arch enemy of the working class was emphatic in his analysis of the war danger situation.

### Straight To War

"The United States, by its unwarranted, brutal and thievish intervention in Nicaragua, by the promulgation of the fake Kellogg 'peace pact' and its open antagonism toward Soviet Russia is moving steadily and inevitably to a new war, a fresh butchering of the world's workers. But," declared George Pershing, "the workers of the world must not be caught unaware this time. They must be prepared to fight for themselves and against Wall Street.

"The Lenin memorial meeting offers an opportunity to appraise the workers of the facts. There can be no more fitting occasion to expose the war preparations of the government than at the rally to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the death of Lenin, the great leader of the first workers' and peasants' republic."

Pershing, who had a generous taste of United States military service, asserted that the soldiers are waking up.

"The men in the army are beginning to hold their noses, anytime the word democracy is mentioned. They know their sorry lot and they witness the wanton extravagance of the officers. Democracy? Piffle! The soldiers are opening their eyes.

"Take the Hawaiian Islands, for instance, where I was stationed. Of the twelve to fifteen thousand soldiers stationed there, about eighty per cent of these American young men are diseased. Most of them are constantly under treatment. The facts are not revealed. It is not nice to talk. The capitalist editors are too tender-hearted to tell their readers the truth. These men, hundreds of them are victims of venereal diseases. These ailments are contagious. But what of that? Wall Street must have its defenders, its protectors. So more and more men are sent to endanger their health.

"For a soldier to talk of these things means to face a military court and serve behind bars. I know for I have been there. Yes, behind the bars.

Pershing told of letters he is receiving from time to time from American soldiers now fighting the natives in Nicaragua.

"Everywhere the soldiers go, the natives are these servants of Wall Street with extreme hatred. The Americans are disgusted. They would like to get back home. They are beginning to realize it is none of their business to be there.

"As for the revolutionary leader, Sandino, well, he is the hero of Nicaragua's masses. He has captured guns, telephone equipment and ammunition from the marines. The only thing he didn't get from the Americans is medical supplies and that is because there isn't any to get."

Preparations are going forward rapidly for the Lenin meeting. The speakers will include Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and William Z. Foster. An entertainment program will feature numbers by the Freiheit Gesangverein, by Jascha Fischerman, Soviet pianist, and a Soviet sports spectacle by the Labor Sports Union.

## Discuss Best War Use for Wounded Soldiers

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Under British auspices and with representatives of Britain's allies holding complete control, the fifth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy will be held here next May. The best methods of making a disabled soldier able to return to front line trenches, if even for a little while, are to be considered.

In view of the threat of a war with the United States, this congress is considered significant.

## Temporarily Withdraw 1,000 Marines in China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The War department is recalling General Butler and 1,000 marines from Peking. It leaves 1,000 marines still at Shanghai. The withdrawal was made necessary by diplomatic deals with the Chiang Kai-Shek government, and is intended to give it a little more prestige. The troops will be withdrawn easy reach, however, if further invasion of China is decided upon.

## Profits for Power Trust Realtors



A view of the canyon of the Colorado River where work will soon be started on the Boulder Dam. A compromise between two groups of profiteers allowed the recent passing of the Boulder Dam Bill by congress. The chasm will be filled with a concrete dam to a height of 550 feet. The work will cost \$176,000,000—a tremendous opportunity for graft and corruption.

## FAVOR JOBLESS MARCH

### Tom Mann for 6-Hour Day in Mines

LONDON (By Mail).—The Sunday Worker, voice of militant workers' Minority Movement, received a contribution of \$5 from Tom Mann, the veteran revolutionary worker, to help pay the expenses of the national unemployed march on London.

"In helping the miners on the march to London help them to demand the six-hour day, and that will prove of far greater value than any other proposal yet made," he writes. "Surely we are not to hesitate to demand the six-hour day because the mineowners are opposed to it!

"Is it not simple truth that the rationalizing that has already taken place, particularly with the mechanical coal cutters and the conveyors, is a chief cause of unemployment? The application of the six-hour day would absorb more than 200,000 men."

## Australian Capitalists Begin Collaboration; Workers Paper Oppose

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 1 (By Mail).—The Australian capitalists are taking a page from the British with a "conference for industrial peace." They have an agenda containing the "mutual interest" of labor and capital, means of "cheapening production," "joint industrial councils" and a sly little thing called "freedom from party politics."

The bosses want labor to "give up politics," but have no intention of doing so themselves. They talk about "community welfare," but the 150,000 unemployed, the thousands of dock workers who have been thrown out in the anti-union drive, and the starving miners have yet to hear anything of concern by the bosses of their welfare.

The organ of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, published in Australia, puts up the following policies for workers' representatives who attend the conference:

No surrender of the right to strike; no worsening of wages, hours or conditions; no help from the unions to rationalize, save or perpetuate capitalism; higher wages, shorter hours, unemployment insurance at the employers' expense; pensions at the same; equal pay for equal work; the repeal of anti-labor laws; abolition of the arbitration courts.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 1 (By Mail).—Although the federal elections were won by the Tory Bruce government, the greatest gains for the Labor Party, whose leaders have done everything possible to "oust the reds" from that party and to be more "respectable" than the capitalists themselves, have been precisely in the strongest "red" state of the commonwealth—New South Wales.

New South Wales labor led in the formation of and loyal support of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. For this and its Trades Council's militant strike policy, the Labor Party leaders have had only abuse and vilification.

## Australia Labor Party Fakers Betray Toilers; Militants Make Gains

These buttons carry a good picture of Lenin and the slogans:

# Lenin Memorial Button

Sold through all Workers (Communist Party District Organizations

These buttons carry a good picture of Lenin and the slogans:

### "FIGHT IMPERIALIST WAR"

### "DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION"

### All Party Units! Order Your Buttons NOW!

### WORKERS (Communist) PARTY

National Office: 43 East 125th Street, New York City

## PORTUGUESE PUT OUT PARTY PAPER ASK DONATIONS

### Big Field for Organ to Teach Communism

The Portuguese members of the Workers (Communist) Party, most of whom have entered the Communist ranks as a result of the heroic strike in New Bedford, are taking immediate concrete steps to consolidate and strengthen the Communist position among the Portuguese workers in the United States. A Portuguese paper is now being established.

The Central Committee considers this a most worthwhile effort and feels that the entire Party should respond to the occasion by rendering substantial assistance to the Portuguese comrades. The Central Committee is making a liberal donation towards helping the appearance of the first Communist paper in the Portuguese language in the United States.

Below is the letter sent to the C. E. C. by some of the Portuguese comrades in appealing for assistance.

"Dear Comrade Lovestone: For the last three months the Portuguese fraction in New Bedford has been struggling to gather funds for the establishment of a newspaper in the Portuguese language. This newspaper will propagate and spread Communism in thousands of Portuguese workers' homes.

Church and Boss Unite  
"The Portuguese workers characteristically militant, as was proven by the New Bedford strike. Many of them are inclined toward anarchism. They are the most exploited workers in this region. The church and the bosses are united in their efforts to keep them in darkness.

We appeal to you to lend the full Party support towards this undertaking. We need at least \$300 to start with and we hope that you will help as much as possible. We also ask you to print our letter in the Party press and ask the Party members to help us establish a weekly Communist newspaper in Portuguese."

We demand the immediate recognition of Soviet Union by the United States government!

# PROTECTION OF HEALTH IN THE U. S. S. R.

THE general disorganization caused by the World War and the civil strife and still further increased by the blockade, did not remain without its effect upon the general condition of the health of the population of the Soviet Union. The years of civil war were marked by numerous epidemics, and by a greatly increased death rate of the population in general and of the children in particular.

Protection of health, one of the government activities which is of utmost importance to the population, has made great forward strides during recent years. It is now based upon the principle of co-operation on the part of the broad masses. The People's Commissariat for Health exercises general supervision and control over the activities of all health protection agencies. The immediate management and conduct of the medical and sanitary work in the various localities are entrusted to the local health protection organs—the regional, provincial and district boards of health, and to the railway and water transport health bureaus. The population receives the opportunity of exercising its own initiative in the public health commissions attached to the Soviets, in the health protection groups organized at the various enterprises, and in the rural public health commissions.

### Decrease Death Rate.

Reports submitted by the People's Commissariat for Health of the various constituent republics give a picture of a continuous and steady improvement of the sanitary conditions of the U. S. S. R., showing that the number of persons attacked by epidemics is diminishing. Considerable progress was achieved in this respect as compared with the pre-war period. Thus, while in 1918 the death rate in Moscow was 231 out of every 10,000, this rate was reduced to 154 in 1924, and to 134 in 1926. A particular decrease was noted in the mortality of children and women, which is to be credited entirely to the measures adopted for the protection of mothers and infants. Mortality caused by epidemics has likewise decreased in the course of the last few years. A noteworthy fact in this respect is the almost complete disappearance of cholera, that perpetual scourge of pre-revolutionary Russia.

### Free Medical Aid.

The application of the principle of prophylaxis to the field of health protection has called forth the organization of a number of new institutions, of new forms and methods of activity, viz., the struggle against the so-called social diseases

(tuberculosis and syphilis), protection of mothers and infants, protection of children's health, health education, etc. These principles and forms of prophylactic activity have likewise penetrated into medical establishments which formerly restricted their tasks and the sphere of their activities to the rendering of medical help. All urban and rural medical institutions are being drawn into the general hygienic activities and health propaganda. Free medical aid to the working people and health service to the great masses of the population form the underlying principle of the public health system of the Soviet Union.

The entire field of public health protection is at present being served by an organization composed of over 1,500 physicians—not including the physicians of the transport health service and of the administrative sanitary personnel. This organization is engaged in supervising the health system in the cities and villages, in the inspection of the water supply, the dwellings and the industries; in the working out of new types of hospital buildings; in developing the system of sanitary bacteriological institutes and laboratories, etc.

The data concerning the health system of the territory of the U. S. S. R. for 1913 as compared with those for 1927 show great changes in the number and nature of the health establishments, changes characterized by the nearest possible approach of medical aid to the needs of the population.

### Medical Establishments.

At first sight one is struck by the fact that the number of hospitals has been reduced. Thus, in 1913, there were 3,663 hospitals in the European part of the R. S. F. S. R. (Soviet Russia proper), while in 1927 their number was only 2,332. However, a closer investigation brings out the fact that the great number of hospitals of pre-war Russia were chiefly made up of small private establishments of private physicians, often equipped with only a few permanent beds, while in 1927 the hospitals were mostly large state institutions. This is shown by the number of beds in above mentioned hospitals: 206,774 beds in 1927, as against 108,570 in 1913.

The medical establishments may be divided into two groups—those which existed prior to the revolution, and entirely new ones which were founded since the establishment of the Soviet regime.

The medical establishments of the type which was in existence before the Revolution have greatly increased in number. Thus, for instance, in 1913 only sixteen cities were supplying medical aid at home to workers and office employees, while at present such medical aid is being rendered in 435 cities and urban settlements. While formerly

there were only four first aid stations, there are at present fifty of them. Considerable results were achieved in the development of the medical system in the rural localities. In 1913 the number of medical stations in the rural localities was 2,817—in 1927 their number reached 4,251 and it has been increasing rapidly since that time.

The second group, which includes the new establishments, is divided into two basic classes—establishments for the protection of mothers and infants, and those organized for combating social diseases (tuberculosis and venereal diseases).

