



MASS PARADE IN CHICAGO SCORES MELLA KILLING

Thousands of Workers Resist Police Brutality Several Are Jailed Speakers, Pulled Off Stand, Return

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Chicago workers persisted in staging a huge mass demonstration Saturday before the Cuban Consulate here, to protest the murder of Julio Mella, in spite of the attempt of mounted police and detectives to disperse them, coming back and reforming their ranks every time the police charged. Many of the workers were beaten and seven were arrested.

Hundreds of workers started the demonstration, but by the time it was fully under way the demonstration consisted of thousands and blocked all down-town loop traffic. A squad of 15 mounted police rode down the marchers and two score of foot and plainclothes men tried to break up the march.

Speakers Jailed. The answer was the starting of a street meeting at which Communist and young Communist speakers were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. Truck drivers stopped dead in the middle of the streets to watch. The first speaker to mount the platform was Carl Sklar, organization secretary of District 8, Workers Party. As he was arrested he introduced Bill Matheson, sub-district organizer of the Southern Illinois District, who made a stirring speech before being yanked down.

The next was Minnie Lurye, of the Young Workers League. Then Ed Stevens and Sam Herman, Milwaukee Y. W. L. organizer. Twice the police "took them around the block," and especially Stevens showed the effects of the beating. The speakers came back and remounted the platform, only to be pulled down again and finally to be locked up in the Detective Bureau.

When a worker photographer, Sam Wolfe, tried to get pictures of the police in action, his camera was smashed and he was beaten into insensibility. When his sister, Helene Wolfe, went to his aid she too was arrested.

Crowd Reforms. Three times the crowd was broken up by police charges and each time it swirled around between the police and reformed its lines. The police tried to tear up the banners, while the crowd fought to protect them. Several were borne back to headquarters in triumph, others went to the police as "evidence."

Among the signs were the following slogans: "Workers of Chicago, Denounce the Murder of Mella"; "Down with the Murderer Machado, Puppet of Wall Street"; "Down with Yankee Imperialism"; "Freedom for the Cuban Workers and Farmers." A large number of Cuban workers and students, and other Spanish speaking workers participated under the banners of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

3rd District Meet of Phila. Pioneers Opens February 22

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The Young Pioneers of District 3 will celebrate the opening of their third district convention on Friday, Feb. 22, at Macintosh Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Sts.

This convention will also mark the fifth anniversary of the Pioneer organization in Philadelphia district. It will open with a concert on Friday night, and will continue its sessions on Saturday and Sunday. An elaborate program is being prepared by the Pioneers for this concert; a two-act play, tableaux, dances, harmonica orchestra, Pioneer chorus, etc.

The sessions will begin on Saturday morning, with delegates sent from the Anthracite, Bethlehem, Easton, Washington, Baltimore, Trenton, Wilmington, Chester, and other cities. The convention will take up and discuss the questions of the War Danger, work in the schools, children's delegation to Soviet Russia, and others.

Detroit Cooperative Gives \$100 to 'Daily'

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.—One hundred dollars for the fund of the Daily Worker was contributed by the Detroit Workers' Cooperative at a recent general membership meeting, after a unanimous decision on the part of all the members.

8,000 Chicago Bellboys Now Build a Union

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Officials of the newly organized Local 368, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, A. F. of L., state that 8,000 bell-boys in Chicago hotels have joined it as charter members.

Edward M. Sain is elected president of the local. The grievances of the bell-boys center around their being forced to buy jobs from the managers, and to divide tips with them. The boys have to depend on tips for their main income, as the regular wage is only one dollar a day.

The initiation fees are \$10, and, after three months, the member begins paying regularly monthly dues of \$2 a month.

Oehler Cases UP FOR TRIAL

Darrow, Labor Defense, Demand Postponement

KANSAS CITY, Kansas, Jan. 28.—Hugo Oehler, district organizer here for the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and four others, including the local secretary of the International Labor Defense, Eastwood, appeared in court today to answer framed up charges of criminal syndicalism.

Clarence Darrow is working on the case. The defense began with an argument for postponement, as insufficient notice was given them about the calling of the case today. It has been hanging fire in the courts since the arrest during the election campaign last year.

Arrested at Meetings. The argument for postponement was not ruled upon at latest notice.

The Oehler case was that of the arrest of speakers for the Workers Party candidates in the national elections last year. Police followed speakers to two meetings, and arrested them at each. They have no evidence of violation of the criminal syndicalism law, a statute patterned after that of California, thru which many workers have been sent to prison for long terms, on perjured evidence that the organizations they belonged to practiced destruction of property.

Quantities of Workers Party and International Labor Defense literature were seized at the meetings by the police.

Concerted Drive

National Office of the International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway, New York, states that very suddenly, important labor cases in several states which have been dragging along in the courts for some time, have been rushed to trial simultaneously, or nearly so. It is as though a concerted drive against workers were being made by the state authorities, to try and make it difficult for an adequate defense of any of them. There are now besides the Oehler case in Kansas, the Biedenkapp and Mineola cases in New York, the New Bedford paraders case in Massachusetts, with the trial of 662 picketers coming soon, the Cheswick and Woodlawn cases in Pennsylvania, and the just ended federal court Oswald cases in Philadelphia. All on trial at once, or nearly so. The I. L. D. is fighting for all of these workers, and relies on their fellow workers outside of prison to assist by donating funds to it.

Otto Hall Speaks in Rochester Wednesday

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Otto Hall, Negro worker who has just returned from a long sojourn in the Soviet Union, will speak in Rochester, Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, at Hubert Hall, 133 Adams St. He will have much to say of the Soviet Union and the task of Negro workers in this country.

UNTERMYER SEEKS HEALTH. Accompanied by a physician, two nurses and his son, Samuel Untermyer, transit commissioner special counsel and widely known lawyer, was speeding westward today aboard the Sunset Limited for Palm Spring, Calif., seeking to regain his health. He was stricken with cardiac asthma late last summer.

WALL ST. JOURNAL PAIR. Mrs. Cecilia Gertrude Wyckoff, owner and publisher of the Magazine of Wall St., and her husband, Richard D. Wyckoff, founder of the magazine, have decided to drop all of their extensive litigation against each other, according to announcement of attorneys today.

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

HELP COMES FAR TOO SLOW! DAILY WORKER FACES CRISIS!

STATEMENT BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

In response to the Emergency Call of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and the subsequent statement by the Management Committee of the Daily Worker, this office received yesterday (Monday) only \$134.50 of the required sum of \$11,490 needed to meet the demands which threaten to close down the Daily Worker.

Comrades! It is necessary to point out that the Daily Worker can survive only if a much quicker and more generous response is made. Creditors are pressing us harder today. At the moment these lines are written, we are not even sure that they will appear in print, as the question of closing the Daily Worker down is an hour-to-hour problem.

Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to insist that you, the friends of the Daily Worker, all members and sympathizers of the Workers (Communist) Party, shall increase your energy ten-fold if you really are ready,—as we believe you are—to keep our fighting Bolshevik paper alive.

Receipts yesterday (Monday) were:

White Collar Slaves, Sec. 1, New York	\$100.00
International Branch, Workers Party, Cliffside, N. J.	10.00
J. Minkoff, Philadelphia, Pa.	6.00
Edward Koenig, New York, N. Y.	3.00
Leon Masoff, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Herman Geltman, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
Wm. Beck, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
Jos. M. Arbor, New York, N. Y.	2.00
D. S., New York, N. Y.	2.00
Sam Steinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.50
Frank Peterson, Stratford, Conn.	1.00
A. M. Pederson, Stratford, Conn.	1.00
J. Brooker, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Anna Kornhardt, New York, N. Y.	1.00

\$134.50

Comrades! The working class cannot do without the Daily Worker! We urge you again to rush your aid to the Daily Worker without one minute's delay! We urge you to make your assistance as generous as possible. As shown in the statement of the Management Committee yesterday, the total amount absolutely necessary to keep the Daily Worker from stopping publication THIS WEEK is \$11,490. The receipts thus far have hardly touched the total.

In loyalty to the working class you must respond!

Fraternally yours,

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Sends funds by Airmail or Telegraph to: Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York City.

MELLA MURDER IS PROTESTED

Cleveland Lenin Meet Denounces Wall St.

CLEVELAND, O., (By Mail).—Jay Lovestone, main speaker at the Cleveland Lenin Memorial meeting in this city fired the audience to enthusiasm by his short, incisive speech. The meeting, followed upon the District Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party—a fitting culmination to the unity and determination of the Party to fight against imperialism, for defense of the Soviet Union and for world revolution. The meeting opened with revolutionary songs by the Freiheit Singing Society, which rendered "The Church Bells" in a splendid manner. The other musical numbers were by Herbert Offner, member of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.

I. Amter, District Secretary, acted as chairman and evoked a tumultuous "aye" to a resolution charging the "Coolidge imperialist government with the murder of Mella," and pledging the support of the American workers to the fight that the Latin-Americans are waging against American imperialism. Another resolution pledging the white workers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the colored workers against (Continued on Page Two)

BOOTLEG FORTUNE GOES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28 (UP).—The last of George Remus' huge bootleg fortune vanished today when an agreement was reached on a federal liquor tax penalty case. Remus loses \$25,000 in collateral he put up several years ago to indemnify the American Surety Company of New York. The surety company pays the government the \$25,000 as tax penalty, under the agreement.

PASTOR FINED.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28 (UP).—The Rev. Elmo L. Bateman, former pastor of the Hilton Christian Church of Maplewood, was fined \$250 in Quarter Sessions Court today after being found guilty of circulating and printing a spurious Knights of Columbus oath.

Marine Kills Himself in Disgust at Dirty Work of a Conqueror

MANAUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 28.—David Chesser, in the Fifth Regiment of United States marines, died near Tipitapa yesterday of a wound from his own gun, marine headquarters announced today. He had committed suicide to avoid the brutalities of his officers and out of disgust for the dirty work he was doing in Nicaragua. About 300 mercenary soldiers of the "Nicaraguan volunteer force" (constabulary) which is cooperating with the marines in an effort to subjugate Northern Nicaragua, have been concentrated near Jinotega for intensive training.

Tolstoy Still Hoping for Chance to Exploit Workers

By VERN SMITH.

Ex-count Ilya Tolstoy stood on Sunday in St. John's Episcopal Church on Eleventh St., with half of a vested choir to right of him, and half of it to the left of him, waved his fat hands in front of his beard, and prophesied the "downfall of the Bolsheviks in Russia." The ex-count admitted in the course of his lecture that he had in September, 1917, when he "saw that Kerensky was turning over the country to the Communists" (a thing which Kerensky would certainly be the first to deny) that the "Reds" would not last six months.

"So I came to America to make a lecture tour," said Tolstoy, and I thought that when it was over, I would go back to Russia to enjoy my freedom. But here I am still, and it has been twelve years." But he is still giving the same lecture about the "downfall of the Bolsheviks."