### Protection of Mothers and Infants.

Prior to the Revolution there was no such thing as protection of mothers and infants in Russia, except for a few isolated establishments in Moscow and Petrograd. In the Soviet Union the hygienic care for the health of the mother and infant occupies a prominent place in the activities of the public health institutions. The care for the mother and child begins several months prior to the birth of the infant; pregnant women are being given easier conditions of work in the establishments in which they are employed and they are entitled to a vacation for a period of two months prior to and two months after child birth. The number of confinement berths which in 1913 was 5,280, increased to 12,910 in 1927. Moreover, there were in 1927, on the territory of the U. S. S. R., 287 permanent day nurseries, 8,058 summer day-nurseries in the rural localities, 475 special homes for mothers and infants, 876 medical consultation stations for mothers and children, 526 legal day nurseries for mothers, etc. In addition, there have been founded a number of prophylactic dispensaries, day sanitariums and forest schools for children of pre-school age.

In comparing the data about the medical system of the various autonomous areas and republics, one cannot help noticing the fact that medical help has penetrated into remote territories, such as the Yakut Soviet Republic, the Kirghiz Soviet Republic and other regions which prior to the war were receiving no medical assistance on a negligible scale.

The campaign against the social diseases is being conducted with the help of dispensaries attending to patients suffering with tuberculosis and venereal diseases. Various prophylactic measures are being carried out by these dispensaries. Every summer the People's Commissariat for Health of the various republics send special detachments to the rural localities combating venereal diseases, tuberculosis and trachoma. The number of these detachments grows from year to year.

### Hygiene Propaganda.

In addition to medical assistance,

the dispensaries are conducting an extensive propaganda for the dissemination of hygienic knowledge. Simultaneously the dispensaries are conducting a regular inspection of those groups of the population which represent the greatest danger with regard to the possible spread of venereal diseases.

A particularly strenuous fight is being waged by the dispensaries against prostitution. Considering that unemployed women are especially liable to enter upon the road of prostitution, the dispensaries have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to offer to the unemployed women not only medical but also social help. For this purpose special labor "prophylactoria" have been organized for women in connection with the dispensaries for venereal disease. These "prophylactoria" not only restore the health of their women patients, but also reeducate them with a view to guiding them back to useful activities. They teach their patients a trade as well as how to read and to write.

It is necessary to point out that the help given to unemployed women in these "prophylactoria" does not in any respect bear the character of charity. The women pay for their stay in these institutions by doing some kind of work. Special community houses are connected with the "prophylactoria." A commission engaged in rendering labor and living conditions more sanitary is attached to the dispensaries.

A number of medical institutions of the Soviet Union conduct a persistent campaign against alcoholism. In this activity they are being supported by the public. This struggle is likewise being conducted by special dispensaries.

The "Central Narcotic Dispensary" in Moscow is being visited daily by four hundred victims of alcoholism. Various methods of treatment are being applied to them, treatment by hypnosis occupying the foremost place. Over 80 per cent of the patients get cured completely. The dispensaries are engaged in a thorough study of the social roots of alcoholism. This problem is being handled by a special staff of women investigators under whose supervision the former alcoholic addict remains, even after he has finished his treatment in the dispensary.

Every physician of a dispensary which is waging a campaign against one of the social diseases, such as tuberculosis, venereal diseases or alcoholism, is closely connected with some enterprise in which he conducts lectures and talks to the workers on hygienic subjects. Groups for the study of prophylactic medicine affiliated with the dispensaries in question are likewise active in the various enterprises.

To Be Continued

# PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

## Foster-Bittelman Opposition Admits Parts of Its Errors on Cannon-Trotsky Issue

### Statement of Central Executive Committee of Workers (Communist) Party

The Central Executive Committee welcomes this admission by the Foster-Bittelman Opposition of some of the serious errors it made in the Cannon Trotskyist developments in the Party. The Central Executive Committee hopes that this admission will serve as a step towards the unification of the Party. Nevertheless, the Party cannot close its eyes to the shortcomings of this admission of errors on the part of the Opposition.

The Opposition explains its selecting Cannon as a member and spokesman of its steering committee at the New York membership meeting of October 2nd, by their "failure to draw all the political implications from Cannon's remarks." This explanation is inadequate. Every Party member could have easily drawn all political implications from Cannon's demand on October 3rd that the Opposition must fight the Communist International. The Party has a right to know why the leaders of the Opposition found it necessary to take three months time for drawing such basic political implications—namely, that no one demanding a fight against the Communist International can be permitted to be a spokesman of Communists.

The claim made by the Opposition that it needed from October 3rd to the 16th for gathering more material before disclosing the Cannon-Trotskyist developments to the Central Executive Committee is worthless. The investigation conducted by the Political Committee shows that no evidence whatever was subsequently submitted to the Polcom not already in possession of the Opposition on October 3. Comrade Bittelman's declaration in the Polcom session of October 27 clearly shows this to be the case.

The Opposition also explains its delay in bringing the Cannon-Trotsky development before the Political Committee because of "the existing

unhealthy factional situation." It is correct to state that the Opposition's attitude was largely factional in this matter. This very delay by the Opposition was a further factor in sharpening the factional situation. The Party has a right to demand from the Opposition why it persists so strenuously in contributing so much to this "unhealthy factional situation" by a closed national caucus which admits to and expels members from its ranks, which operates on a program of struggle against the Central Executive Committee as the Right wing despite the unmistakable decision of the Communist International declaring this accusation unfounded. This dangerously wrong policy of the Opposition continues despite the fact that the Comintern has declared

- a) The immediate task of the Party is the speedy liquidation of the factional situation;
- b) There is no serious difference in principle as a basis for a factional fight in the American Party;
- c) The charge against the Central Executive Committee of being a Right wing Central Committee is unfounded;
- d) The absolute subordination of the Minority to the Majority is an indispensable prerequisite for unity.

The Party calls upon the Opposition not only to recognize that these errors which it has made are due to the "unhealthy factional situation" but also to tell the membership what it proposes to do to end this unbearable situation. When will the Opposition begin to liquidate its caucus? When will the Opposition begin to accept decisions of the Communist International without reservation? When will the Opposition drop its common platform with Cannon, "The Right danger in the American Party," and unite with

the C. E. C. on the common platform of the Communist International?

The protest of the Opposition against the campaign of the majority that the Minority are objectively helping the Cannon Opposition is without foundation. The Opposition itself now admits some of the very errors which the Central Executive Committee some months ago called upon them to admit and correct. It is these errors of the Opposition which hindered the speedy mobilization of the Party against the Trotskyist Cannon forces. This baseless accusation against the Central Executive Committee by the Opposition is founded only on the fact that the Central Executive Committee insisted upon pointing out the very errors now partly admitted by the Opposition itself.

The Central Executive Committee never questioned the sincerity of the Opposition's disassociation from Cannon's Trotskyism. But the Central Executive Committee insists that the Opposition must recognize that its tactics put obstacles in the path of the Party's struggle against Trotskyism. By disregarding the Comintern decisions, for instance through dubbing the Central Executive Committee the Right wing, the Opposition enables the Trotskyites to hide within the Party on a platform of struggle against the Party. By persisting in reservations to Comintern decisions, to the analysis of the theses of the Sixth World Congress, the Opposition objectively weakens the struggle of the Central Executive Committee against the Right danger and Trotskyism. By maintaining an iron-bound caucus within the Party, the Opposition sharpens the existing divisions for which there is no serious basis in principle today, and thus further weakens the Party's fight against the Right danger and Trotskyism. Through their persistent campaign of trying to undermine the authority of the Party leadership, the Opposition contributes materially to weak-

en Party discipline and consequently to weaken the assistance of the Party to the menace of the Right danger and Trotskyism. By branding the Central Executive Committee as the Right danger, the opposition interferes with a clear realization of the real character of the Right danger, of the poisonous influence of social reformism and bourgeois ideology on the American working class and the Party.

### STATEMENT BY FOSTER, BITTELMAN AND OTHER COMRADES

We wish to make the following statement in the name of the minority comrades in the Polcom and in the C.E.C. (Foster, Aronberg, Bittelman, Hathaway, Wagenknecht, Costrell, Gomez, etc.):

1. We consider it an error that the minority elected Cannon a member and spokesman of the minority steering committee at the membership meeting in New York on October 3rd. This error resulted, in our opinion, from failure to draw all the political implications from Cannon's remarks and statements at that time.
2. We also consider it an error that the comrades of the minority, in their efforts to expose and bring before the Party the developing Cannon Trotskyist opposition between October 3rd and 16th, did not advise and work with the Polcom. This error resulted, in our opinion, from the existing unhealthy factional situation which in this case influenced the comrades in their actions.
3. In their handling of the Cannon-Trotsky matter between October 3rd and the Polcom meeting of the 16th the comrades were guided solely by the thought to find the most effective means to expose Cannon before the Polcom and the Party. In no sense did they hesitate on the Trotsky-Cannon question or in any way whatever try to shield Cannon.
4. We wish to protest once more against the campaign of the majority that the minority are objectively helping the Cannon opposition. We again state that only the line formulated by the minority can successfully combat both the Right danger and the Cannon-Trotsky opposition.
5. We are preparing a longer statement in this matter for publication in the Party press.

Mechanical admission of errors does not cure the ills of the Party. Admission of errors must be followed up by definite steps to correct these errors. Thus only can we help the Party to complete its inner consolidation and unification. The unification of all Communist forces is a prerequisite for a successful fight against imperialist war and struggle against the Right danger and Trotskyism.

The Central Executive Committee recognizes that this belated admission of some of its errors by the Opposition is due to the overwhelming pressure brought to bear on it by the membership in the recent discussion meetings throughout the country. The Central Executive Committee is confident that the Party membership, in the unit elections being held throughout the country this week and in the coming conventions of the various Party subdivisions, by supporting the Central Executive Committee which follows the line of the Comintern without reservations, will bring to bear upon the Opposition the remaining necessary pressure which will help them correct all of their errors, and to join the Central Executive Committee in a united effort for Bolshevik self-criticism, proletarianization of our Party ranks, and unification of all Communist forces on the basis of unreserved acceptance of the Comintern decisions.

### CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

### Resolution Adopted by Finnish Workers Association Condemns Renegade Sulkanen

At a regular membership meeting of the Finnish Workers Association of New York, held on Dec. 23, attended by over a hundred members, the matter of the Trotskyist activities of the ex-Party member Sulkanen among the Finnish workers was discussed. After a discussion lasting almost three hours, with 28 members participating from the floor, a resolution condemning Sulkanen's actions was adopted. The organization is the New York section of the national organization of the Finnish Workers' Clubs, where Sulkanen attempted to lay the organizational base for his disruptive of the Party's Communist work among the class-conscious Finnish workers.

The following is the resolution which was adopted by a majority of those present:

**Resolution.**  
"Taking into consideration the fact that a group of members of this association have taken such a stand in the past which might lead to the result that the general activity of our organization may be brought to anarchy and general chaos if this group is allowed to continue its disruptive actions, it is high time to present this question before our membership for general consideration. Our members must have an opportunity to decide whether they accept such action as taken by Elis Sulkanen and his group, who was guilty of organizing an open mass-meeting against the best interests of our organization in this hall last Sunday, Dec. 14."

"What was that meeting and whose interests did it serve? Sulkanen and other speakers, organized by him, in their three-hour speeches, slandered, in the most malignant manner, the revolutionary labor movement of America, the Workers (Communist) Party, the Finnish Workers' Federation, and above all, the revolutionary and honorable fighting organization of the proletariat of the world, the Communist International."

"For whom did Sulkanen and his followers speak? For organized workers, you may ask? No! His mass-meeting was open for any one who came in to hear how a man who has been a responsible Party worker for many years—ex-comrade Sulkanen—slandered and attacked

the revolutionary labor movement. Such action is not right and must be sharply condemned.

"Comrades, the members of this organization surely are not going to support Sulkanen's disruptive actions against our organizations and the Communist labor movement, when comrades once hear openly and realize for what interests this group (Sulkanen and Co.) have been secretly planning this outbreak for years."

"Another question. Didn't Sulkanen and his group have a chance to express their opinions freely? They were allowed to publish their presentations (reports) in the Party press; they have most one-sidedly held the speaking platforms in the Workers' Clubs in the Eastern States; all our meetings have been open for them. But all this has not been sufficient democracy for that group."

"After Sulkanen and his group once came to disagreement with the leadership of the Communist Party, and not until the very end were they placed under Party discipline. It is obvious that this group is endeavoring to develop its actions so far as to disrupt our ranks, and perhaps to create a split in this Workers' Association."

"But it is self-evident that those elements in our ranks who are faithful and sympathetic to the Workers (Communist) Party of America, will not silently listen to such slander as Sulkanen expressed a week ago in this labor hall. Therefore, Sulkanen and his group carry all the responsibility for the trouble that may arise inside of this organization."

"Those elements who are loyal to the Communist Party, do not desire to be 'bureaucratically' led and dominated in this organization, as Sulkanen and his group claim. But we understand this question in this way, that Communist Party members must have equal rights, perhaps better rights, to look after the general activity of this organization, to follow a correct line of proletarian class struggle and help to educate the workers, than Sulkanen has by his secret meetings to plan and organize new attacks against the Workers Party and its Finnish Section. Besides that, our very valuable educational instrument 'Eteenpain' (Finnish Daily) has been threatened by the persons belonging to Sulkanen's group."

"Comrades! If we are not going to take strict measures at once against such actions as these, after some time it may become a drastic reality, as threatened by the Sulkanen group that, 'if their demands are not accepted there will be nothing left but ruins.' That kind of 'information' has been spread, as we have learned, not only in this locality, but abroad as well."

"In every other district and locality this opposition has been defeated with crushing blows. Now the opposition has concentrated all its power against our Workers' Association in New York and threatens to wreck it from within. In spite of the fact that the Executive Committee of this club refused the use of

this hall by Sulkanen's group for such a purpose, this decision did not seem to mean anything to Sulkanen.

"Yet, he did not bring his proposal before our membership meeting, although he had a chance to do so. But he maneuvered further and demanded that the Building Society must interfere in this question. One day after the membership meeting, Sulkanen forced his demand thru the board of directors of the Building Society, to secure this hall for his mass meeting. Sulkanen did not want to wait until today's meeting, when our members would have a chance to express their opinion in this matter. There never has been such violent action as taken by Sulkanen since the time when the Noskeites ousted our membership from the building which was built by the proletarian masses for their gathering place."

"Therefore, we must strongly condemn Sulkanen's action and demand that these premises must be given for such slanderous meetings as Sulkanen's meeting was. The board of directors of the Building Society must realize the fact that it is not its duty to interfere in these political matters, which are not within its operations."

"We consider the present situation to be as follows: that we have sufficiently debated and discussed all possible questions by observing the rules and decisions of this association. Therefore, we must mercilessly condemn all destructive attempts and place the interests and unity of our organization and of the whole labor movement above all individual and personal pursuits."

"Therefore be it resolved:

"1. That the Finnish Workers Association of New York strictly condemns such action as that of a group of our members, led by Elis Sulkanen, who organized a violent mass meeting on the premises of this Workers' Club, against a definite decision of the Executive Committee, for the purpose of slandering and attacking the Finnish Workers' Federation, the American and International revolutionary labor movement."

"2. That in the future such things must not be allowed, ever one of our members is called upon to obey the rules and decisions of the organization. We do not allow any one to slander the Workers (Communist) Party of America and the Communist International, whose principles have been accepted until now and will be continued to be followed by our association."

"3. That if any one tries to break any of the rules and decisions, disciplinary measures must be applied to such violators with all severity."

"4. That the agitprop committee be instructed to organize educational meetings, where speeches and lectures can be delivered and by such means to refute all destructive plans made by these disrupters."

### NAVY SAILS TO THREATEN CUBA

Today two of the navy's big ships left Brooklyn Navy Yard for "winter maneuvers" in Southern waters. This is a regular yearly exercise intended to remind Latin Americans of U. S. power.

The Wyoming and the Arkansas left this morning, and the cruisers Cincinnati and Richmond were to leave later today with the new submarine V-5, the biggest and fastest submarine in the navy. The ships will join the rest of the fleet near Cuba, where the maneuvers will be held.

The battleship Texas, flagship of the Atlantic fleet, will sail on January 7, with Admiral H. A. Wiley aboard.

Recently the cruise in tropical waters was called off for the Pacific fleet, on the stated grounds that it was not necessary to send the fleet to South America because of Hoover's trip. Officers said that Hoover's direct threat to the officers of Latin-American governments would "hold them for a while."

### SAY WILSON TOO DESIRED BRIBES

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Facts damaging to the case of thirteen city councilmen accused of soliciting a \$65,000 bribe from the Boston Braves to vote a Sunday baseball bill, continue to develop.

President Fuchs of the Braves, after yesterday implicating Councilman William G. Lynch as the man who offered the bribe proposition to him, today tried to save the situation by testifying before the Boston Finance Commission that he "did not take the offer seriously."

Implicate Wilson.

A telephone voice, which warned him that the Sunday sports order would remain on the table until thirteen City Councilmen were paid \$5,000 each, closely resembled that of Councilman Robert G. Wilson, Jr., according to Vice-President Charles F. Adams, of the Boston Braves.

## PLATFORM OF THE TROTSKY OPPOSITION

(Recently we printed an extract from the platform of the Trotsky Opposition on the conditions of the working class in the Soviet Union, together with the reply of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. That section dealt with wages, workers' budget, productivity, and intensity of labor. Today we continue with sections of the platform of the Trotsky Opposition and replies thereto dealing with the effects of socialist rationalization, hours and protection of labor.

The Trotsky question is not a Russian question, but one that affects the international working class movement. However, it is highly important to know the platform of Trotskyism in Soviet Russia and the reasons why it has been overwhelmingly rejected by the membership and leadership of the C. P. U. S. A., as well as by the Communist Parties throughout the world.

The American aspects of Trotskyism are being taken up in the general Party discussion now under way.—EDITOR

### The Opposition and Rationalization.

"The rationalization of production now being carried out, inevitably worsens the conditions of the working class, in so far as it is not accompanied by an expansion of industry, transport, etc., that can absorb the discharged workers."—(Extract from the Opposition's platform.)

### The Party's Policy on Rationalization.

"The Socialist rationalization of production, the improvement of the technique and organization of production carried out by the proletarian State, differs radically from capitalist rationalization. The capitalists place the whole burden of rationalization upon the shoulders of the working class; with them it leads to the lengthening of the working day, to an increase in unemployment, a lowering of the standard of living of the working class, and to the impoverishment of large masses of the toilers.

"Unlike capitalist rationalization, Socialist rationalization aims at increasing the working class numerically, at raising its material and cultural level, to satisfy the growing requirements of the broad masses of the toilers, to strengthen the link between the proletariat and the peasantry and to lay down a material foundation for the further development of the Socialist elements in our economic life.

"In those enterprises where organizational and technical improvements in production have been brought about, it is necessary to revise piece-rates in accordance with the results obtained by the improvements; but this revision should not reduce the daily earnings of the workers as compared with earnings prior to the introduction of the improvements; on the contrary, they should render possible, with the increased intensity of labor, a further increase in the workers' wages."

(Extract from the resolution passed by the Central Committee of the C. P. U. S. A. on the rationalization of production.)

This resolution quite distinctly points out that the increase in the intensity of labor must be preceded by "organizational and technical improvements of production," and only political speculators could give utterance to the cries of the Opposition concerning the alleged pressure exercised upon the working class.

### The Opposition on the Eight-Hour Day and Overtime

"To cut at the root of every attempt to lengthen the eight-hour day, to prohibit overtime in those cases where it is absolutely necessary. To prohibit the abuse of employing casual labor and the registering of permanent workers as 'seasonal.' To repeal all orders to lengthen the working day in dangerous occupations, infringing previously issued regulations."

### The Facts.

The returns of the Central Statistical Administration show the following:

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Average duration of working day in hours	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.5
Of which overtime amounted to	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.17
Percentage of workers employed on overtime	22.8	18.8	17.8	15.2
Number of hours overtime worked per worker	26.5	22.2	21.5	17.2

It will be observed (1) that the average duration of the working day, including overtime, is less than eight hours, and that the working day is becoming shorter; (2) that there is a steady diminution in the average duration of overtime worked per worker; (3) that the percentage of workers working overtime is steadily declining from year to year; (4) that the average number of hours of overtime worked per worker employed on overtime is steadily decreasing; (5) that the number of hours overtime worked as compared to ordinary time is insignificant. For example, in 1923 it was 3.6 per cent; in 1924 2.4 per cent; in 1925 2.3 per cent; in 1926 2.3 per cent. This reveals a definite achievement in the efforts to combat overtime.

A certain amount of overtime, although an insignificant percentage, is inevitable. Even the Opposition is gracious enough to permit overtime, "when it is absolutely necessary."

The Party, however, is not satisfied with the present situation. This has been repeatedly emphasized in resolutions and decisions made by Party and leading Soviet bodies.

This can be seen in the frequent instructions issued by the People's Commissariat for Labor, by the People's Commissariat for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, and the Central Executive Committee. (See "Investia" of the People's Commissariat for Labor of the U.S.S.R., Nos. 17-18, 1924, and No. 36, 1926; also the Order on the Regime of Economy passed by the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of the U. S. S. R. on 11-6-26). It can be seen also in the last instructions adopted by the Council of People's Commissariat for Labor.

It is true that the law provides for a simplified form of discharging casual workers and for different rates of discharge payments. It is quite natural that a casual worker employed for only a few days, or even for a few weeks, as an auxiliary worker, or as a substitute for a worker on sick leave, cannot obtain the two weeks' discharge pay (or two weeks' notice in lieu of it) as permanent workers do.

Cases of infringement of the law may occur, but the law does limit the possibility of abuse in this matter. The order passed by the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of Jan. 1, 1927, contains a special point (point 22) which declares that the law regarding the condition of casual labor does not apply in cases where a casual worker is discharged and then re-engaged within a period not exceeding one week.

On the 16th of April, 1927, the People's Commissariat for Labor of the U.S.S.R., in conjunction with the Supreme Economic Council, the People's Commissariat for Ways and Communications and the Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R., issued an order (No. 77) defining the limits in which the order of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissaries of the U.S.S.R. of Jan. 1, 1927, concerning "the conditions of employing casual workers" may be applied. This order prohibits the execution of work of long duration by the repeated discharge and re-engagement of the same workers in order to take advantage of the order of the C. E. C. and Council of People's Commissaries of Jan. 1, 1927.

Consequently, the abuse of the system of employing casual labor automatically results in the particular worker ceasing to be regarded as a casual worker, he no longer comes under the casual labor regulation and is employed under the general conditions provided for in the code of labor laws.

### The Opposition on the Protection of Labor.

"The appropriations made by industry for the protection of labor are totally inadequate. According to the returns of the People's Commissariat for Labor of the R.S.F.S.R., the rate of accidents resulting in disablement in the large enterprises is 97.6 per thousand. Every worker out of ten meets with an accident in the course of a year."