Such Unrespectability. Tolstoy's idea of freedom seems to be freedom to plunge on the stock market. He told a story, whether true or not your reporter does not know, to the effect that once the Soviet in a big city needed money to pay the factory workers that they owed. So with secret agents they enticed the "black bourse" of future stock gamblers and speculators in money out into the open. "There were the speculators every

Okla. Impeachment Trial Postponed Until Thursday; Graft Charge

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 28.—The impeachment trial of Henry S. Johnston, suspended governor of Oklahoma, was postponed by the Oklahoma senate today until 10 a. m. Thursday.

Johnstone got caught in a fight between two gangs of highway contractors, each anxious to control the state government. Those he discriminated against are exposing graft connected with the deals, and Johnstone is impeached for corruption, using the militia to break up sessions of the legislature, etc.

LOSE LUNCH BY WHALEN RULING

Thousands of workers lost their lunch and spent a most uncomfortable hour, from noon to one o'clock, yesterday on 36th St., west of Seventh Ave., on account of Police Commissioner Whalen's determination to make the front pages of the newspapers as the man who stopped traffic jams on Seventh Ave., and do a good turn to the garment bosses.

When the workers in the many factories, dress and fur shops on 36th St. poured from their workplaces at noon and started for Seventh Ave., to go uptown to restaurants, as they had always been accustomed to do, they found fifty Tammany police, on foot and mounted, swinging clubs and forcing them to halt, or go south.

As a result, 36th St., for blocks, was crowded by a freezing, immovable mass of workers from building to building for blocks. Practice Against Strikes. Under command of Gorgeous Grover Whalen, Tammany's police in the garment district on Seventh Ave. are practicing a new regulation, even before it becomes a law, to interfere with picketing.

The regulation is that no one must walk north on the west side of Seventh Ave., between 36th and 38th Sts., between twelve and one o'clock, nor south on the east side during the same time. The police commissioner, and the garment factory owners who initiated this regulation, which the city council is asked to make a law, have in mind also a law to be passed at the next meeting, making it illegal for a pedestrian to cross the street except with a green light, just like an automobile. The effect will be to provide easier convictions for pickets.

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Both of these regulations are being foisted on the workers of New York, as provisions to make traffic faster, and prevent jamming of the streets.

Latins Talk Peace While Buying Arms

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 28.—While "conciliators" and "arbitrators" and supposed "peace" have fallen upon the recent conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay, no one should be deceived by these appearances. Behind the whole "peace" talk, the South American nations are arming for war and the intrigue flows in ever stronger currents in the direction of a future conflict that may set the world aflame.

Argentina, and then Chile, have placed an embargo on all arms shipments destined for Bolivia. Bolivia in turn is protesting and proceeding to summon the legalistic support of the Sixth Pan-American Union Conference held at Havana a year ago, at which the United States delegation led by Hughes, supported Bolivia's demand to change international law to permit arms shipments to land-locked countries through neutral countries even in time of war.

It is known here that Bolivia has bought through a Spanish agency, 75,000 rifles and twelve batteries of artillery. The Bolivian agent pretended he acted for Guatemala. The Rivera government permitted the sale to be made.

Admits U. S. Loans Paid For Arms. LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 28.—The "investigation" of arms shipments from foreign countries for Bolivia shows that two years ago a Bolivian military commission went to England to buy war material from the Vickers company and that before the recent clash with Paraguay, Bolivia had already received munitions costing many million dollars, which were paid for from the last loan of \$23,000,000 received from the Dillon-Read banking house of New York.

The sub-secretary of Foreign Relations has issued a statement openly admitting the purchase of armaments, but claiming that Bolivia has a right to do so "the same as Argentina and Chile," and claiming that Paraguay has been arming also, getting shipments through Argentine ports.

The Bolivian daily "El Diario" with great headlines over the news of Argentina's embargo against arms for Bolivia, declares: "There is no reason for Argentina to stop shipments of arms for Bolivia in time of peace."

The perspective ahead portends the sharpest and most direct and open struggles with the forces of reaction backed by U. S. imperialism. The election, in which Tirana will stand as a candidate, takes place in the coming November.

HOOVER PLANS BIGGEST NAVY

Britten Insists That His Story Is True

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UP).—Chairman Britten of the House Naval Affairs Committee insisted today he had not misinterpreted president-elect Hoover's attitude "of desiring a navy second to none in power and efficiency," despite the denial made on behalf of Mr. Hoover at Miami Beach, Fla., by Lawrence Ichev, Hoover's secretary.

Britten told the United Press if he was wrong in interpreting Mr. Hoover's attitude then he was "the poorest guesser in the world."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—After Chairman Britten of the House Naval Affairs Committee had apparently talked too freely of what president-elect Hoover thought was a secret explanation of his wishes for a big imperialist navy. Hoover's secretary at Miami, Florida, sent in his name a telegram denying the speech in such faint and equivocal language that it is hardly a denial. It declares he stands with Coolidge in regard to naval affairs. Coolidge is for a big navy, but has made a half-hearted protest against building it within three years.

The telegram sent by Hoover was read on the floor of the senate by Chairman Hale of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and is as follows: "My attention has been called to a statement respecting pending cruiser legislation appearing in this morning's press. I have made no public or private statement upon this question, further than appeared during the campaign. I have stated universally to various callers that it would be improper for me to express any views on current matters of the administration. I regret if this reticence should result in misapprehension. As you know I warmly support your own views and you may so inform others if you wish to do so."

Along with the telegram from Miami, Hale read one signed by Commander McNutt of the American Legion, demanding the passage of the naval bill in its present form, including the clause providing that the cruisers be built within three years.

Walsh Points to Britain. Another arms conference should be held and "if it fails" the United States should build a navy equal to Great Britain's, Sen. Thomas J.

SEIZURE OF THE STATE POWER IS AIM IN MEXICO

Workers and Agrarian Toilers Form Bloc for Struggle

Tirana for President Communist Party Joins New Organization

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28.—The Workers' and Agrarian Toilers' Conference here is ending with the formation of a permanent political bloc of workers and peasantry, a united front formed by 300 delegates representing a half-million actual adherents.

Within this bloc are the Communist Party of Mexico, the National Agrarian Toilers League, the Railwaymen's Party, and many powerful federations of labor. Revolutionary Program. The program upon which the bloc is based insures its character as an organ of open struggle against imperialist interests and native capitalist interests, and all the political elements representing such interests.

The program is based on the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasantry. It calls for the nationalization of the land—"Land to the Peasants"; nationalization of industries with workers' control; a dissolution of the present state apparatus and formation of workers' and peasants' councils, and the arming of the masses.

Political Unity for First Time. The delegates represent affiliations from all parts of Mexico. This is the first time in Mexican history that there has been such unity among the leading forces of the labor and peasant masses.

The presidential candidate, which will be supported by the Communist Party within the bloc, is the agrarian revolutionist, Pedro Rodriguez Tirana. The bloc has elected an executive committee of nine members, with Diego Rivera as chairman of the committee and Ursulo Galvan as secretary.

Direct Struggle Impending. The perspective ahead portends the sharpest and most direct and open struggles with the forces of reaction backed by U. S. imperialism. The election, in which Tirana will stand as a candidate, takes place in the coming November.

Tirana won his spurs as a revolutionary under Madero in 1910. He was later a commander under Pancho Villa and then of Emiliano Zapata. After Zapata was killed, Tirana retired from military life and gained wide influence as an agrarian leader.

COOLIDGE FOR COLLEGE. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 28 (UP).—John S. Haggerty, secretary of state, today said that an invitation would be presented to President Calvin Coolidge to become president of the University of Michigan to succeed Dr. Clarence Cook Little, resigned.

Walsh, Dem., Mont., told the senate today. Walsh announced his support of the Borah amendment expressing the sense of congress in favor of codification of maritime law. "It is perfectly evident that the construction of the cruisers contemplated by the bill under consideration looks to a war primarily with Great Britain and secondly with Japan," he said. "No one has intimated any likelihood even of the most remote nature of a clash with any other country, rendering it prudent to spend a quarter of a billion dollars for the extension of our naval establishment. He did not mention war preparations against the Soviet Union."

More Money for Marines. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UP).—President Coolidge today submitted to the house a \$4,050,000 supplemental budget estimate for the navy department. It includes \$75,000 for the chapel at Annapolis; \$198,000 for reconstruction of dry dock No. 3, New York navy yard; \$65,000 for the receiving ship station, San Francisco, for improvement of the fresh water system; \$175,000 for Marine Corp pay, and \$3,330,000 for Marine Corp expenses.

Pacific Coast Air Base. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UP).—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur today submitted to congress a draft of a bill for establishing a naval air base on the Pacific Coast as a cost of about \$5,000,000. The bill authorizes the secretary of the navy to appoint a board of naval officers to examine and report upon such locations as deemed most desirable for the air base.

Wilbur explained in his message to the house that a large Pacific Coast base was necessary because of the two new rigid airships now under construction for the navy department.

PROTEST MELLA MURDER AS ACT OF U. S. AGENTS

Latin and U. S. Labor Must Unite Forces

An enthusiastic audience, many of them Latin American workers of New York City, applauded the speakers at the protest demonstration held Friday evening at the New Harlem Casino, against the murder of Julio Mella by Cuban governmental agents of U. S. imperialism, and adopted a resolution officially expressing their determination to carry on the fight on American imperialism and its Cuban lackey, Machado, in which fight Mella himself fell a victim of Machado's bullets.

The chairman was Alberto Moreau of the Spanish section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, the local branch of which arranged the meeting.

U. S. Government Guilty.
Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, accented in his speech the fact that, "Not the cowardly gunmen who shot, not Machado, the miserable flunkey of Coolidge, not some particular interest of the United States, but the U. S. capitalist class as a whole, the United States government itself, is the principal" in the murder of Julio Mella.

Minor exposed how the Machado government had set out on a propaganda campaign to claim that Mella had "insulted" the Cuban flag, counting on the fact that the Cuban flag remains as a fetish to many Cubans who regard it as a symbol of a lost national independence, while they hate the Cuban government which has made Cuba a Yankee plantation." By so doing, Machado hoped to shelter his murderer of Mella behind a screen of "patriotism."

Imperialism Headed Toward War.
Clarence Hathaway, editor of Labor Unity, official organ of the Trade Union Educational League, compared the terror against the workers in Cuba to similar imperialist attacks on the workers in all colonial and semi-colonial countries, such as Colombia, Nicaragua, India, Egypt, etc. The U. S. imperialists were bribing governments in so-called "independent" countries, getting control of power and material resources through these lackeys. In Latin America, the aggressive role of U. S. imperialism was in growing sharp conflict with the position there of England, and from this and other rivalries a struggle is developing which will soon culminate in a new world war between these imperialist powers.

Hathaway emphasized that the only reliable leadership in the anti-imperialist struggle was the revolutionary proletariat of both the countries oppressed by imperialism and the imperialist countries themselves, united with each other and with the exploited peasantry in common fighting armies. Mella's greatest work was as organizer of these forces for resistance to U. S. imperialism. The present Assembly of Workers and Peasants in Mexico was a great step forward, and a conference in May at Montevideo would unite the great mass of Latin American unions against imperialism and its lackeys in the labor movement.