(Extract from the Opposition platform.)

**The Facts**

The situation with regard to the protection of labor continues to be extremely unsatisfactory. The number of accidents in the factories has increased, as the following table shows:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28 (est.)
Number of accidents causing disablements per thousand workers	15.6	20.7	29.9	36.37

These figures do not include the sums spent in enterprises manufacturing military supplies and also in enterprises of a local character that are not included in the plans of the Supreme Economic Council, nor do they include minor sums spent on the protection of labor, nor sums spent in new enterprises under construction.

(To be continued)

### 80 Communist Party Units Report Support of C.E.C. Against Right Danger and Trotskyism

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party today issued the following statement on further resolutions received from over 80 Party units and subdivisions endorsing its campaign against the Right danger and Trotskyism:

**Statement.**  
"Because of the pressure of the general Party activities and pre-convention preparations, the Central Committee is compelled to publish only tabulated results of the large number of resolutions which have been adopted through the Party endorsing the campaign against the Right danger and the Trotskyist outbreak in our Party. We are unfortunately unable to publish all of the resolutions or even to make an adequate digest of them. The comrades will welcome the splendid response from the mining and other industrial centers."

"The tabulation below takes in such resolutions of endorsement which have been received since those already published in the Daily some time ago.

"District 5 (Pittsburgh); Polcom; DEC YWL District 8 (Chicago); District 15 (New Haven) DEC; St. Louis Sub-Div; Sub-Dist 4 District 5, Brownsville, Pa.; McKeesport, Pa. Sub-District and New Kensington, Pa. Sub-District.

"Membership meetings in Boston, Gary, Worcester, Omaha, Grand Rapids, Yorkville, Rockford, Ill., Baltimore, Lima Ohio, and Youngstown.

"Estonian Bureau, Polish Bureau, Greek Bureau, Lithuanian Bureau, Chicago Lettish Fraction, and three Yugoslav fractions of North-east Chicago.

"Sections 3, 4 and 6 of New York City; Rochester Executive Committee; Section 1, Chicago, and Section 1, Detroit.

"Shop nucleus Subsection 2A New York; Simons Shop Nucleus Kenosha Wis.; Central Alloy Shop Nucleus District 6; Shop Nucleus 303 Corrgan McKenney Steel Co., Cleveland; Shop Nuclei 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10 Detroit; Newcastle, Pa., Shop Nucleus; Bessemer, Pa., Shop Nucleus; Shop Nucleus 1 E. Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mine Shop Nucleus 2, Vestaburg, Pa.; Western Electric Shop Nucleus 21 and International Harvester 20 of Chicago; Creighton, Pa. Mine Nucleus; White Luggage Shop Nucleus New York; Shop Nucleus 4-3E, New York.

Chicago Units—Street Nuclei 28, 20, 10, 9, 17, 34, Hegewisch, Ill. 2; So. Bend, Ind.

"South Side Nucleus, Milwaukee, Wis.; South Side Nucleus St. Louis, Mo. Ohio Units: E. Liverpool, Warren, Cincinnati, Nucleus 207 Cleveland, and Nuclei 201 and 21, Cleveland.

"New England units: Bridgeport, Conn.; Fall River, Mass.; Ansonia, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; Street Nu-

cleus 1B, Philadelphia; Camden, N. J. unit; N. Y. Mills, Minn. unit; Ironwood, Mich. unit; Mass, Mich. Int'l Br.

"Street Nucleus 28, Los Angeles, Street Nuclei 1 and 4 San Francisco; Palo Alto-Rdwood City, Calif. unit; Syracuse unit; Mt. Vernon unit.

"New York City units: Unit 2C-GF; Street Nucleus 1; Unit 2F, SSSC.

"This record is by no means complete, as a number of such resolutions have been sent direct to the Daily Worker; also many sections of the Party have passed such resolutions but have failed to send copies to the National Office."

### Workers Repudiate Cannon's Trotskyism

Cannon's Trotskyist anti-Party organ, "The Militant," has promised the publication of letters from workers showing their attitude towards Trotskyism. The renegade Cannon has not done this. In fact, he has suppressed some letters from workers showing their sharp hostility to the Trotskyites and their efforts to wreck the Party and the Comintern.

We herewith publish two of these letters from workers in different parts of the country, which were suppressed by the Trotskyites:

"Oakland, California.  
Dec. 4, 1928.  
J. P. Cannon & Co.:

Received your trash "The Militant." All I want to say to you, that you are a traitor to the working class. You dare to use the comrades' mailing list for your betraying work. Don't send me that bunk for it goes in the stove just as soon as it reaches me; where you belong is with the other traitors of the working class, that is with Green and Lewis gang.

Constance Mugianis."

"Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Oct. 31, 1928.  
Dear Comrade Cannon:

Receive your big letter today, read over and write you answer. I am against this your campaign. We fight against capitalism. You raise your question. Why you don't leave after election? You know "Red Caravan"; you can all these pictures. You seen pic-

ture where workers fight between themselves, capitalist win. You do same.

I am against your Russian Opposition too. How many times you Trotsky raise up these questions. Why capitalist class support you Trotsky?

Why Party expelled you? You have time to write letters to comrades. Make enemy between comrades. Where you get my address? How many letters you send to Grand Rapids? I show this letter for all comrades. I can't write English. I write Russian.

(The following paragraph is translated from Russian.)

Why don't you make one Party out of two instead of making two parties out of one? Why do you leave the Party time and again, but afterwards you submit yourself and recognize your errors? We do not believe in those who vacillate back and forth. Why do the capitalist support the actions of your Trotsky? I am in favor of publishing the documents of the Opposition, but why don't you submit to the majority?

I am for printed up Opposition documents. I want know what Opposition want.

Frank Melder."

Cannon and Company did not allow these letters to appear in "The Militant" though they were written to the address of this anti-Party sheet.

**CAPTURE STOWAWAYS.**  
HULL, England, Jan. 6.—Three stowaways were caught in a boat coming from Adelaide, Australia, where they had gone from Australia and Scotland, looking for work in the boasted "new land."

# Police Terror Against Militants Continues in California, Correspondent Writes

## HALLS BARRED; WORKER JAILED FOR PICKETING

### Courts Aiding Open Shop Bosses

SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail).—Vladimir Tzagarav was arrested about three weeks ago while distributing leaflets in front of an overall factory. The comrade was dragged into the factory, and was threatened inside. Other workers who were leaving at that time showed their support by demanding that Tzagarav be let alone. Tzagarav said if they wanted to lock him up it was all right, but if they laid hands on him he would defend himself. He was immediately arrested and charged with disturbing the peace and violating the anti-picketing law. Bail was set at \$20. The next day in court, when we demanded a delay in order to obtain an attorney, the judge raised the bail to \$500.

During the trial, Police Judge O'Brien made a patriotic talk, about not telling the workers of their conditions, and in general showed clearly that the court was for the purpose of protecting the bosses. After a bitter attack against the comrade, the judge sentenced him to 30 days in jail. Attorney Austin Lewis immediately appealed the case.

Watch Distribution. No evidence was shown of disturbance of the peace except by the manager of the factory who was one of those who dragged the comrade into the plant. The next day another group of workers distributed the same leaflet at the same factory. The company had men outside watching the comrades while distribution was made. The workers, as they left the factory informed us that we were being watched, and warned us, saying they were afraid to take the leaflet. However, a short distance away from the plant some workers did take the leaflet and also warned us against the forelady who was watching to see what employees were taking leaflets; the forelady argued with a worker who was distributing and as the committee was through they were followed for several blocks by some of the men who had been sent by the bosses, but nothing happened.

A new leaflet is being made, wherein it is pointed out the bosses and courts always fight any attempt of the workers when they try to better their conditions.

In Chinatown.

Two workers were arrested Friday night, December 21st, for distributing leaflets in Chinatown. This leaflet was written for the anniversary of the Canton uprising, calling on the Chinese in America to support the Chinese workers and peasants in the revolution, to fight against imperialism, and to unite with the workers in America in order to fight against capitalism in the United States. The comrades were arrested and charged with vagrancy and violation of an ordinance for distributing leaflets.

The real reason for the arrests is the fact that the leaflet dealt with the Canton revolution, and we are trying to break down racial discrimination and unite the Chinese with all other workers in this country. Leaflets have been distributed in Chinatown at various demonstrations, but this is the first time the police interfered.

Many of the Chinese in San Francisco are sympathetic with the Communist movement. In the election campaign and on Halloween night, Chinese boys wrote all over the windows in Chinese to "Vote Communist." All leaflets which have been distributed in Chinatown have received favorable response. Several organizations of Chinese have formed an anti-imperialist committee and will cooperate with other groups in the United States in the fight against imperialism in general and American imperialism in particular.

## Captain, Scab-Herder, Kills Worker by Sale of Poison Moonshine

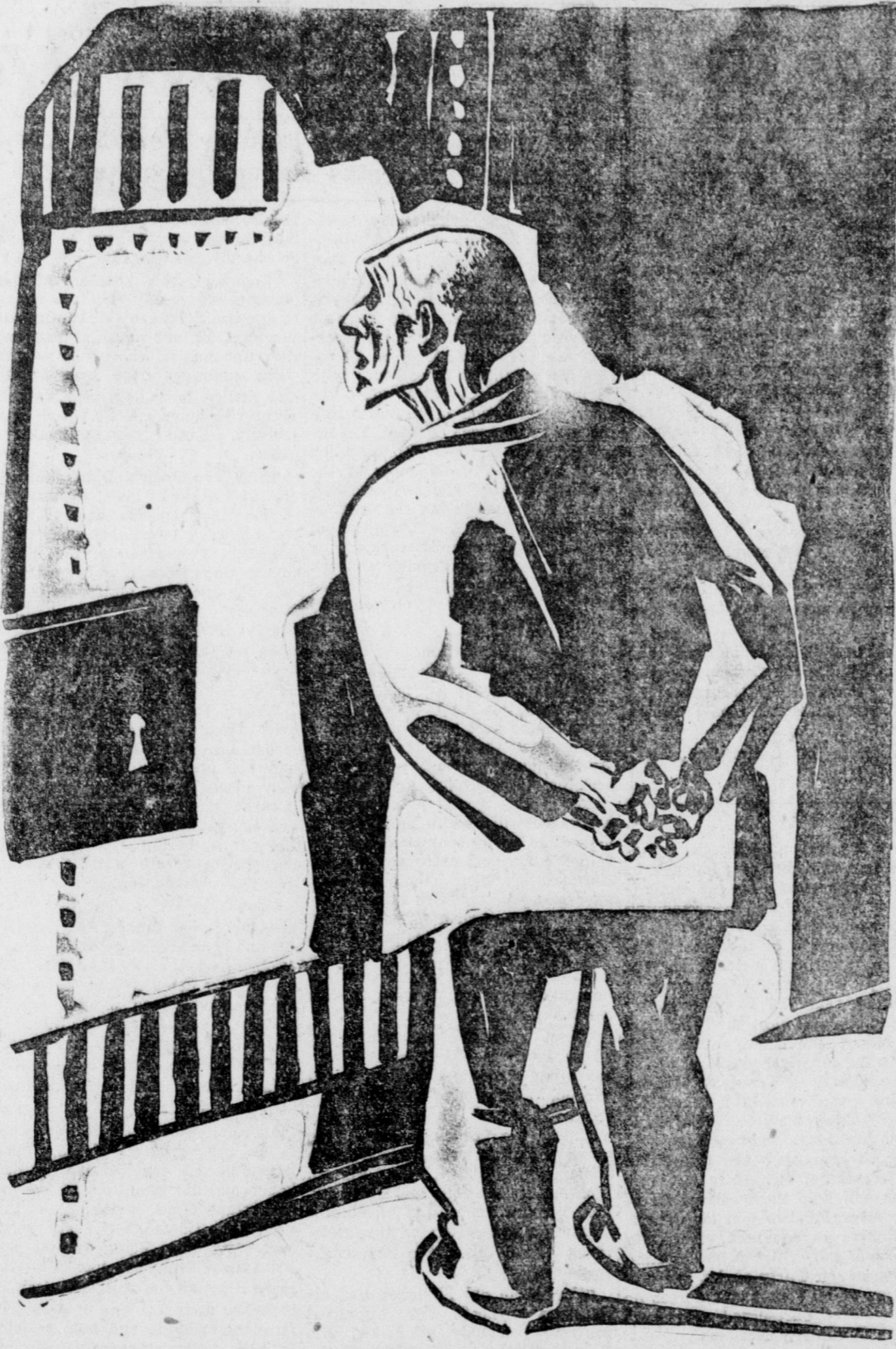
BROWNSVILLE, Pa. (By Mail).—Captain Mills, ex-serviceman, at present the proprietor of a restaurant and booze joint in this town, is charged with responsibility for the death of a worker named Thomas Berry.