Our Tasks in U. S.
Here in the United States, he said, our duty lies most heavily in the organization of the unorganized, most exploited workers, the building of new militant unions imbued with international solidarity to counteract the treacherous role of the Pan-American Federation of Labor led by the A. E. of L. reactionaries. The Trade Union Educational League is the organizing force behind these new fighting unions, and the need for such is shown by the imperialistic actions of the recent A. F. of L. convention, which endorsed the cruiser bill, and asked the exclusion of Mexican, Filipino and all Asiatic workers from entering the United States.

Harriet Silverman of the local Anti-Imperialist League, pointed out that the murder of Mella was part of the whole imperialist terror such as seen in Argentina, Liberia, China, Cuba and elsewhere. Our task, she emphasized, is to build bonds of unity between the exploited of the United States and those of Latin America, through trade unions, workers' organizations, anti-imperialist leagues and all other real forces genuinely anti-imperialist. Our new work must emphasize this need toward Latin American workers and peasants.

Latin Expose Frame-Up.
Luiz Martinez of the Spanish section of the local Anti-Imperialist League, addressed the meeting in Spanish, as did also Leon S. Ruiz of the Spanish Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party, who reviewed the activities of Mella and exposed the attempt by Mexican police to frame up Mella's own comrades in order to cover the escape of his assassins.

Karl Reeve of the International Labor Defense, spoke on the hunger strike of Mella and how the I. L. D. had roused American labor to such a protest that Mella was released. The ceaseless persecution of Mella by imperialism and its servants had shown the need of a permanent and militant labor defense. The concerted attacks of the courts of the U. S., the bringing of all old cases to trial, such as the Chenoweth, Mineola, Woodlawn, Oswaldo and New Bedford conspiracy

BOOKS

THE KRASSIN. By Maurice Parijanine. Translated by Lawrence Brown. Macaulay. \$2.50. **THE TRAGEDY OF THE ITALIA.** By Davide Giudici. Appleton. \$3.00.

Reviewed by ROBERT WOLF.

It is a pleasure to be enabled to indulge the emotions of hatred and contempt in such perfect purity as is afforded by the story of the Italia. It is a delight to find the class enemy not merely cruel and mean, but despicable, cowardly, and incompetent beyond what one had most hopefully supposed. Decent men and women will spit henceforth when they speak the names of Zappi and Nobile—and yet the whole inexcusable drama unfolds itself step by step, not as any mere accident of technique or character, but as precisely what it was intended to be—a perfect demonstration of the morale of fascism, of the capabilities in a crisis of the Mussolinian man.

In February, 1928, the little dime-museum Napoleon called Il Duce determined to strut his stuff on that best of all possible stages, the small white circle at the top of the world. Humanity, he had decided, should have a gorgeous exhibition of the moral qualities of fascism. He got his wish, as people often do in this world, with a completeness he had hardly expected, and to fill his cup to overflowing, just when he had bungled himself and his company into the most appalling and disgraceful disaster, those whom he had cast for the villain's role stepped in and saved the day.

It is difficult to do justice to a drama such as this—it is too perfect, too simple, too conclusive—if it had not occurred in actual reality, no one would have dared to make it up. And yet there never was a story where cause and effect were more beautifully and logically connected, from the swinish degeneracy of the fascist officers, to the slow, orderly, cooperative, and successful operation of the great technical engine of the Soviet.

The dirigible Italia left Milan for the North Pole on April 15, 1928. It carried, among other dead lumber which in the light of events turned out to be worse than useless, a six-foot wooden cross blessed by the Pope, and a fascist general named Umberto Nobile. There were also in the expedition four other fascist officers, nine Italian technicians and mechanics, and two foreign scientists, a Czech-Slovak and a Swede.

On May 24, after some preliminary flights, the airship flew over the pole and dropped its wooden cross. This information was immediately radioed to the Roman fascist papers. "God," the Tribuna wrote ecstatically, "manifestly wishes Italy's glory to be also His own—the banner and the cross." An hour later, God developed static or went to sleep, and the operator on the Italia was heard from no more.

What had happened was that the Italia, incorrectly constructed and navigated with an eye to publicity rather than to weather conditions, had run headlong into a snowstorm which in a brief period covered its bag with a coat of ice. In a few minutes the airship fell from 1,200 feet to 30 feet, then it fell again, and the gondola with ten men was wrenched off against the ice.

Of the ten men in the gondola, a mechanic was killed, another had broken a leg, Malmgren, (the Swedish scientist), had an arm broken, and General Nobile was slightly injured. A tent was set up, and the wireless apparatus put in order. God and the Italian base-ship, however, were unable to get in touch. But on June 2, a Russian peasant named Schmidt, an amateur radio fan, picked up a faint signal, and a little later communication was established with these survivors on the ice.

In the meantime, many governments had fitted out relief expeditions. The French government sent a warship with a seaplane and Kold Amundsen, who had volunteered for the service although he had quarrelled with Nobile on a previous trip to the north. This gallant expedition sailed off into the sky on June 18, and was never heard from again. The Italian base-ship, the City of Milan, attempted to steam toward the castaways, but although this boat had been refitted to be an ice-breaker, it proved not able to break any ice. A combined Italian and Norwegian expedition started off with dog sleds, but only succeeded in getting into a position where they had to be rescued themselves. And finally the Soviet government, equipping the ice-breaker Krassin, the most powerful ship of its class in the Arctic, sent it out with planes and aviators on the mission which finally met success.

But before this outcome, one man had indeed been saved. On June 24, a Swedish aviator succeeded in landing on the ice near the party, and the brave fascist general, Umberto Nobile, contrary to every rule of exploration and the sea, allowed himself to be saved before his men.

In the meanwhile, also, another equally interesting event had occurred. Food was running short among the survivors. Captain Zappi, therefore, the second in command, proposed an expedition composed of himself, Captain Mariano, and Dr. Malmgren, the Swedish scientist, to try to reach land on foot. Malmgren, although with one arm broken, had shot a bear which was left behind for the other survivors. These three then started out together, carrying a certain supply of food, over the ice-field.

As to what occurred on this forty-two day march, covering in all fourteen miles, we have only Captain Zappi's testimony, and Captain Zappi has told two different stories. When he was first rescued, along with the unconscious Mariano, and minus Malmgren, he said that Malmgren had fallen under the ice. But since he was wearing Malmgren's clothing, this tale would hardly do. Later, accordingly, he stated that Malmgren, finding himself too weak to push on, had asked to be abandoned, voluntarily surrendering his clothes, his compass, and his share of the food. What is certain is that Zappi, when eventually found, was wearing three suits of clothing, his own, Malmgren's, and Mariano's; that Mariano, the weaker, was lying on the ice half naked and almost frozen; that Mariano in a later delirium pleaded with some invisible murderer not to be killed and eaten; and that the contents of Zappi's intestines showed that he had had food more recently than he admitted, although the character of that food remains unknown.

Even if the worst suspicions are justified, however, there is still no certain proof that Zappi acted in any way contrary to capitalist codes. To be sure, he was wearing Mariano's stockings, and Mariano's feet were bare and frozen to the ice. But it is quite possible that he secured these garments by honorable purchase—as the stronger, he must have been carrying more than his share of that common supply of food. Very likely he traded a certain portion of this unexpected resource to Mariano in return for his trousers and sox. And even if murder and cannibalism was committed, this represents merely one more instance of the survival of the fit. Zappi was pressed to extremes, that is all—he provides a typical instance of capitalist morals on a laboratory scale.

To turn from this scene of squalid and filthy demoralization to a contemplation of the achievements of the Krassin, with which Parijanine's book is chiefly filled, would be much more agreeable, but my space is limited, and for the details I hope readers will refer to that excellent volume itself. Here we see the typical Soviet institution at work, functioning with a serious, steady, easy-going good-humor, which, if one has been fortunate enough to watch similar units in operation, brings recognition with a gleeful laugh.

Imperialists Sell Indian Girls Into Slavery in Arabia

CALCUTTA, India, (By Mail).—Thousands of Moplah girls are being sold into slavery in Arabia by agents of the British government, who promise the girls good jobs in Arabia, and thus induce them to leave southern India. The slave traffic is being conducted by wealthy Arabs, backed and protected by officials of the Anglo-Indian government, it is charged.

SYDNEY, Australia, (By Mail).—Hundreds of dock workers at the Cockatoo Island Dockyard have been laid off. The unemployment situation in the harbor is serious.

Illinois Bosses Call on Legislature to Fight Labor Demands

CHICAGO, (By Mail).—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has forwarded a series of "whereases" to the General Assembly in which "alarm" is expressed at the demands of organized labor. The resolutions class the eight hour day for women workers as revolutionary, and the open shop is called "the highest expression of American individualism." The manufacturers express confidence that the legislators will "uphold American ideals" by heeding their resolutions.

STANDSTORM IN CANARIES.
LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands (By Mail).—The Canary Islands are under a cloud of sand, blown, it is believed, from the Sahara Desert, 600 miles away. Some of the ports on the islands have been closed. Buildings are completely covered by the sand.

POLICE PREVENT LENIN MEMORIAL MEET IN LYNN

Surround Halls in Lynn Thruout Evening

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 27.—All halls in this mill owners' town were guarded by police last night in an effort to prevent the Workers (Communist) Party from holding a Lenin Memorial Meeting. Masters Hell had been hired by the Party committee in charge, and Alex Bail, organizer of the Boston District of the Party, and Robert Zelms, another leading Communist in Massachusetts, were there to speak.

The police locked the doors of the hall long before the meeting was scheduled to open, and a cordon surrounded the hall on all sides. Large crowds of workers had gathered to participate in the meeting in memory of the fifth anniversary of the death of the great leader of the world revolutionary movement. The police drove them away again and again. Those who came later and gathered in front of the hall were also dispersed.

All other halls in the city were guarded by the police throughout the evening in order to prevent the workers from holding a meeting elsewhere. It was in this center of reaction that Communist meetings were broken up even during the last Presidential elections, at a time when capitalist democracy is often on dress parade. The police prevented Chester Bixby, candidate for governor on the ticket of the Workers (Communist) Party, and organizer of the shoe workers, from speaking, and drove him out of town. Meetings to unionize the shoe workers were also broken up.

MELLA MURDER IS PROTESTED

Cleveland Lenin Meet Denounces Wall St.

(Continued from Page One)
lynching discrimination and for final emancipation, was adopted with another rousing "aye."
Frank Henderson, of the Young Workers Communist League, and Nathan Hurvitz, of the Young Pioneers, were the other speakers. A revolutionary pantomime in three scenes, arranged by Sadie Van Veen, with the assistance of the Young Workers Communist League and the Young Pioneers, lent fine color to the splendid meeting.