According to reports, Berry was poisoned with bad moonshine purchased at the Mills establishment on Christmas eve, with the intention of celebrating the holiday. Instead he died on the holiday.

Captain Mills, an infamous herder of scabs, is reported to have seen action in strikes as chief of coal and iron police forces and is known to hate workers who show progressive tendencies. Many are of the belief, that because of this, Mills will be given a clean bill of health by the authorities, and will be permitted to conduct his moonshine establishment, to which his restaurant is only a side line.

We demand the immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers and equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours and working conditions for Negro and white workers.

## 662 New Bedford Strikers Face Prison!



Six hundred and sixty-two of the most militant participants in the New Bedford textile strike are facing long jail-terms in the largest mass trial in American labor history. They are being defended by the International Labor Defense. Help the I. L. D. save these brave fighters in the class war! Send all funds to the National Office, 80 E. 11th St., Room 402. (Drawing by William Gropp)

## MEXICAN COMMUNISTS FIGHT FOR UNITY

(From "El Machete," Organ of the Communist Party of Mexico)  
Translated by HARRISON GEORGE.

Recent events on the trade union field show clearly that there exist most powerful interests devoted to destroying labor organization.

The people of the new government are making efforts to gain the confidence of the so-called independent unions, in order to use them as a force against the CROM (Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana), whose destruction has long been decreed by them and for which they were only awaiting a propitious moment.

### Take the CROM First.

It is not doubted that, when they have succeeded in destroying the CROM, it will be very easy for them to destroy the labor movement in general. Already the proposed Federal Labor Code discloses the intention of preventing the existence of any national trade union center.

The new governors consider a strong trade union organization a nuisance (which in fact it is) for the development of their plans of "national reconstruction" and, above all, for to carry forward their surrender to American imperialism which, among other conditions, demands "a free hand for American companies against the workers."

### Socialists Assist Gil.

The agents of the new administration have loosened a furious offensive against the CROM, and we see such as Orrico Caparoso, of the famous socialist party, and those of the "Union Socialista Integral," etc., organizing demonstrations in honor of Portes Gil (and to speak in honor of Portes Gil is to speak against the CROM), carrying signs crying "Death to the CROM," seizing upon the pretext of the immorality of its leaders.

All these are unmistakable symptoms that the wave of fascism is rapidly spreading, promoted by the government in order to finish labor organization in this country. Naturally, they begin with the CROM, the strongest organization.

### Disintegration.

Some trade unions and organizations belonging to the CROM appear so blind that they do not see the maneuver, loaning themselves to political movements opposed to their organization, and hence we see that there has begun a disbanding of the CROM ranks; having withdrawn from it the Actors' Union, the Photo Engravers, the employees and workers on daily papers, the Linotypers' Union and many more.

These organizations, some of them veterans of the labor movement, are playing the enemy's game. And we say to all workers, that above all things organization must be guarded; that its destruction must not be permitted. The CROM must be seen as a symbol of the trade union organization of Mexico.

### CROM Leaders to Blame.

We, most certainly, do not identify ourselves with the CROM leaders. They are the ones to blame for the disaster and dangers now threatening the trade union movement. They abused the trust reposed in them and drug the organization in their filth. But by running away from the CROM is no way to triumph over enemies. Leaving its ranks is no way of purifying it.

All the trade unions must demand the immediate dismissal of the Central Committee; but, as this requires long proceedings, all organizations must repudiate the present Central Committee, breaking relations with it pending a convention (which must be held as quickly as possible), which will elect new executives, real workers, who must be nominated from the ranks of the trade unions.

### Slogans.

Our slogans, those of all revolutionary workers, must be:

Repudiation of the present Central Committee of the CROM; all CROM unions remain inside the CROM; struggle against organizations leaving the CROM.

The CROM will be able to save itself if all its members unite under its banner and repudiate the present executives, who by their errors and treasons have brought the CROM to its present difficult situation.

## L. A. CELEBRATS DAILY BIRTHDAY

Communist Sundaying Spreads

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.—Paul C. Reiss, the representative of the Daily Worker for Southern California, is planning a big entertainment for Los Angeles workers on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the birth of the Daily Worker, January 13.

Reiss is known throughout the country as one of the prize circulation boosters, and the entertainment being arranged will receive just as much energy as subscription gathering from this hustler for "our Daily."

The program will include a concert of many musical numbers, a ballet, and speeches by prominent lecturers. Such a program will invite all workers, and as the admission is only 50 cents, the attraction will draw large numbers.

This entertainment will follow a Sunday of constructive activity, "Communist Sundaying," it is called, in which all interested in spreading the power of the Daily Worker are to go out on assigned territory and campaign for subscriptions. After work, comes the entertainment, also for the paper.

## LEGISLATURE DOGCATCHING

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The whole legislature recently turned dog-catcher, in effect, and passed a law "to insure better enforcement of the destruction of stray dogs." The bill is now up to Governor Roosevelt for his solemn consideration and approval.

## Prize Sub Getter



Paul C. Reiss, Southern California representative of the Daily Worker, who is organizing a big affair for Jan. 13.

## WOMEN WORKERS OF LOS ANGELES ASSIST STRIKERS

Consumers Educational League Raises Money

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6.—The Women's Consumers' Educational League in its six years of existence has established itself firmly as an important revolutionary organization in Los Angeles. Its purpose is to organize women workers and housewives into a strong educational and cultural society which will give its members and sympathizers a clear understanding of the class struggle and train them to take a more effective part in it.

The W. C. E. L. actively supports all struggles of the working class. Its record is one of continued activity for the revolutionary movement. Calls for financial assistance in the past, whether from the miners of the middle west, the needle trades workers of the east, or locally, have gotten a quick response.

### Helps Strike.

The league plays a most important part in local money-raising affairs, whether picnics, bazaars or dances. During the strike of the Colorado miners, the league operated a restaurant for four weeks. It was run entirely by volunteer help and a net profit of \$625 was realized, which was sent to the strikers.

The W. C. E. L. has been very active in helping the I. L. D. in its campaigns. It has adopted a political prisoner and sends him a regular monthly allowance.

Among its latest accomplishments are: first, the organization of another educational club for women, which promises to develop rapidly; and secondly, the issuing of a call for a William Shifren Defense Conference to which eleven organizations have responded to date.

### Works With Y. W. C. L.

The league has worked in close cooperation with the Young Workers' (Communist) League in their children's work. It was with the help of the W. C. E. L. that a successful school campaign was run and parents' councils organized a few years ago. Again, the overwhelming success of the Young Pioneer Summer Camp, a project in its second year, is due to a great extent to the untiring efforts of the W. C. E. L. which took over completely the administrative work, leaving the Young Workers' (Communist) League free to concentrate upon the educational work of the camp.

The league in its program for educational and propaganda activity among the working class women of Los Angeles is fully aware of the necessity and significance of a paper like the Daily Worker. It greets the Daily Worker on its fifth anniversary and pledges itself to further stand by and do our share, as we have done until now.

### —MARY GOLDSTEIN.

## Hoover Orders Train to Wait Him; Carload of Loot from Journey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Wireless despatches from the U. S. Utah state that Herbert Hoover will leave Old Point Comfort, Va., immediately after disembarking from the Utah, Sunday. He has ordered his special train to be ready to carry him at once to Washington.

An extra baggage car is to be attached to the train to haul the gifts which the governments of South America that it best to present the highest agent of American imperialism that has so far come their way. Among these gifts are some of untold value, notably a gold Inca death mask, and a piece of Inca tapestry at least 2,000 years old.

"Without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary party."—Lenin, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

## New Playwrights Director Hits Broadway Theatre Owners

Charging that the crisis along Broadway is due to the greed of the real estate speculator, Em Jo Basse, executive director of the New Playwrights Theatre group, producers of Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds," recently issued a statement in which the above and other charges were made against Broadway theatre owners.

Basse's statement follows in full: "On December 4th the New Playwrights group opened at the Provincetown Playhouse with Upton Sinclair's 'Singing Jailbirds.' The following day most of the important papers praised the play and before the week was over we realized that the play was a success.

"The demand for seats was great. The uptown ticket agencies phoned in orders daily. Labor organizations bought out large blocs of tickets. In the parlance of Broadway 'the show had clicked.'

"Our friends urged us to move the production to a large house uptown and after due consideration we began negotiations with two of the largest theatre-owning organizations on Broadway.

"In the meantime the papers were full of the complaints of typical Broadway theatre owners and producers. 'Thousands of actors, stage hands and musicians are out of work,' we read. 'The worst Broadway season in years!' And so on.

"Our plan was to take a large house so that we could offer seats at popular prices. We planned to charge two dollars for the most expensive seat, because 'Singing Jailbirds' has very little top-hat appeal; its appeal being directed largely to the broad masses of workers. Down at the Provincetown Playhouse it is no unusual sight to see the audience rise to its feet at the final curtain and sing the militant, rousing songs for which the play has become famous.

"But this was not what the theatre owners wanted. They did not want to see a successful play running on a two-dollar top basis. What they were interested in was exorbitant rentals. All sorts of proposals were made to us, which, when boiled down amounted to this: we would have to charge all the way up to \$4 for a seat in order to make the play pay.

"Rather than join in the conspiracy to gouge the public, we decided to rent the Grove Street Theatre in the Village where we would be able to continue with 'Singing Jailbirds' at really popular prices.

"This is our experience with Broadway. Motion pictures, the 'talkies,' the radio, are not the reason for the unusual number of 'flops' this season. The theatre-



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## LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

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## LURE FARMERS TO SLAVERY ON FLORIDA LAND

Land Is Poor; Business Men Set Trap

(By a Worker Correspondent)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (By Mail).—The twenty-five year custom of having a market place set aside in the downtown district at the foot of Main St. as a public market has been abolished since the middle of last July. Orders were given the police from higher up to chase the farmers out. The claim was made that they were hurting the "Middlemen" and the "Commission Merchants." Of course the farmers were told that they were blocking traffic, etc., and that they must move on, and keep moving.

Early last year a special tax of \$250 was imposed on farm and truck men from the neighboring state of Georgia. They must pay the license or be arrested for peddling their products. A special license or permit must be obtained by Florida farmers, also, from the county from which they come and have these all ready to show the police when called for.