The resolution on Mella follows in part:
"American imperialism, with its bloody tools, has again found a victim.
"We charge the Washington imperialist government with the murder of Mella. Coolidge, the strikebreaking president of the imperialist masters of this country, Morgan, Rockefeller, Young and Mellon, has his puppet in office in Cuba, who does his master's bidding. Hoover in his trip to Central and South America has endeavored to mobilize the sentiment of Latin America. Hoover may succeed in compelling the native bourgeoisie of Latin America to follow his bidding. The workers and peasants of Latin America will not accept the orders of American imperialism.

"The workers and peasants of Latin America are mobilizing their forces against American imperialism. The Havana Conference, from which the voice of the workers was excluded the Pan-American Conference at Washington, which adopted a fake agreement to end warfare between Yankee imperialism and Latin America; the outbreak of hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay, indicated first of all that the imperialisms of the United States and Great Britain are struggling for control of South America, and secondly that U. S. imperialism is making use of such murderous tools as Machado, Manca, Gil and other tools in order to gain control of South America.

"We stand together with the workers of Latin America against brutal American imperialism!
"You may murder many Mellas; you may destroy many labor organizations; you may prepare your imperialist war against the Soviet Union. Led by the Communist International, the workers and peasants of the world will fight your imperialism. We will fight against American, British, French, Italian and other imperialisms. We will fight against any butchers' imperialist war that you instigate. The weapons you give us we will use in behalf of the workers and peasants.
"Your imperialist war, we will turn into civil war and free the workers and peasants of the world from imperialist tyranny.
"We stand together with the workers the world over!
"Down with the murderers of the working class!
"Down with the instigators of imperialist war!
"Hail the Proletarian Revolution—the Revolution for the freedom of the workers!"

WOULD INCREASE HOURS.
LONDON (By Mail).—The Great Western Railway has appealed to the Coal Trimmers Board to increase work at the Cardiff, Barry and Penarth Docks on Saturdays until 4 p. m.

Starving, Ill-Paid Seamen Slaved to Save Their Lives



Photo shows some of the passengers saved from the President Garfield of the Dollar Line, by seamen of the Garfield and the S. S. Pan America. The seamen of the Garfield and Pan-America are slave-driven 12 hours a day, are given rotten food and rat-infested quarters, and receive starvation wages. Inset below shows some of these seamen battling to bring passengers ashore.

GATHER DATA IN MCPHERSON CASE

'Good-Will' Offering Is Investigated

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (UP).—Documents bearing upon the Rev. Aimee McPherson "kidnapping" case were being assembled today by a special state legislative committee of five members which will open an inquiry tomorrow into the acceptance of a \$2,500 "good-will" offering by Superior Judge Carlos Hardy for the evangelist.

The documents, which will be considered by the committee, include letters which were submitted to the grand jury more than two years ago in the investigation of the disappearance and return of the evangelist.

Photostatic copies of a cancelled voucher check, signed by Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, the evangelist's mother, and endorsed by Judge Hardy, will be considered. The check is dated Aug. 12, 1926.

A letter to Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman-Sielaff, who confessed she tried to offer an "alibi" for Mrs. McPherson, will be before the committee. Judge Hardy probably will be called before the committee Monday. He may refuse to testify on grounds that his testimony might incriminate him, as he did when the Bar Association committee sought to interrogate him.

Charge Keyes Bribed.
Rev. Aimee McPherson, while running an enormous church in Los Angeles, disappeared for several days and came back with an improbable story of having been kidnapped by Mexicans. Charges were made that she really spent the time secretly with a man friend in a cottage at the seashore. She was arrested and a case against her was prepared by District Attorney Asa Keyes, now on trial for bribery in another case. Judge Hardy is accused of taking \$2,500 bribe money in the case and Keyes has been accused of taking \$90,000 bribes from Rev. McPherson to get the case against her dismissed.

USSR PEAT OUTPUT GROWS.
MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The peat output during the 1928 season has been estimated at 15,197,000 metric tons, 5 1/2 times the pre-war production. Production of peat increased considerably over the preceding year. As the result of the growth in output peat is being utilized to an increasingly great extent by various industries.

The Satura power station, with a capacity of 92,000 kilowatts, is the largest of the power plants built during recent years to use peat fuel.

No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer, no far at an end, than he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shop-keeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Scotch Foundry Workers on Strike Against Wage Cut

GLASGOW, (By Mail).—The Scottish foundry workers employed in the production of rain-water goods have decided not to accept a 5 per cent wage cut and to go on strike. About 2,000 men, mostly working in the Falkirk area, are affected. The vote for the strike was 1,866 for and 89 against.

FRENCH PAPERS SLAP WALL ST.

"U. S. Vultures Seizes All World's Gold"

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A strong note of hostility to the United States and to Americans is again creeping into a portion of the French press, because of a clash between Wall Street imperialism and the French, with particular reference just now to the dispute over reparations.

The conservative newspapers, generally, are still very friendly to America, although the semi-official "Temps" does, from time to time, devote columns to violent criticism of U. S. imperialism. But the criticism and hostility are especially noticeable in other newspapers.

Land of Crimes.
Crime news tends to show Americans in an unfavorable light. Robberies, murders and other crimes are said, editorially, to have been committed "la American." These papers reprint, from the English press, news which holds Americans in ridicule.

An instance was the publication at the top of a column on the first page of the "Paris-Midi" of a story dated from New York which bore the headline: "In the land of prohibition, mounted police were called out to keep the drunks in hand."
It was a story of how New York observed New Year's eve and gave French readers a word picture of New York citizens fighting in the streets in a drunken orgy.
"La Rumeur" crusades regularly against "the American peril." In this noon newspaper, Frederick Davidson, said in an editorial note to be a Canadian, wrote a two-column exposure of the U. S. empire, a "new peril to civilization."
"What has become of the United States, once the hopes of the world with its symbol of the spread eagle?" he wrote. "It has turned into a vulture. Its claws seize all the gold in the world. Gold and business form the religion of the American today."

Much of the editorial temper has been aroused by the forthcoming meeting of financial experts to revise the Dawes plan of war reparations.

OSWALDO CASE IS DISMISSED

Deportation Charge on 3 Italian Workers

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The "Oswaldo case," a deportation case against three Italians, anti-fascists, which has been in the federal courts for eight years, has at last been dismissed, according to the International Labor Defense, Philadelphia branch, which has been defending these workers.

During the Red Raids, Oswaldo, a member of the Italian bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party; Bruni, a Party member, and Baldassari, an anti-fascist, but not a Workers Party member, were arrested and slated for deportation to Italy and death. Bruni has a sentence of ten years against him in Italy. He has six children, who would be deprived of his support if he were killed in a fascist prison. Baldassari is sick in bed.

Were Active Workers.
The only evidence against any of these men is that when they were arrested in a private house they were folding circulars advertising a meeting. Originally 33 workers were being held in Philadelphia for deportation. Two were actually deported to Italy and their present whereabouts is unknown.

The next case up is that of three central Europeans, Pajor, Snyder and Duerbach. They took out naturalization papers, and are charged not only with fraudulently obtaining citizenship, but with perjury in their application for it.

The law firm of Francis, Fischer and Kane is defending these last three. Kane made the statement that he thoroughly disapproves of the attempt to ship out of the country not only these three, but those in the Oswaldo case, and was willing to take the witness stand in favor of some of them.

Chamberlain, British foreign secretary, at Birmingham, which is interpreted here as tantamount to British admission of equality on the seas with the United States.

The semi-official newspaper, "Le Temps," said:
"When Senator Borah asks for a conference to establish the principle of freedom of the seas, he knows well that he is proposing the most complex and delicate problem between England and the United States. Equality in all categories of ships, such as the Americans propose, must in reality put England in an inferior position."

CHINESE TROOPS MUTINY, MARCH; GENERALS MEET

War-lords Vote Fake Disarmament

Generals Meet; Vote Fake Disarmament

SHANGHAI, Jan. 27.—Word reaches here today that 5,000 Chinese troops under General Liu Kai-tai at Lungkow, Shantung province, have revolted and under their own committees are marching southward toward Wei Tsiens. Failure of the military leaders to pay the soldiers is considered at least a contributing cause to the revolt.

The conference of militarist leaders at Nanking closed yesterday. It is said to have arrived at a general decision to disband about half of the various armies, to save the cost. The agreement, which has all the earmarks of a partial disarmament treaty between independent powers, will probably not be enforced, as each general, supreme authority in his locality, is interested in getting all other generals to disarm, but anxious to keep his own military strength intact for the struggle for power which is certain to come soon.

Uprisings Sure.
The present forces of all the generals number about 2,000,000. The decision of the conference formally approves of a national standing army of 800,000. Practical difficulties in the way of disarmament if actually meant, which no one believes it really is, would be enormous, as the soldiers are mutinous because of lack of pay, and to be thrown out of the armies where they at least get rations would probably cause uprisings.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS FOURTEEN

Lack of Organization Drove Men to Death

KINGSTON, W. Va., Jan. 27.—Rescue crews had not even today found two missing bodies of fourteen coal miners killed by a terrific gas explosion in the mine of the Kingston Pocahontas Coal Co. here, Friday.

The mine extends for a mile and a half under the mountain, and has an entrance on each side. Sixty-nine men were at work near the main entrance. They protested against the gas in the mine, but no precautions were taken, and the workers had no organization on which they could rely for protection against discharge if they refused to go to work.

Blew Over Buildings.
The explosion was so hard that mine buildings outside, at the mouth of the main shaft were demolished by the concussion. Fifty-five men worked their way out an entrance opposite the main shaft, and walked for miles around the mountain to the company office. Two of them did not get out unaided, but were found badly gassed from after damp by the first rescue crew.

Bodies Mangled.
Twelve bodies, fearfully burned and mangled, were taken out late yesterday, soon after the explosion. Two others have not been found, and may have been blown to bits.

Workers in this vicinity are disturbed by the great increase of mine accidents lately, and the district will be a fruitful field for recruiting into the National Miners' Union.

Imperialism in Latin America

The papers are full of news from Latin America, such as the crushing of the strike of Columbian workers, slaves of the United Fruit Co., the threatened war of Bolivia against Paraguay in the interests of American oil imperialists; Hoover's trip as a super-salesman for big business—at this time the books listed below are of special value to the militant leaders of the working class, who need to be equipped with facts in order to more effectively fight imperialism.

- Revolutions in Latin America—A new pamphlet by Bertram Wolfe \$.05**
- Americans in Santo Domingo—Melvin M. Knight 1.00**
- Bankers in Bolivia—M. A. Marsh 1.00**
- Our Cuban Colonies—L. A. Jenks 1.00**
- Imperialism—The State and Revolution—Lenin 50**
- Foundations of Modern Imperialism—Pavlovitch 1.10**
- Dollar Diplomacy—Nearing and Freeman 50**
- We Fight for Oil—Ludwell Denny 3.00**

LABOR DEFENDER FEBRUARY ISSUE JUST OUT

JULIO A. MELLA, Cuban Communist Leader, writes on "Dollar Terror in Cuba." Mella wrote the article, probably his last one, especially for The Labor Defender, a few days before he was shot down in cold blood in the streets of Mexico City by the tools of American Imperialism.

"MINEOLA" A vivid story exposing the frame-up of the nine fur workers, two of whom are already serving long terms in Sing Sing.

by **MOISSAYE J. OLGIN,** Editor of the Hammer

"FULLER DID IT", an article by **HARRY CANTER,** charged with criminal libel.

"THE PROTEST AGAINST BALBO", by **MICHAEL SALERNO.**

"TERROR IN RUMANIA," by **E. E. WELTER.**

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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

By EARL BROWDER and JOSEPH ZACK.

The Right Danger and Trotskyism in America

The approaching congress of the American C. P. is marked by a sharp factional struggle. The basis of this struggle is a deep principle difference as to the correct orientation of the Party; the differences arise from two opposite perspectives of American imperialist development. The main body of the Party membership is aligned on one side or the other side of this controversy, while outside the Party, recently excluded, stands a small Trotskyist group which showed its head since the Sixth World Congress. The principle task of the Party Congress is to establish the struggle against the Right danger, as the main danger of the Party; secondarily, it is to overcome and liquidate the danger of Trotskyism; thirdly, it is to stabilize the Party leadership. In what relations do these tasks stand to the groupings within the American Party?

Is There a Right Danger in America?

This question may seem superfluous, since now the whole Party speaks of the Right danger. But it is significant that the Majority of the Central Committee (Lovestone-Pepper leadership) strenuously denied the existence of a Right danger in the Party right up to the eve of the Sixth Congress. They attacked the Minority leadership (Bittelman and others) as being ultra-left. They used themselves organizationally and politically with all the former recognized Right wing elements and tendencies within the Party. Up to the Sixth Congress, it was impossible to attack any manifestation of the Right danger, without finding under the protection of (or an organic part of) the Central Committee leadership. The ECCI on several occasions, before and at the Sixth Congress, sharply criticized the grossest manifestations of this stabilizing Right wing line, and also, by the logic of facts, the criticism necessarily found itself directed primarily against the Majority of the Central Committee. From these facts it is established:

- 1.—There is a serious Right danger in America.
 - 2.—The Lovestone-Pepper leadership refused to recognize the danger until forced to do so by the C. I.
 - 3.—The Right danger is especially acute in America because it has penetrated into the highest leadership of the Party.
- Two Contradictory Perspectives.**
- It is no accident that the Lovestone-Pepper leadership could not see the Right danger. This followed directly from their basic orientation, which has the following characteristics:
- 1.—They maintain that while the rest of the capitalist world is in an acute crisis, America is an exception in this respect, and that its per-

spectives are for "unlimited expansion" and "bigger prosperity than in the period just concluded." (See Lovestone, "Communist," July, 1928; speeches at Sixth Congress of Lovestone and Pepper; Lovestone's report on Sixth Congress to New York membership, etc.)

2.—This American "exceptionalism" applies to the whole tactical line of the C. I. as applied to America. (This theory pervades all the writings and speeches of the Lovestone-Pepper group up until the present.)

3.—There is no general process of radicalization of the masses, but rather the opposite theory of "bribery" of larger strata of the working class; analysis of elections as a "sweeping victory for reaction"; characterization of the sectional crises in coal, garment, oil and textile industries, as "crises of growth," laying a basis for "greater expansion of American imperialism." (Lovestone at 6th Congress.)

4.—The masses of workers are increasingly coming under the influence of the A. F. of L., which will probably experience a new period of growth, while the prospect of an independent movement of workers, the establishment of new unions on the basis of class struggle is very poor indeed. (Their struggles against IV Fintern Congress; Pepper's article, "Communist," June, 1928; speeches at 6th Congress.)

5.—It is necessary that the Party program should be "A Program for Prosperity." (See Wolfe, "Communist," July, 1927.), and should not base itself upon the growing contradiction of American imperialism.

With such an orientation as the foregoing, it is inevitable that the Lovestone-Pepper group fell into the grossest opportunism, and that it fought against the Minority of the Party as "ultra-Left." (It is only in the last weeks, under the necessity to find a "Right danger" against which to fight, that they have accused the Minority of being the Right wing.)

The Minority has proposed and fought for a program and tactics which were based upon an entirely different orientation. The Minority views have the following characteristics, as contrasted with the Majority: (For substantiation, see especially document to the Congress, entitled "The Right Danger in the American Party," and Congress speeches):

1. America is more and more becoming involved in the world crisis of capitalism. The "prosperity period" 1923-27, exhausted the possibilities of expansion of the home market, which is now shrinking with every new technical advance.

In the world market, American imperialism is ever more sharply encountering the limitations raised by rival imperialists, in the form of sharper price-competition as well as the form of colonial monopolies. The gap between productive capacity and actual production is constantly widening; the number of workers engaged in industry is positively shrinking; structural unemployment has made its appearance in America involving millions of workers. Therefore, further expansion leads inevitably to new drastic attacks upon the living standards of the masses and to an attempt at the armed redivision of the world's markets. This is thus the period of approaching the apex of growth of American imperialism.

2. The foregoing factors are rapidly eliminating any "exceptional" features of American imperialism which might require a different tactical line for the C. I. in America; more and more do American problems fit in to the tactical world orientation of the C. I.

3. There is a general process of radicalization of the masses, as yet vague and undefined but deep and full of potentiality. Already our Party has found itself, as a whole, dragging behind this process of radicalization, and it required the beginnings of independent mass actions, undertaken even sometimes without the participation or knowledge of our Party (Colorado miners, textile, coal, subways, oil, automobiles) to force even the Minority to an energetic struggle for a reorientation of the Party generally on this question.

4. The A. F. of L. continues to move to the Right, incorporating itself more fully into the capitalist structure in every sense, and narrowing its base even more to a few privileged or highly skilled groups (building, printing). This fact, in conjunction with the beginnings of radicalization of the masses, makes necessary and inevitable the rise of a new mass labor movement, organized outside the A. F. of L. into new unions. The conscious Left wing elements must set the organization of the unorganized into new unions as their central task in this period.

5. It is necessary that the Party program shall base itself upon an exposure of the illusions of "prosperity" which have no reality for the masses, upon the growing acuteness of the class struggle, upon the ripening contradictions of American imperialism at home and abroad, upon an energetic struggle against nationalization and the war danger, upon the necessary "internationalizing" of the working class

by alliance with the colonial independence movements and unity with the revolutionary workers of all lands. It must struggle against every tendency to adjust itself to "prosperity" of American imperialism.

These are the two perspectives which are struggling for mastery of the American Party. The first perspective is represented by the present Majority (Lovestone-Pepper); the second perspective is that of the Minority (Bittelman, Johnstone, Foster, Zack, Browder, Dunne). Under pressure of C. I. criticism the Lovestone-Pepper Majority has greatly modified the expressions of its line, but it still stubbornly clings to its essential features, striving to hide them under a cloak of phrases, to conceal them in lengthy, interminable documents, while it conducts the sharp kind of factional struggle against the Minority which raised the issue of the Right danger, and which has been fighting for a line in America closer to that of the C. I.

The Weaknesses of the Minority.

Although the Minority has been conducting during 1928 an essentially correct struggle within the American Party, still it would be wrong to use this fact to avoid discussion of the weaknesses of the Minority. Equally incorrect would it be to speak only of the strong points of the Minority, which are generally well known in the C. I.

Such as its proletarian character, contrasted with the intellectualistic composition of the Lovestone-Pepper leadership; its long experience in the American class-struggle, contrasted with the Lovestone-Pepper group, most of which graduated from the colleges and universities into the Central Committee of the Party; its "American" origin and base in the movement, contrasted with the "foreign-language group" origin and base of the Lovestone-Pepper group; etc., etc.)

For the Minority at present, a very searching self-criticism will be of much more value than constantly to boast about its strong points. It also has its weak points, and unless these are relentlessly searched out and energetically overcome, the Minority cannot effectively fulfill its function as the nucleus for a Bolshevik, stable leadership around which the American Party can be unified.

What are some of these weaknesses? A few of the most important of these may be listed as follows:

1. Lack of a coherent, clarified

line of policy extending over a period of the leading elements of the Minority. During 1926-1927 the Minority itself was engulfed in the swamp of opportunism in which the whole Party of years, generally accepted by all labored, and therefore its half-blind struggles within the Party took on the appearance of unprincipled factionalism, although in reality they were rather the expression of lack of political maturity.

2. Lack of a thoroughly homogeneous character. It is not an accident, but rather one expression of a serious political weakness in the Minority, that Cannon could have been one of its leading members right up to the moment when he decided to openly declare his Trotskyism. To attempt from this, as Lovestone does, to infer a fundamental Trotskyist tendency to the Minority, is only factional slander; but its true significance must not be evaded by the Minority, which is, that the Minority has not been sufficiently concentrated upon the necessity of advancing to leading positions only those elements who manifestly contribute to a homogeneous, stable leadership. Cannon's Trotskyism was a secret until October, but it was no secret to the Minority that Cannon was very unstable, that he had been an element of instability in Party leadership for years, that his chief capacity has always been for suddenly changing camps, and for maneuvering between groups; and yet, in spite of this knowledge, the Minority took Cannon into its leadership, nominated him to the Sixth Congress Commission of the Sixth Congress and proposed him for even higher posts. This reflects a lack of thorough, searching self-analysis and self-criticism within the Minority which it must certainly overcome before it can be considered a satisfactory nucleus for the re-constituted leadership of the American Party.

3. Lack of a unified understanding of its own origin and history, not to speak of the origin and history of the Party as a whole. An example of this weakness, and its possible bad effects, is seen in the unification with the Cannon group without a principle understanding on the fundamental issues which in the past had divided it from the Minority.

4. A tendency within the Minority to overemphasize immediate practical results (the obverse side of one of its strong points, namely, its immersion in mass work), sometimes at the expense of its main line. This tendency has been the basis of most of the charges of lack

of principle directed against the Minority.

Why do we, supporters of the Minority, occupy so much time in criticizing the Minority instead of the Majority Lovestone-Pepper leadership?

For two principal reasons: (1) The Lovestone-Pepper group already stands condemned for its political line. (2) It is the special task of the Minority, as the nucleus of the future leadership of the Party, to take up seriously the struggle against its own defects, and to do so in the open before the whole Party and the C. I. This is a contribution in that direction.

The Problem of Trotskyism.

The sudden outbreak of Trotskyism in America, through the channel of Cannon and his friends, has increased the difficulties of the Party for the moment, although eventually it may prove to have been a healthy purgative, ridding the Party of essentially unhealthy elements. Within the Party, Cannon's influence will prove—has proved—very small, and to raise, as Lovestone has done, the cry of danger of a split in the Party, is factional demagoguery directed toward another purpose than the fight against Trotskyism. The danger of Trotskyism, and of Cannon, in America, lies in that with the support of wealthy middle-class liberals it spreads its poison of suspicion and distrust toward the Comintern and toward the Soviet Union among the masses of workers outside of but close to the Party, among those who follow our leadership in the trade union struggles. It is very easy to obtain an almost unanimous condemnation within the Party of Cannon and Trotskyism, but it is a more difficult and complicated task to overcome the effects of his propaganda among the non-party, left-wing masses.