"I am getting awfully tired of this everlasting police bother when you bring anything here to sell. I guess I'll leave my field. It's more trouble now than what you can get out of your stuff. And I imagine hundreds of others feel the same way."

Yet the Chamber of Commerce and real estate sharks are urging the poor American farmer of the east and middle west to come to Florida and go into the truck farming business.

Stay away, farmer. It's only a trap set for you. The land is too poor—it takes nearly all your returns to pay for fertilizer, when conditions are at their best, and as it is now you will play a losing game with ninety-nine chances to one against you. DOC & LOU.



Phyllis Haver going public is tired of being made to pay profiteering prices.

"Our experience this season teaches us that the trouble with Broadway is—real estate. The drama has been taken out of the hands of the playwright and the producer and has been taken over by the crassest type of real estate speculator, who knows little about the theatre as an art and cares less.

"What Broadway is witnessing this season is a theatre-goers strike. The theatre audiences will not come back until the prices of seats for worthwhile plays are lowered considerably. Fortunately this will have the effect of lowering the values of the Broadway theatre properties. When enough theatres have been dark long enough the speculators will come to their senses and rent their houses for what they are really worth.

In the meantime what Broadway needs is bigger and darker houses.

"The Party is strengthened by purifying itself of opportunistic elements."—Lenin, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

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3RD SENSATIONAL WEEK  
"Lucrecia Borgia"  
with Conrad Veidt and cast of 50,000.  
Theat. 44 St. W. of B'way.  
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Saturday  
SHUBERT **WALTER WOLF**  
in the Thrilling Musical Hit **The Red Robe**  
with HELEN GILLILAND.  
**Ethel Barrymore**  
in "THE KINGDOM OF GOD"  
By G. Martinez Sierra  
**Ethel Barrymore Theat.** W. 47th St.  
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. and Sat.  
Chick. 9944

FAY BAINTER **JEALOUSY**  
JOHN HALLIDAY  
MAXINE ELLIOTT  
THINK OF IT  
MATS. WED. & SAT.

ERLANGER'S 7th W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
GEO. M. COHAN PRESENTS  
A New American Play **VERMONT**  
By A. E. THOMAS

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents  
**HOLIDAY**  
PLYMOUTH  
THURSDAY & SATURDAY  
8:30 WED. THURS. & FRI. 1:55

**SEE!**  
**Singing Jailbirds**  
By UPTON SINCLAIR.  
A New Playwrights Theatre Production directed by EM JO BASSE.  
NOW PLAYING at the  
PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE, 133 MacDougal Street  
Moving to GROVE STREET THEATRE, Sheridan Sq., January 8th.  
5 minutes from Broadway.  
GOOD OPPORTUNITY for workers organizations, unions and clubs to raise money on sell-outs. Dates open in January. We are only a few blocks away from Union Square. For details see or call Comrade Napoli, business manager of New Playwrights Theatre, 133 West 14th Street, Watkins 6588.

WE HAVE GOOD HOLIDAY TIDINGS—  
Our new "Catalog and Decalogue of Health" is being bound for mailing. It contains the largest assortment of Most Nourishing Natural and Unprocessed foods and drinks, at moderate prices. Also all kinds of therapeutic products and health-promoting apparatus, including Sun Lamps.  
Step into our New Largest Health Food Store (open evenings) or send 4c stamps for Catalog.  
**HEALTH FOODS DISTRIBUTORS**  
113 EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY  
Phone: Lexington 6926.

# American Negro Labor Congress Calls Harlem Meeting Against Lynchers, Thursday

## WILL DENOUNCE MURDER OF TWO IN MISSISSIPPI

### Many Good Speakers to Address Workers

The Harlem Local of the American Negro Labor Congress has issued a call for a mass meeting of Negro and white workers for Thursday evening, January 10, at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St. The meeting is called for the purpose of protesting the brutal lynchings of two Negro workers which occurred a few days ago in the state of Mississippi.

At this meeting the A. N. L. C. will make public its plan of protecting Negro workers against these barbarities by means of workers' inter-racial defense committees, etc.

Against Police Brutality. At the meeting energetic protest will be made not only against the Mississippi lynchings, but against the wave of police brutality against Negro workers which has shown itself in cities like Chicago, where a 16-year-old Negro youth was riddled by 200 policemen armed with machine guns, gas bombs and other paraphernalia of war.

The Harlem meeting comes shortly after the cynical approval by Governor Bilba of the lynchings, when he stated to the press that he had "neither time nor money" to investigate any lynching in which 2,000 people had participated.

Bilba's Class Lynchers. For Governor Bilba of Mississippi, 2,000 lynchings means 2,000 plantation owners and small town business men. It means the ruling class of the state, if we remember that the big business interests of the cities are ready and willing for lynchings to be committed, in order to keep alive the divisions between Negro and white workers by this brutal stimulation of race prejudice.

But for the Negro workers, 2,000 lynchings means 2,000 exploiters of both white and Negro labor, against which both white and Negro workers must fight.

God Speakers. All are invited to the meeting, Thursday evening, 125 W. 130th St. The meeting will be addressed by the following speakers: Robert Minor, editor Daily Worker; Wiliana J. Burroughs, of the Brownsville Local, A. N. L. C., and Karl Reeves, editor Labor Defender, and Richard E. Moore, national organizer. Edward Welsh will act as chairman.

U. S. Still Has Tax Illegally Collected Half a Century Ago

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The treasury today started a fight to prevent states from suing the government for \$200,000,000 for direct taxes collected in 1866, 1867 and 1868.

Every state, except Oklahoma and North Dakota, is interested in the matter, which is now before the House ways and means committee. Hearings were held on the bill today. The case is an old one.

In the years directly following the civil war the government imposed direct taxes on manufacturers and raw materials, and states now claim this was in direct violation of the constitution.

DEATH FOR OPERATION. CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (UP).—One of the few doctors in history to be sentenced to the electric chair for performing an illegal operation which resulted in the patient's death is in trial in Chicago today.

DANCING NEWEST STEPS. poise, balance, lead, follow in confidence, quickly, finest teachers, guaranteed to teach you correctly waltz, fox trot, colgate, Peabody, Argentine tango, given in separate rooms, without appointment; individual lessons \$1; open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.; also Sundays; special course for beginners. VALENCIA DANCING STUDIO, 108 W. 74th Street. Telephone 594-22.

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MARY WOLFE STUDENT OF THE DAMROSCH CONSERVATORY. PIANO LESSONS Moved to 24.6 Bronx Park East Near Co-operative Colony, Apt. 6H Telephone EASTBROOK 2448 Special rates to students from the Co-operative House.

No-Tip Barber Shops 26-28 UNION SQUARE (1 flight up) 2700 BRONX PARK EAST (corner Allerton Ave.)

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Baker's Local 164 Meets Saturday at 8 P. M. at 3468 Third Ave. Bronx, N. Y. PLEASE TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT Telephone: Lehigh 6222

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers 133 W. 51st St. Phone Circle 7326 BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 8 P. M. One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. L. HENDIN SURGEON DENTIST 853 Broadway, Cor. 14th St. MODERATE PRICES. Room 1207-A. Algonquin 6-71

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: Tues., Thurs & Sat 9:30-12 a. m., 2-8 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. PLEASE TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT 249 EAST 116th STREET, COR. SECOND ST. BRONX, N. Y. Telephone: Lehigh 6222

DR. J. MINDEL SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 802—Phone, Algonquin 8183 Not connected with any other office

Working women and men of the neighborhood are invited to attend these lectures.

Women Council Lectures. Council 8 of the United Councils of the Working Women will be addressed by Kate Gitlow today at 8:30 p. m. at 1471 Washington Ave., Bronx. The subject will be: "Women and Organization."

Kate Gitlow will address Council 15—Co-operative Jewish National Federation—Wednesday, 8:30 p. m. at their headquarters, 271 Williamsbridge Rd., on "Women and Organization."

Bath Beach I. L. D. Bath Beach branch I. L. D. will hold an important meeting tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the Workers Center, 48 Bay 28th St. All members are urged to attend.

Sacco-Vanzetti I. L. D. An important meeting of this branch will be held at 8:30 p. m. at 1472 Boston Road. A short business meeting will be followed by discussion on "Labor Defense in the U. S."

Metro Workers Soccer League. The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball on February 22 at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St. Organizers are asked not to arrange any conflicting dates.

Harlem Organizations! The Harlem Youth Center that will open within two weeks in its new headquarters at 2 E. 110th St., will have a joint dance and entertainment Jan. 22 at Renaissance Casino 153th St. and 7th Ave. Other organizations are asked to observe date.

Negro Entertainment, Dance. A Negro entertainment and dance has been arranged by Section 6 of the Workers (Communist) Party at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, for Saturday. An interesting program is being prepared.

Negro Champion Dance. The Negro Champion and the American Negro Labor Congress will have a joint dance and entertainment Jan. 22 at Renaissance Casino 153th St. and 7th Ave. Other organizations are asked to observe date.

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

Architectural Iron Workers. A general membership meeting of the union will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the Land School, 7 E. 15th St. A report on the outcome of the elections recently held will be given. All members are urged to attend.

Freiheit Sport Club. The Freiheit Sport Club has arranged a dance for Sunday at 8 p. m. at its club rooms, 230 E. 5th St. An excellent jazz band has been engaged for the evening.

Liber Lecture. Dr. R. Liber will deliver a series of four lectures at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., on Fridays, Jan. 11, 18, 25 and Feb. 1, on "Individualism and Personal Life." The subjects of each lecture will be: "Sex Life and the Radicals; Health and the Radicals; Disease and the Radicals and Radical Child-Rearing." Lectures will begin at 8:30 p. m.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra. The next rehearsal of the orchestra will be held on tomorrow evening, at 1252 Southern Blvd., near Freeman St. station. Arnold Powell is conducting a class in theory. Any comrades playing an instrument should communicate with the director, Nathan H. Alterman, 841 Jennings St., Bronx.

Divorce Revives Tale of Prince's Murders BOMBAY, India, Jan. 4.—Mumtaz Begum has been divorced by her rich husband, at orders from his father. She is a dancing girl, formerly a slave of the Maharajah of Indore. Her elopement from his court resulted in several murders by the Maharajah, who lived in luxury on extortionate taxes collected for him by the support of the British army. Public opinion rose so high the Maharajah out of his throne, and put in another of his family.

Race Card Seller Ill; King Is Discouraged LONDON, Jan. 6.—The king is restless again today, because of news that his favorite race-card seller, a woman known as "Old Kate," has fallen ill. The king is a great gambler with the liberal salary provided him from exploitation of Britain's starving miners, and while able to do so, took more interest in betting on horses than in any other sport.

Excavations Reveal David's City of Zion JERUSALEM, Jan. 4 (UP).—Excavations lasting more than 60 years have revealed a city which archeological experts believe to be King David's city of Zion.

SEAMEN IN SAN PEDRO ORGANIZE IN STRONG UNION Forced to Starve or Beg; Then Jail (Special to the Daily Worker) SAN PEDRO, Jan. 6.—Those who remember the San Pedro of 1924, when, during the seamen's strike, hundreds of dungaree-clad workers fought valiantly against the might of the ship owners association and marched to jail six hundred strong singing of solidarity, will scarcely recognize the model — American town it is today.