This phase of the struggle against Trotskyism has been completely brushed aside by the Lovestone-Pepper leadership, in favor of a special interpretation of the Trotskyist danger, invented to fit their own factional needs of the moment. They proclaimed to the Party, that: (1) The only channel open to support the C. I. and the Soviet Union, is through support of the Lovestone-Pepper group. (2) That Trotskyism-Cannonism is "the most consistent and developed system of opportunism" and that it is the " rallying center of opportunism in America both inside and outside the Party." With this program Lovestone has

succeeded in doing the following things:

1. Strengthened Cannon and Trotskyism. Some workers, especially outside the Party, believe Cannon and Lovestone when both of them say the same thing, namely, that Lovestone is the logical representative of C. I. leadership in America, and judging the C. I. from what they know of Lovestone (who is concrete and near to them) they turn against the C. I. leadership.

2. Turned the attention of the Party away from the real Right wing danger, which finds its base not in Trotskyism but in the reformist-trade-unionism of America; thereby Lovestone-Pepper hope to escape the examination of their own specific Right wing theories and line.

3. Within the Party, mobilized their supporters on the assumption that the Minority as disguised Trotskyists, and at the same time embody the Right danger for the American Party.

4. Created a sad confusion among the membership, and especially among the non-Party sympathizers, by their metaphysical juggling with the categories of "Left" and "Right" in order to substantiate their factional strategy.

It is perhaps in its handling of the Trotskyist problem in America that the Lovestone-Pepper group has the most grossly revealed its essentially opportunist-adventurist features for all to see who care to, throughout the world as well as in America. America, after all, is still largely unknown to most Parties of the Comintern, and the C. I. leadership itself is only too well aware of the insufficiency of our present knowledge and analysis of the American problems. But Trotskyism is an old and familiar problem by now to all, and the Lovestone-Pepper mishandling of this issue, from obvious factional considerations, stands out of the American scene like a mountain, clear and unescapable.

For the Line of the Sixth Congress

The Minority in the American Party believes that its struggle be fore and after the Sixth Congress is essentially a struggle for the line of the C. I., and especially a struggle for the application of the Sixth Congress line to America without reservations. While the Minority at the Sixth Congress expressed its disappointment that the door was not closed finally upon the theory of American "exceptionalism" in the Congress resolutions, but only by implication, while Lovestone-Pepper were allowed unchallenged to claim the Congress decisions as C. I. support for their theories and practices in America, yet the Minority was then and since, not expressing reservations to the line of the Sixth Congress but on the contrary demanding the full application of the line to America. The Lovestone-Pepper group, on the contrary, has not corrected its line in the light of the Sixth Congress. It has repeated its former errors in ever more gross forms, restating its theory of American "exceptionalism," surrendering to the craft ideology of the Right wing elements in the garment trades, continuing its support and protection to the Right wing in the co-operatives placing Right wing elements in control of the anti-imperialist work etc., etc. Its concessions to the Sixth Congress line have been purely formal, and of the nature of mechanical repetition of phrases, but have not touched the practical work of the Party. In the most impermissible manner they have made a factional football of the Trotskyist issue. They have convinced very many responsible comrades, who at the time of the Sixth Congress were still in doubt, of the opportunist and adventurist nature of their leadership of the American Party.

In the light of all these facts, the coming Party Congress must definitely liquidate these Right wing elements in its leadership by placing them in a minority, by placing the Party condemnation upon their theories, by reinvigorating the Party leadership with new proletarian elements around the nucleus of the present Minority. Upon the basis of a corrected line, and with the assistance of the Comintern, the two large groupings into which the Party is now divided, must be fused together into a united, solidified Party fully determined to complete its process of Bolshevization, and to lead the American working class through all its partial struggles, over all its immense difficulties, to the conquest of power over American imperialism.

A Criticism of the Party Opposition

By A. B. *

Many comrades in the building days approached me with the question, are you with the Majority? I am sure that as a proletarian element, they trust in my sincerity and I think I owe this open statement to why I support the C. P. thesis and am not for the Opposition.

First, about some methods in this factional fight, that do not appear sound. They were committed by groups; those who are engaged in a fight are always liable to lose in balance.

Now, comrades, the Communist International, and the Workers Communist Party of America, as action of the International, have their final goal Communism, and in revolutionary duty on the way this goal. The Communist International is confronted with a social nature that creates some very acute problems, with an enemy that has many complicated means fighting Communism. Our forces, masses, cannot be taken biologically, as animals; they must be led socially, ideologically. In it, for laying out our policy we must be on guard to have a scientific estimation of what is confronting us. The policy, the political line, is the main thing that we have watch.

or the general mass of Party members, it is easier to see the error; that their leaders are making the course of their activity; but question of a correct line is not easy to detect and this has been wrong by revolutionary experience. A correct line, a wrong policy, is the danger in a revolutionary party.

Those leading comrades of the world proletariat who made scientific surveys on the resources of American imperialism surely could not fail to see the industrialization of the South is more than a shifting of the textile industry from New England, they could not fail to see another industrial expansion (on a great area with a backing of surplus capital ready to pour in).

They could not overlook Latin America with her big natural resources, a total population of 80 million, with the U. S. in the best position to develop them as consumers. They had to make a careful estimation of the resources of American imperialism, which is striving for world hegemony, is fast creating those external contradictions which are creating the antagonistic groupings and regroupings in the preparation that brings the war danger nearer.

The leadership of the world proletariat could not find the radicalization of the American masses to the degree that our Opposition estimated it. They could not see a general radicalization, because a general radicalization is a stage of development where the workers of a country, as a class, begin to realize that in order to solve their problems, some radical changes must take place in the social and political life of the country. Sorry, but we haven't got it as yet in America. Even Smith's vote is the ordinary course in American politics for decades, the course of ups and downs. A republican administration, dissatisfaction, masses turn to the democratic party. A democratic administration, dissatisfaction, masses turn to the republican party, etc.

The "general radicalization" and the "apex theory" of our American Opposition were thrown into the waste basket in Moscow as a wrong estimation. Our American Minority brought before the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern a long statement, a big list of accusations against the Majority leadership of the American CEC and in the main point accused the present Majority leadership of being a Right wing leadership. The Opposition asked the Comintern to send an open letter to the American Party membership to educate them, by which they meant, to tell the membership that their present Majority leaders are misleading them. The Sixth World Congress of the Comintern, having all the minutes, and all the facts presented by both sides, came to the estimation as we all know, "that the present leadership was the stalwart

leader of the American masses in stubborn struggles," "that mistakes were committed by both sides," etc. The Political Bureau said, "that the charges against the present Majority as a Right wing Majority are unfounded" and that our mistakes and shortcomings shall be thrashed out in the Sixth Party Convention.

After the thesis of the Comintern was adopted unanimously by the leadership of 54 countries, Comrade Jack Johnstone in the name of the Minority Opposition in America put forward the declaration of disagreement with paragraph 49 (8 points) on the American question—reservation to the Comintern on the American question (according to the political dictionary).

The Party Discussion.

The American question was brought before the American Party membership for discussion. The prologue was Cannon's Trotskyism. Our Opposition turned up their sleeves to fight the Right danger in America. But what Right danger? The Right danger of the present Majority of the CEC. And what about Trotskyism? Well, Trotskyism is a Left danger and the main danger is the Right danger and as the Majority of the CEC (according to the Opposition) is Right wing, we have to concentrate our fight on the Majority of the CEC.

Well, before we go further, I want you comrades to look in the pamphlet on the Fourth Party Convention proceedings, page 70, paragraph 4. Resolution by the at-that-time Majority CEC (which means Bittelman, Foster, Dunne, and others of the present Opposition). The resolution says, "to concentrate our forces to fight the Right deviations of Trotskyism." I want to ask our leaders, "since when did Trotskyism turn to the Left?"

Now as to why the present Majority is a Right wing leadership? And the Opposition tells us in their thesis (thesis of the Minority—Daily Worker). "It overestimates the power of American imperialism. It underestimates the trend of radicalism of the American masses, etc." Well, comrades of the Opposition, according to procedure of the Sixth World Congress, this which you call overestimation and underestimation, this which you term "Right danger" is a matter not only of Lovestone and associates, but also of Bukharin and the Comintern on the American question. So why camouflage it? Why not say simply that you are fighting the Right danger of the Comintern?

FAKERS MASQUERADING AS TRUE LEFT WINGERS

(By a Packing House Worker.)

Cannon and his followers say that the Party and its leadership is not proletarian; that he, Cannon, is not revolutionary, real proletarian. When he says this, he is a faker. His followers in Kansas City are not workers, they are small business men. At the last convention the Cannon group had a majority in the convention and in the D. E. C. How many members did they choose from packing house workers, railroad workers and coal miners for the D. E. C.? They elected one member and that is myself, and now Cannon has nerve enough to speak about proletarianizing the Party leadership. The Party members from the shops not only oppose Cannon when he comes out for Trotsky, but we fought him always. We always supported the C. E. C. because the C. E. C. leadership is a real Communist group. Only those who look for jobs fight the C. E. C. Cannon wants to be the leader of

the Party and he will make the Party proletarian. Cannon is a liar. This convention in Kansas City will make proletarian leadership without him, because we expelled some Cannonites, and now the workers will take control of the convention. The last convention was stolen from us. If Cannon came back to the Party he would put his bunch of non-proletarians into Party control. One of his followers by the name of Kassin has always been a right winger (now he says he is left winger). He always fights Party policy. Only recently he refused to let a committee from the I. L. D. and Civil Liberty Union speak at a Jewish mass meeting. The Committee wanted to speak for the kind of left winger Cannon has. If we want to have real Communist Party and have more workers on the district committee we must keep Cannon and his bunch out.

And this is really where you stand now. You claim that you have the correct line on the American question, implying that the Comintern has the wrong line. Now who shall decide which line is the correct line?

Suppose the majority of the membership of the American Party, guided by a certain sentiment, would decide that our American Opposition has the correct estimation, the correct line. What would it mean? Are the majority of our Party members fully equipped with the data on American economy? Are they equipped with the knowledge of our national and international relations, to make a thorough survey of facts in relation to American imperialism?

It would create a situation where it would be the duty of the C. I. to educate the majority of our Party membership to the fact that they are guided by a wrong line and are pursuing a leadership which is pursuing a wrong line. Happily for our Party, the majority of our Party members had the judgment that they have to follow the line of the Comintern without any reservations. In fact, it was more than support to the majority of the C. I., it was victory for the C. I. The defeat that Trotskyism had among the American Party members especially in the industrial centers, and especially on the question of reservations, these facts prove that the general membership of the Communist Parties are on guard that the Third International should not

The Platform of the Trotsky Opposition in the Soviet Union

(Today we reprint the sections of the Trotsky Opposition platform in the Soviet Union, dealing with the very important question of housing and improvement of production, together with replies by the Politbureau of the C. P. S. U. While the figures are not up to the minute, they deal with the situation which existed at the time that Trotsky made his proposals. There has, of course, been progress in all fields since the time that this material was written.)