The reactionary forces of American "democracy" have effectively suppressed the protesting militant spirit of the workers during the past four years. The "fink halls," officially known as the Marine Service Bureau of the Ship Owners' Association, rule supreme in the marine industry. The system of registration in use in this employment agency is in effect a blacklist system, designed to bar from employment all workers who do not silently and peacefully accept the miserable and degrading working conditions forced upon them by the ship owners.

In case any worker is not influenced by the "fink halls" and the blacklist, and determines to raise his voice in protest, he need only look to the largest building in town, the city hall, with the barred windows of the jail on the topmost floor, to remind himself that such action is not to be.

Ministrations of Institute. However, life for the seaman "on the beach" in San Pedro, is made quite pleasant by certain so-called friends of the worker. When one becomes tired of sitting in the "fink halls," which one must do in order to be on hand for jobs, one can go to the Seamen's Church "Prostitute" (Institute). This is a large building at the disposal of, and maintained for seamen, "active in their calling, sober in their habits and honest in their ways."

This institution is presided over by a mild-mannered and soft-voiced, godly man, whose only god, it seems, is the great American dollar. A free reading room is provided in which are two shelves of books, most of which are school text-books and books for children. The intelligence of the workers is not placed at a very high level by these "saviors." One is requested not to smoke while reading. There is also a free writing room, but one is allowed only two sheets of paper. There is a pool table donated by the Elks Club, the use of which costs thirty cents per hour.

The Communist workers of Detroit call upon the Detroit District, as well as the entire party, to elect such proletarian delegates in the units, in the sections, and in the districts, to the National Convention, such workers from the factories, mills and mines who will support the platform of unity of all Communist forces within the party on the basis of the unqualified acceptance of the leadership of the Communist International!

Mussolini Looks Over His Voting Cattle Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister of Italy, has hogged seven out of thirteen cabinet positions for himself, and in the interests of big capital has wiped out all opposition in the Italian legislature, filling it merely with creatures of his own, chosen in an election in which it was death for any candidate to run against them. Here he is photographed addressing the 27th Italian legislature.

RED FORD UNIT BACKS PARTY CEC To Fight Right Danger and Trotskyism (Continued from Page One) declares that the unification of all party forces against the bourgeoisie, against social reformism, against the Right danger, and against the Trotskyist renegades can and must be achieved on the basis of the line of the Communist International. All reservations to the decisions of the World Congress of the Comintern must be dropped immediately. The instructions of the World Congress that the Minority must subordinate itself to the Majority must be carried out. The platform of unity must be the extension of party democracy, the general proletarianization of the party and all its leading organs, Leninist discipline, and merciless self-criticism.

"4. The Detroit membership meeting states that in the present pre-convention period the most thoroughgoing party discussion is necessary, but that the decisions of the incoming party convention must be considered as final, and that after the party convention all forces of the party must be concentrated on the decisions of the C. I. without reservations and the tasks of the party and act on its inner situation.

"5. The Communist workers of Detroit call upon the Detroit District, as well as the entire party, to elect such proletarian delegates in the units, in the sections, and in the districts, to the National Convention, such workers from the factories, mills and mines who will support the platform of unity of all Communist forces within the party on the basis of the unqualified acceptance of the leadership of the Communist International!"

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# Daily Worker

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ROBERT MINOR, Editor  
WM. F. DUNNE, Assistant Editor

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"PLEASE, BOSS, GIVE US CASH TO BEAT THE BOLSHIEVKS!"

By Fred Ellis

## New Speedup In Continental Motor Plant

(By Federated Press)

Out of the Continental Motors plant at Muskegon, Mich., come stories of new refinements in wage slicing that put to shame previous efforts of efficiency experts in the auto industry. The men call the newest racket "painless extraction," but the pain comes after the extraction.

The company makes the proposition to workers getting 55 cents an hour that they take 45 cents and a bonus that will make their pay run to 60 and 75 cents. "Fine," say the men, "it's jake with us." The first few pay-days show 60 cents an hour or more, then in some mysterious manner the bonus disappears. The men get only 45 cents, with no bonus at all. There is nothing for them to do about it but stay on the job or get mad and quit. They are unorganized. This scheme was worked in Department 31, where wages were cut from 55 to 42 1/2 cents.

Another way to cut wages is to lay a man off long enough for him to get very hard up. Then he's glad to come back and take the old job at lower pay. The company uses a good trick to find out how little a man can live on. A worker is put on a 9-hour schedule with only three days' work each week. After he has stayed on this schedule a long time the bosses notice that he is still alive and able to work, although he has been making only \$10 to \$12 a week.

"Well, what's the use of paying him \$20 a week when he can live on \$10?" they ask. Accordingly his pay is scaled down when he resumes work on a 6-day schedule.

Continental Motors has a welfare department, which auto workers call the "farewell" department. A former Muskegon police officer heads it. It is his business to ferret out any radical-minded men among the employees. A story making the rounds of the plant among the men shows their contempt for Continental's welfare:

### Preparation for Imperialist War

When the life story of William E. Borah is finally written, his long career in the United States Senate will appear much more consistent with his first national "fame" of 1907 as the special prosecutor hired by the mining corporations to hang the mine workers' leader, William D. Haywood, than would be thought by many naive "radicals."

Borah is now engaged in some of the foulest work that could be done in preparing the way for the coming imperialist war. He seems to have set as his personal task the job of putting over all lies intended to create the illusion that United States capitalism is merely a "peaceful" imperialism.

That this illusion is as necessary to the war preparations as are machine guns and warships is well known to Borah. As Senator Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, has said, there is "nothing inconsistent" between the "peace" pact and the fifteen-cruiser bill. In fact the big navy plan and the Kellogg pact are, for all practical purposes of American capitalism, two sections of the same measure of preparation for imperialist war. The two together make it possible for the imperialist war makers, proceeding full speed ahead in building the biggest naval and military machine of all history, simultaneously to continue intensive building of the illusion that the whole world will soon be "as free of armament as is the Canadian border."

There is no more fatal illusion than that created by the propaganda of the possibility of a "disarmed" capitalist society. The "socialist" and "liberal" hubbub in behalf of partial disarmament is, both subjectively and objectively, mere imperialist-patriotic propaganda to dope the minds of the masses with faith in the capitalist system—belief that American imperialism will not plunge into imperialist war if only they have a few cruisers less than are called for by the big navy program. Such propaganda is their own little "pacifist" contribution to the big

imperialists' maneuvers about "limitation of armaments." Senator King of Utah, an ultra-reactionary democrat who occasionally tries to put on a "liberal" face in the service of the mining kings of his state, offers his pacifist contribution by opposing the 15-cruiser bill and pleading at least for the reduction of the proposed number of 15 new cruisers to five.

This is of course only more help to the big imperialist war makers.

The interests of the masses of this country, workers in industry and farmers on the land, are not represented by these proposals for a large navy, for a small navy, or for a middle-sized navy. Nor by the cynical hypocrisies about total disarmament of a capitalist system which can only live by precipitating the world again and again into the bloody carnage of imperialist war.

The workers and dirt farmers can advance their cause only insofar as they organize their strength against the imperialist war makers and the imperialist government, and co-ordinate their fight together with the resistance of the other enemies of these imperialists. The only way to abolish war is first to overthrow the capitalist system which makes wars inevitable and which therefore finds "no inconsistency" between a "peace" pact and the most colossal preparations for war in history. The overthrow of the imperialist war-makers will not be accomplished by pacifism, nor by "disarmament" nor "partial disarmament." To propose the complete abolition of the capitalist army and navy, with the simultaneous organization of a toilers' militia, is the consistent approach to this question. But the imperialist war is rapidly being prepared with the assistance of the Borahs, the jingo trade union bureaucrats, the pacifist socialist party and the liberals. The transformation of that bloody imperialist slaughter into the opposite of imperialist war, into civil war for the overthrow of imperialism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the workers and dirt farmers—this is the solution.



## Preparing for New Wars in China

In previous instalments, Earl Browder told of new wars brewing among the Chinese war lords, imperialist tools. He goes on to tell of the plans for the Kuomintang Congress.

By EARL BROWDER.  
Continued

### The Fake, Impotent "Left."

The so-called "left wing" of Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-po, is little more than an auxiliary to Chiang Kai-shek, who uses it or puts it on the shelf as the moment dictates. It is incapable of independent action. Various provinces (Kiangsi, Anhui) are unstably divided between military forces of one or another group: others (Szechuan, Kweichow) are outside the stream of national events, and semi-independent. Underneath all these groupings and re-groupings at the top, there is the mighty movement of the peasants, the agrarian revolution, and the rising revolutionary trade unions of the city workers, led by the Communist Party of China, which holds large sections of southern Hunan and Kiangsi, and northern Kwantung.

### Struggle of the "Two Parties."

The Nanking administration (which we have dubbed the "American Party") has been living on its "diplomatic victories," which have been presented to it without charge by America. The settlement of the Nanking incident, the "recognition" of the back-door of a tariff agreement, the raising of the American representation to the status of "embassy," the talk of credits and naming of American business men as "advisors" to the government—all these have been points of prestige granted to the Nanking government by America, while being withheld by Britain and Japan. Upon this basis the "American Party" has been able to continue to live.

But all these gains have been purely "spiritual," quite without material benefit even to the Chinese bourgeoisie. Even the tariff agreement makes no practical difference until Japan and Britain also agree, for the "most favored nation clause" is prominent in it, as in all similar "victories" of the Nanking government. And in the meantime the Nanking clique eats away its own foundations, even its support among the bankers, compradors, and bourgeoisie generally, by an orgy of luxury and extravagance remarkable even among Chinese mandarins.

### British Very Much Awake.

While the United States helps the Nanking "American Party" administration with paper victories and prestige, the British have been mak-

ing use of the glaring vices and contradictions in that administration to prepare the way for their own projects to come to power. They especially propagandize the Shanghai bankers and compradors, who groan under the levies of the ministry of finance, and the taxpayers who must pay the Kuomintang four times the taxes formerly collected by the Northern militarists. When, a few weeks ago, the Nationalist government announced a public competition for a new national song, the leading British organ in Shanghai, "North China Daily News," offered the following cynical bit as its contribution:

"Sing a song of Nanking,  
Busy with the eye,  
Wash for all the people,  
Eager to espy  
Something for the millions  
The Government has spent,  
Wondering where the Dickens  
All the dollars went.

The Ministry of Finance  
Is wangling the money,  
The banker and the merchant  
Think it very funny,  
The less there is of fighting  
The more the army grows,  
The more there are of soldiers  
The greater are the woes,  
etc., etc."

and they certainly are, then "there's a reason" as the American advertisers say. And the reason is, that though there has been a temporary cessation of open fighting, a brief truce in China's interminable civil war, every man with a little power knows quite well that the fighting will soon begin again. When that happens, woe to the "General" without soldiers and ammunition or whose army has lost its fighting abilities! For a few months the militarists posed in Nanking in a public love-feast, but not one moved from his rooms without a heavy bodyguard.

### Arm for Party Congress.

As the time for the show-down comes, the National Congress of the Kuomintang, and the impossibility of settling their differences around the table becomes clear, the congress has been postponed to enable the generals to hurry to their respective territories to prepare their armies for the congress! Li Chi-sen has gone to Canton, Yen Shi-san has retired to Shansi, Chiang Kai-shek is "inspecting" the First Army and bewailing "the astonishing lack of discipline and disorganization arising from luxury and leftist movements"; Li Tsung-jen has returned to his base at Hankow; Bei Chung-hai has respectfully declined to obey

the government's order sending him far away to Singkiang; Chang Hsueh-liang has regretfully declined Nanking's invitation to come to that city to occupy the nice chair they had assigned him in the Central Committee.