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 the Soviet Union and the reasons why it has been overwhelmingly rejected by the membership and leadership of the C. P. S. U. as well as by the Communist Parties throughout the world.

And we see that the story has two sides.

Mistakes committed? Surely, comrades. They were committed on the political field, they were committed on the industrial field in solving trade union problems, in building unions, etc. But, being in trade union activity, I could enumerate a fact after fact, of Left blunders committed by Majority leaders, of Right blunders committed by Minority leaders, and the reverse. Where shortcomings were discovered in the local New York TUEL (Majority) where shortcomings were discovered in the National TUEL (Opposition leadership). Such matters will have to thrash out in the coming convention. We will also have to insist upon having the "Party Organizer" as a place where we should be able to write to criticize and cure the shortcomings.

Now as to unity in the Party. All our sincere comrades have to realize that Party unity is one of the main problems confronting us. But how to achieve it? This is the question. Comrade Costrell, at the Section 5 Conference, said, "Unity only on a correct political line." I agree with Comrade Costrell, but the political line of the Opposition was considered in Moscow the wrong line, by the Majority of the Party membership in America the wrong line. And the coming Party convention will surely consider it the wrong line. And you are still telling us that you will continue to fight for your so-called right line. Well, Comrade Costrell, if you

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

THE OPPOSITION ON THE HOUSING QUESTION.

"The amount of floor space for the workers usually is considerably lower than the average space enjoyed by the urban population. The workers employed in the largest industrial cities fare worse in regard to housing than any other section of the population. An investigation made into the distribution of floor space in various cities shows the following: Workers have 5.6 square meters; office employees, 6.0 square meters; artisans and handicraftsmen, 7.0 square meters; persons engaged in free professions, 10.9 square meters; non-working elements, 7.1 square meters. The workers are at the bottom of the list. The floor space for the workers is diminishing from year to year, while that of non-proletarian elements is increasing."

THE FACTS.

The housing problem is full of enormous difficulties. The census of 1923 shows that the average rate of floor space per head of the population, notwithstanding the reduction of the urban population, was only about 13 square arshins (1 arshin is 18 inches). At that time the rate was below the established rate of 16 square arshins. At the beginning of the present economic year, the average rate was 11.3 square arshins. Complaints, however, will not improve the situation.

intend to continue the fight, tell me please what remains to be done?

Drop your reservations, drop your organized Opposition to the Majority of the Party, and we will have unity. We may still have to be on guard against some destructive elements in the Party, whose intentions are not clear to us. We may still have to eliminate from leadership some unhealthy elements, but the Party needs all the constructive forces for active work. No factional fight! No factional discriminations! No factions in the Party! Let us unite to criticize, to correct our mistakes, to build the Party in a real Bolshevik spirit!

This problem can be solved satisfactorily only over a long period of time. How difficult it is can be seen from the calculations of the 5-year plan of economic development. In order to provide the whole of the population with the hygienic rate above-mentioned, it would be necessary during the five years to invest 11 billion roubles in housing. As is to be expected, first place is occupied in our housing program by workmen's dwellings, and in the more remote districts like the Donets coal fields and the Baku oil fields, an increase in the rate of floor space per head is observed. The estimates in 1927-28 provide for the investment of 400,000,000 roubles in housing by public enterprises and 200,000,000 roubles by private enterprise. These investments will make it possible to maintain the rate of floor space for the working class section of the population at the level as it stands today. This in itself is a great achievement, for it tells how the rate has fallen from year to year, owing to the rapid increase in the number of town workers.

With regard to house rent paid by workers, rent represents 5 per cent of the workers' budget, whereas in 1914 it represented from 7 to 9 per cent.

(To Be Continued.)

WILHELM IN NEW PLOTS.

DOORN, Jan. 28.—Wilhelm Honzoller, still claiming to be emperor of Germany, celebrated his seventieth birthday here today, surrounded by 48 or 50 members of royalty and ex-royalty and amidst the patters of all the reactionary forces in Europe, who hope for a restoration of the monarchy in Germany, but are not all agreed on the Hohenzollerns as their best champions.

PLAN USSR PEAT INSTITUTE.

MINSK, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—In order to stimulate the production of peat in White Russia, a peat institute has been organized in Minsk. The work of the Institute will be carried on in conjunction with two factories to be constructed. One factory will produce peat briquettes and the other coke. The construction and equipping of these factories will cost six million roubles.

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

Police and Detectives Collaborate With Packing House Bosses Against the Workers

POLICE DOG MEN FROM PLANT TO PLANT IN KANSAS

Place Spies in Eating Places

(By a Worker Correspondent) KANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 28.—“We ignore the Communists and all labor agitators. We are unconcerned about the activities of the labor agitators. Our workers are safe. Our company is in no way connected with the arrests of the ‘Red’ trouble-makers in Kansas City, Kan.”

Such was the content and meaning of the statement issued by the Armour Company through its officials to the Legal Council of the I. L. D., which had charge of the defense of the Communist workers and speakers arrested by the police of Kansas for carrying on the election meetings among the packing house workers.

The purpose of the above statement was to attempt to whitewash the Armour Company and the police from complicity in the campaign of willful persecution of militant workers and also to distract the attention of the workers from the fact that the police department works under the instructions of the Armour Co. United Spy System.

The truth of the situation is that the big meat companies maintain a joint spy system under which every worker is examined and a careful watch kept over him. One incident glaringly reveals this fact.

One worker employed in the Kansas City plant of the Cudahy Co. was discharged from employment following a report made by the police department that this worker was suspected of labor agitation. The worker soon found employment in the Wilson plant under an assumed name, but he was discovered by the superintendent, who identified the worker because the latter was left-handed. He was immediately discharged.

Secured of Daily. Once two copies of the Daily Worker were found in the office of the Wilson plant. More than fifty workers were summoned to the office and cross-examined.

Even the employment agents are now being used by the company to spy on the workers. The employment agent of the Wilson Co. in Kansas City has made it his business to visit every mass meeting arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party or the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Spies are also planted in the pool rooms and restaurants where the packing house workers are gathered. They snoot around and report every little move of a worker that smacks of radicalism. But the company is not content with having its system of industrial spying. It also employs regular private detective agencies.

One of them is Sisto's International Detective Agency. This agency primarily spies on the Workers Party and on the packing house plants. The agency also plants some of its ‘confidence’ men in the packing houses.

Readers of the Daily Worker and other working class papers are reported to the company and the workers are fired.

Bosses Feel Insecure. These few facts show that the bosses do not feel so secure in their efforts to keep the workers enslaved. The bosses only want to fool the workers and keep them from organization by belittling the efforts of the Workers Party to organize the packing house workers.

However, the workers will not be fooled. The workers in the packing houses realize that the Communist Party is the only working class organization really trying to organize the workers and improve the life of the workers. They also know that no persecution and no spy systems will ever stop the militant workers from carrying on their work in the packing houses, and the coming convention of our Party in District 10 will lay a basis for the intensification of the organization work in the packing industry.

M. CUSHING.

562 More Deaths in Severe Epidemic of Cholera in Travancore

CALCUTTA, India (By Mail).—The death toll from cholera in the last week in the state of Travancore was 562, with 948 new cases. A virulent epidemic of cholera has been raging in the state for the past five months, during which time 7,880 workers and peasants have died, and 14,000 have been attacked by the disease.

FISHERMEN FREED FROM ICE. GRAND HAVEN, Wis. (By Mail).

—The two fishing steamers with 14 men aboard have been freed from ice six miles off this port. The crews had been without food for four days.

WORKER KILLED. MILWAUKEE, Wis. (By Mail).

—William Traugott, 47, died of injuries sustained when a large steel casting fell on him in the Fritzsche and Leke Machine Co.

RAILROADS REFUSE TO SELL TICKETS TO NEGROES FLEEING SLAVERY

(By a Worker Correspondent) HATTIESBURG, Miss. (By Mail)—More than 150 families of Negro workers have left this city and neighboring towns since the lynching several weeks ago of Emanuel

TWO DAYS

A Story of the Revolution in Ukraine

“Two Days” is the first major production of Wufku, the Ukrainian unit of Sovkino, the great Soviet film producing organization. It will have its first American premiere at the Film Arts Cinema when that theatre opens early in February.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON. PART I.

THE news that the Red Army was advancing on the town threw the rich of Kiev into great excitement. The roads leading from the city were crowded with automobiles, trucks and other conveyances carrying the effects of the wealthy families who dreaded the approach of the revolutionary troops. Merchants loaded their stocks pell-mell into waiting trucks and fled leaving their dismayed clerks behind in charge of empty shops. Bankers stuffed money and securities into valises and trunks and made feverish preparations to flee the city.

It was in the Fall of 1918 and the principal city of the Ukraine lay within easy reach of the Red Army staff. Regiments of White Guard infantry and squadrons of cavalry hurried through the city adding to the impression that disaster was impending.

Ten miles from the city a detachment of Red soldiers engaged a remnant of the White Czarist army and beat them hopelessly. When news of this defeat reached Kiev, the exodus of its wealthy citizens began in earnest.

A few miles from the outskirts of Kiev stood the mansion of the Krasnofski family. Here, too, all was feverish excitement. At the foot of the wide, broad marble steps of the mansion two waiting automobiles stood loaded with trunks, valises and boxes of valuables. The servants ran about carrying out the hysterical orders of the whole Krasnofski family.

Count Krasnofski stood directing the packing of his valuables. One large box filled with jewels and valuable family plate he decided to leave behind. Calling his gray-haired old caretaker and retainer he said:

“Anton, we have decided to leave this box behind. Do you hear?”

Bewildered by the confusion and the sound of the Red artillery which seemed to be booming just outside the windows of the mansion Anton stood fixed looking into the face of the count.

“What are you staring at,” the count shouted. “Do you hear what I say. We are leaving this box behind.”

“Yes, master, I hear—I hear. Yes, yes, just as you say. The guns you know, your excellency—they make me nervous.”

“Listen, Anton,” said the count. “We are going to bury this case in the garden near the oak tree by the south garden wall. Remember only you and I shall know where it is buried. Come on, give me a hand, we will carry it out together.”

After they had covered the spot where the box was buried with soil and dead leaves they returned to the house.

Outside the house the last valise was being piled into the automobiles. Vera, the bitch and her puppy joined in the fun and barked and yapped as though all this bustle and noise was being done for their exclusive benefit.

The puppy crawled about yapping at the feet of the servants who ran to and fro. The noise of the running motor particularly annoyed her.

So she stood off and yapped little squeaky barks at the monster. Venturing too close the puppy was crushed to death by a trunk which fell from the tonneau of the car. Vera set up a howling and barking as she kept sniffing the body of her young one.