Only Feng Yu-hsiang stays on in Nanking, still something of an "enigma" in the Chinese scene, for no one is sure just exactly which side he will be found on after the fighting begins even though now he is in alliance with Chiang Kai-shek. Feverishly they prepare, one and all, for the "elections" to the Kuomintang Congress which will be decided by the strongest military combinations.

### And in the Meanwhile—

Ever larger masses of people are literally starving, industries lag and close their doors under the weight of taxation and slack business; the railroads are in a condition of wreckage; river transport struggles vainly against a rising tide of piracy and militarist taxation; taxes, taxes on everything and anything, multiply on every hand, but less and less reaches the central government.

One-third or more of the city populations are unemployed; railroad workers are six to 18 months in arrears with their wages; the armies are unpaid and mutinous; but disbanded soldiers become more dangerous still by joining the revolutionary armies or becoming bandits; cholera is appearing, spreading in gouts from the famine areas over the country.

### And meanwhile the peasant movement continues, the agrarian revolution grows in the countryside. In the cities the trade unions are re-

viving, strikes become larger and more numerous, the proletariat again is gathering its forces. The Chinese stage is again being set for a new act in the revolution. This act, beginning with the war of the militarist tools of the rival imperialist powers, can have but one ending, that is the establishment of the Soviet Power of the workers and peasants. The Chinese Revolution prepares, through the unconscious collaboration of its agencies, for its next great epoch.  
Canton, November 20, 1928.

## BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

**SYNOPSIS**  
In Part One, Haywood wrote of his pioneer parents crossing the western plains in a covered wagon. His father a pony-express rider. Settling at Salt Lake City. Haywood's birth there February 4, 1869. The famous "Mountain Meadow Massacre" of gentiles by Mormons. His father's death. The family moves to Ophir, Utah, a mining camp. Bill's first school. "Slippery Dick" kills his man. Now go on reading.—EDITOR.

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By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD  
PART II.

There was an explosion one night under a corner of Duke's hotel. The next morning I was in front of Lawrence's store when a woman, called "Old Mother" Bennet, came walking down the street muttering something about "burning down the town." A man who was sitting on the edge of the sidewalk jumped to his feet and struck her in the face. It was Johnny Drake, the owner of the hotel. This woman and her man had bragged about planting the powder, and after the incident on the sidewalk both were arrested and the Vigilante Committee drove them down the canyon that very afternoon.

Another day two schoolmates of mine were playing in the livery barn. They were in the room where the hostler slept and found a pistol under the pillow. Accidentally, Pete Bethel pulled the trigger and killed Willie Duke. When I heard the shot I ran to the stable and found Willie dead. I saw the blood running out of his head. Little Pete Bethel was scared speechless.

These scenes of blood and violence happened when I was seven years old. After the talk of massacres and killings at Salt Lake City, I accepted it all as a natural part of life.

It was an event when the Dutch shoemaker's family arrived in the camp. A day or two after their arrival I was playing down by the creek near the shoemaker's house when I saw a little girl in the shadow of a clump of willows. Going over to her, I found that she was very pretty, with cheeks like big red apples. When I spoke to her she only smiled. I took her hand, then I kissed her and she seemed to like that. Someone called, her mother, I guessed. Breaking away from me she ran to the house, smiling back at me over her shoulder. The next day I went back and there she was, dipping up a bucket of water from the creek. I went up quietly and put my arm around her, when she turned and scratched my face, spat at me and lifted the bucket as though to throw the water at me. I ran away, not knowing what had come over her. Later I found that it was not she at all; it was her twin sister.

Most of the boys in the camp had slingshots. I was going to make one for myself. I was back of the house trying to cut a handle from a scrub-oak, when the knife slipped and penetrated my eye. They sent me to Salt Lake immediately for medical

### TODAY: Life in the Mining Camp of Ophir, Utah; Haywood's First Sweetheart; Bound Out to a Cruel Farmer; His First Strike

attention, and for months I was kept in a dark room. But the sight was gone.

When I returned to Ophir, school was closed and I did my first work in a mine. I was then a little past nine years of age. I was with my stepfather, who was doing the assessment work at the Russian mine.

School opened again, and went another term. This time Professor Foster was the teacher, a stern-looking old Mormon from Tooele, but an excellent teacher. He taught me to understand history, to dig under and back of what was written. He was a lantern-jawed, gray-mustached old man with gray eyes, and I never saw him whip a child.

Hardly a week passed without a fight with some boy or other, who would call me "Squint-eye" or "Dick Dead-eye," because of my blind eye. I used to like to fight.

After this term of school the family returned to Salt Lake City. Zion, as the Mormons called the city, was intended originally as the capital of an empire of the Mormon Church. When gold was discovered

in California, the emigrants swarmed through Utah on their way to the gold fields of the west. Some dropped off at Salt Lake City and stayed, but curiously enough, in spite of the stamped for gold, no Mormons joined in the rush or left their territory.

The Temple Block, where the Tabernacle, the Assembly Hall, the Endowment Houses and the Temple were enclosed within high walls, was the heart of the city; around it everything centered. In the Tabernacle, where eight thousand people could gather, I heard Adelina Patti sing one night when I was a young boy. I have never forgotten it.

The city was built with wide streets that were numbered from the Temple Block. Along the gutters ran streams of mountain water which was used to water the gardens with which every house was surrounded.

The population was divided. Mormons were the dominant factor. The others, even the Jews, were known as Gentiles. The Mormons controlled most of the business and

all of the farms. Many of the larger enterprises, factories and farms, were owned by the church, which maintained tithing offices, a newspaper and an historian's office. The Gentiles of the Territory were miners, business men, saloon keepers, lawyers and politicians. The "Desert News" was the official paper of the Mormons, while the "Salt Lake Tribune" spoke for the Gentiles. Against the Gentiles there was a bitter antipathy, as the older Mormons could not forget the outrages they had suffered, their property that had been destroyed, the killing of their leaders, their final abandonment of the states where they had lived, and their search for a new home where they could be safe from persecution, and which was now being invaded by their old-time enemies. That spirit of bitterness has somewhat died down with the newer generation, but when I was a boy it was at its height.

We lived for years near the house that was my birthplace, in different rented houses, always surrounded by polygamous families; the Taylors, the Evanses, the Cannons, John Taylor, one time president of the Church of Latter Day Saints, lived across the street from us. He had eight wives in one half block. Next door to our house was one of several families of William Taylor, a brother of the president, and the first house from theirs was the home of Porter Rockwell. He had the reputation of being a Danite, or one of the Destroying Angels, an associate of the notorious Bill Hickman. Concerning these Destroying Angels, it was said that their function was to avenge the church by doing away with such offenders as apostates. Rockwell was a mysterious being to the boys of the neighborhood, most of whom were Mormons. All had heard of the terrible things that he and Hickman were accused of, through rumors and whispers in their families. There was nothing definite, but enough to arouse the curiosity of the youngsters so that when we saw Porter Rockwell on the street, with his long gray beard, gray shawl, gray slouch hat, and iron gray hair falling over his shoulders, we would run along in front of him, staring back at his not unkindly face. After Porter Rockwell died, some boys in the neighborhood thought it would be a good joke to haunt the big house where he had lived alone. One who worked in a drug store got some phosphorus, which we put on a sheet. We tied the sheet to a rope, and pulled it from the house to the barn. Breaking into the house, we rattled pieces of iron and crockery in an old keg, shook the windows and did other things to make a noise, so that one passing could not fail to notice the disturbance. The ghostly sheet and the continuous racket on dark nights gave the house the reputation of being haunted. All the boys who belonged to the gang were initiated with different hair-raising stunts.

The Sisters' Academy of the Sacred Heart was in the next block. They had a little building adjoining the girls' school, where some small boys from the adjacent mining camps were boarded and given their first education. There were some



BILL HAYWOOD

day-scholars. Though not a Catholic, I was admitted to the school, where a nun called Sister Sylvia was our teacher.

During vacation time my uncle Richard came to visit us from one of the nearby mining camps. Reading an advertisement one day in the paper that a boy was wanted on a farm, he talked it over with my mother, with the result that I was bound out to John Holden. For a period of six months at one dollar a month and board I was to be boy-of-all-work on the farm. There I milked two cows, fed the calves, cleaned out the stable, but my main job was driving a yoke of oxen.

One day I was in the field harrowing while Holden was plowing. A tooth of the harrow turned up a nest of field mice. They were curious little things. I had never seen the like before, and got down on my knees to examine them more closely. They were red, with no hair on their bodies. Their eyes were closed. The nest was a neat little home all lined with what seemed to be wool. It seemed only a few minutes that I looked at them, when all of a sudden I felt a smarting whip-lash across my body. Holden had crossed the field, picked up the bull-whip I had dropped, and struck me without saying a word. I jumped up and ran straight to the house, gathered up my few belongings, tied them into a bundle and started for home. As I crossed the fields some distance from Holden I saw out: "Good-by, John!" I walked to the city, some ten miles distant. This was my first strike.

When I got home and told my mother that I had quit, because Holden had struck me with the whip, she was angry at the abuse, but was afraid of what he might do on account of the paper that she had signed, which was an indenture binding me to work for him. Holden came to our house the next day, my mother scolded him for daring to strike me with a whip. He admitted to having a bad temper and promised never to do it again, so I went back with him and served my time. Holden was a cruel man, cruel to his horses, cruel to his oxen, cruel to his wife, who often used to say that "it would be better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave."

(To Be Continued.)

In the next instalment, Haywood will tell of the first lynching he witnessed, and of the impressions it made upon him. He will tell how his bodyhood reaction to racial bigotry caused him to feel that the Negro workers were the same as himself and other workers.

## WALL ST. VIEWS CHINA

### Wider Markets; Imperialist Oppression

The favorable attitude of American capital toward the industrialization of colonial and semi-colonial countries is clearly expressed in a leading article in the official "Commerce Reports," Dec. 24, published by the Department of Commerce, Washington. Reviewing the rapidly increasing industrialization of China, this article says:

"What we are observing in China is the transition of a people from medievalism to modernism, from hand production to machine production and the organization of a modern society."

### The effects of this process upon American financial and commercial interests are described as follows:

"China's industrial progress does not mean loss of trade for western industries, but rather the opening of wider markets. From the beginning of Sino-Western relations it has been the foreign trader who has developed China's mines, factories, and various forms of industries.

"He has financed and built the railroads, established steamship lines, trade routes, wireless stations, cables, and banks. He has administered the maritime customs, the salt gabelle, and, in part, the post office. Some of these activities may be taken from his hands by the Chinese. The west may soon find itself no more the supplier of China's cotton piece goods and cigarettes; but it will be foreign money and experience that will build the new cotton mills

and cigarette factories, foreign machinery that will equip them, foreign engineers who will in large part lay out the railroads and construct the industrial plants and teach the Chinese how to get the most out of them. It will be western-manufactured commodities that will cater to the increased standards of living brought about by the growing introduction of modern methods of industrialization, until the time when China may be able to produce them for itself."

### Prolab Theater Plans Three One-Act Plays

The Prolab (Proletarian Laboratory) Theatre has begun operations for the season at its headquarters—231 East 9th St. Rehearsals have already begun on three one-act plays to be presented some time in February. There will also be a monthly program of plays and dancing at the theatre headquarters. Workers interested in the Theatre such activity are urgently requested to come. Rehearsal meetings take place every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening.

### MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 6.

—President Moncada, who owes his position to Yankee marines and bombing planes, received a telegram of congratulation from President Coolidge yesterday.