The countess seated in the car nearby dabbed at her eye with a handkerchief.

“I know that no good will befall us,” she wailed. “The puppy is killed and Vera is howling. It is a bad omen. Peter hurry up, let us get away. What are we waiting for?”

At last everything was in readiness. The count prepared to climb into the waiting automobile. Putting his hand affectionately on the shoulder of his white-haired old caretaker he said:

“Take good care of the house, An-



Scene From ‘Two Days’

“Listen, Anton,” the Count said, “we are going to bury this case here. Remember, only you and I will know where it is hidden.”

ton.” Seeing the carcass of the puppy and the red-rimmed eyes of the countess, he added:

“Bury the poor thing.”

Paul, the only son of Count Krasnofski, sat beside his father resplendent in the uniform of ‘is military academy. To the fifteen-year-old boy all this confusion and excitement was great fun. Anton walked up closer to the car put his hand affectionately on the sleeve of the blue uniform.

“Be careful of the train, little master,” he said. “Keep your head in and look out for tunnels.”

The chauffeur jammed his clutch down and the car followed by the one laden with the trunks and valises started down the path out on to the main road and soon disappeared from sight.

Anton stood waving his handkerchief until it could no longer be seen. Giving a few orders to the remaining servants, he took the body of the puppy and buried it near the hidden box of valuables near the oak tree in the garden.

Back in the deserted house old Anton wandered from room to room. In the enormous living room, with its highly polished floor that glistened like a mirror, he set the brocade furniture in order, dusting a table here and there. A drawer of another table was open and he closed it with great care.

These were household gods to him; for nearly forty years he had been fondling and caring for these things—and now—now what would become of him. To be sure, he thought, those confounded Bolsheviks would soon be here. But not for long, he added to himself. Soon the count's good friends in the White Army would be along and then what a drubbing the scoundrels would get.

The windows of the old mansion rattled with the noise of the bombardment.

“Let them come,” said Anton to the empty rooms. “Let them so much as disturb one chair in this room, the filthy louts, and I will tell them who their mothers were.”

It was quite dark now and lighting a candle he prepared to go up to his small room near the storage attic for the night.

Outside in the garden he heard Vera, the bitch, howling bitterly for her puppy.

Looking out of his narrow window over to the horizon to the north, Anton saw the multi-colored flashes of the Red Army artillery flashing red, orange and yellow against a black sky. And in contrast to the dull booming of the guns Vera's shrill howls sounded strangely weird.

To Be Continued

THE KRASSIN

by Maurice Parijanine

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ESMOND TEXTILE WORKERS STRONG FOR A STRIKE NOW

Conditions Get Worse Every Day

(By a Worker Correspondent) ESMOND, R. I. (By Mail).—Conditions in the Esmond Mills are getting worse and worse every day. The nappers, who formerly ran two napping machines and sewed the cuts that they napped, were asked to run three machines and to do no sewing. This lasted for two days and then the superintendent, William E. Norton, told them that they would have to do sewing on one napper. This means that they will shortly be compelled to run three nappers instead of two and sewing also on three, which is a 50 per cent wage cut instead of just the 5 per cent cut which was imposed on them recently.

Dissatisfied. The workers here are very much dissatisfied with the wage cut, and there is a speed-up which has involved many workers.

Many of the young workers discussed this, together with the adult workers, and they are now planning a strike. The workers here are sympathetic toward the strike, which is expected very soon.

The National Textile Workers Union of America is carrying on an organization drive in Rhode Island as well as all over the United States. They called a meeting of the workers of Centerville for Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Hall Locked. Jim Reid, president of the National Textile Workers Union of America; Jim Conway, a rank and file leader, and Joe, Figuerido, a young worker, were to address this meeting. When they arrived at the hall they found it closed. Immediately Jim Reid inquired of Mr. Willis, the hall owner, the reason for it being closed. The owner replied, in the manner of one who is ashamed, that he was ordered by the chief of police not to open the hall, because Jim Reid and the organization that he represented might cause trouble and that he, Jim Reid, had led a strike to victory.

Mere Law Breaking. This Mr. Willis runs a speak-easy and sells all the liquor he wants to. This the chief of police don't mind, but to let radicals speak and organize, that is different.

Jim Reid declared that if he couldn't get a hall he would speak from a soap box, but that in the meantime he would fight for the right of free speech and assemblage of workers here.

The National Textile Workers Union is out to organize young workers, adults, skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled, black or white workers, all creeds and all crafts-men.

“Escaped From Hell” Drama of Devils Island with JEAN MURAT and Countess von Esterhazy. Presented by Affiliated European Producers, Inc.

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“The Red Robe” with HELEN GILLIAND

“The Kingdom of God” By G. Martinez Sierra Ethel Barrymore Thea. 47th St., Eves. 8:50; Mats. Wed. and Sat. Chick. 9944

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IN ‘WINGS OVER EUROPE’



Frank Conroy, who plays an important role in ‘Wings Over Europe’ at the Martin Beck Theatre, The Theatre Guild production is now in its final week at the play-house.

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE Lou Clayton, Eddie Jackson and Jimmy Durante, with Jimmy Durante's Orchestra; second week, Clifford Webb and Mary Hay, with Phil Ohman and Victor Arden; Joe and Pete Michon; Gus and Will, West Point Cadets; others.

HIPODROME Larry Rich and His Friends; Mile. Charlie, and the Dean Twins; Charles ‘Slim’ Timberlin; Nicol and Martin; Fulton and Mack; others. Feature photoplay, ‘Synthetic Sin’ starring Coleen Moore and Antonio Moreno.

RIVERSIDE Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Hugh Clark and his ‘Gang’ aboard the Jazz Boat. Feature photoplay, ‘Shopworn Angel,’ starring Nancy Carroll and Gary Cooper.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, James J. Corbett and Neil O'Brien, Billy Lytell and Tom Fant; Mary Goss and Charles Barrows; others. Feature photoplay, ‘Hardboiled,’ starring Sally O'Neil.

“BOOM BOOM” OPENS TONIGHT AT CASINO THEA. The Messrs. Shubert will present their latest musical comedy, ‘Boom Boom,’ featuring Frank McIntyre and Jeannette MacDonald, at the Casino Theatre this evening. The cast also includes: Neil Kelly, Stanley Ridges, Eddie Nelson, Archie Leach, Kandal Capps, Harry Welch and Laurette Adams.

The book is by Fanny Todd Mitchell, the score by Werner Janssen, and the lyrics by Mann Helmer and J. Keirn Brennan.

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents HOLIDAY Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY Thea. W. 45 St. E. 5:50 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35

Fay Bainter in JEALOUSY MAXINE ELLIOTT'S West 39 St. Eves. 8:50 Matinees Wed. & Sat.

“Escaped From Hell” Drama of Devils Island with JEAN MURAT and Countess von Esterhazy. Presented by Affiliated European Producers, Inc.

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AGENCY SHARKS PREY UPON MEN WITHOUT JOBS

Find No Job, Refuse to Return Deposit

(By a Worker Correspondent) Being out of work, I went to the Royal Employment Agency, at 860 Sixth Ave., New York City, to see if I could find work. They forced me to put up a \$10 deposit fee. Then I was sent to the American District Telegraph Co., at 183 Varick St., where I was told I could get a job as an electrician (which is my trade). The employment agency, before sending me out, told me that the wages would be \$33.50. When I got to the place where the agency sent me, they would not give me \$33.50, but only \$30 a week.

They forced me to undergo a physical examination, and they stated that ‘they would not pass me unless I allowed myself to be vaccinated. I told them I had been vaccinated six times before and did not want to be vaccinated again. So they refused to give me the job.

Kept the Fee. When I returned to the agency and told them what happened, and asked them to let me have another job or return the fee, they refused. Then they told me to return again the next day, and meanwhile, they would see if they could find me a job. Next day they made a pretense of calling up to see if there was a job, but as they were fooling me, they said they could not find a job for me. They told me to return again next day, and the same thing happened. They made me return again and again. Finally, after demanding the return of my \$10, they offered to give me back \$6 and keep \$4.

Promise Job. Then I went to see Sayer, the Employment Agency License Commissioner, and he told me to write a letter. At the agency they kept

SHUBERT Thea. 44 St. W. off W. 7th Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Saturday

WALTER WOLF in the Thrilling Musical Hit The Red Robe with HELEN GILLIAND

CIVIC REPERTORY 148th St. & 5th Eves. 8:30 50c; 1:00; 3:50; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:35 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director

Tonight, ‘John Gabriel Borkman.’ Tues. Eve., ‘The Cherry Orchard.’

Ethel Barrymore in ‘THE KINGDOM OF GOD’ By G. Martinez Sierra Ethel Barrymore Thea. 47th St., Eves. 8:50; Mats. Wed. and Sat. Chick. 9944

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Part of War Game



Aviation contests and races are part of the U. S. Wall Street government plan for the coming imperialist war. The scheme is thus to trap the workers and working youth into becoming ‘air minded,’ and so falling easy prey to imperialist war propaganda. Above is one of the Wall Street air laces, Martin Jensen, second prize winner in the Dole Pacific flight, who has arranged to pilot a monoplane in an endurance flight over Curtis Field, L. I.

putting me off from day to day, promising a job which they never got me.

I wish to warm all unemployed workers against these thieving employment agencies, which are evidently protected by the police, who refuse to do anything against them.

ELECTRICIAN.

THE MODERN LABORER, on the contrary, instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

PRISONERS SENT TO DEATH TRAP MINES IN SOUTH

Pits Gas-Filled and the Timbering Faulty

(By a Worker Correspondent) RALEIGH, N. C. (By Mail).—Deaths of jailed workers in the open shop coal mines in North Carolina continue every day. The imprisoned workers, most of them Negroes, are leased by the state to the coal operators.

The mines of South Carolina, into which the prisoners are sent to slave away their years of sentence, are gas-filled and the timbering in every mine in this state in which I have worked is faulty, often causing the roof to fall. The prisoners are forced to work from about 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., but on some days long after sunset. They work seven days a week.

Horrible Slavery. The way the Negro prisoners slaving in the mines are treated is absolutely unbelievable. I saw two Negro prisoners, who argued with two guards on the way to the mine about something, (I did not catch what it was about), knocked flat with a club by the brutal guards. The guards did not wait for the Negro prisoners to revive, but ordered a couple of other Negro prisoners to drag them along to the mine by the collars. There was a trail of blood all the way to the mine.

There are hundreds of miners jobless in this state, who were laid off because the open shop coal bosses had plenty of prisoners hired out to them, and so fired the miners.

The state treasurer reported the other day that North Carolina had made a ‘handsome profit’ thru the leasing of the prisoners to the coal mines.

—CATLIN.

THE MODERN LABORER, on the contrary, instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

Wings Over Europe

By ROBERT NICHOLS & MAURICE BROWNE MARTIN BECK THEA., 45th St., W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:50. MATINEES: THURS. & SAT. 2:40

SIL-VARA'S COMEDY CAPRICE THEA., West 52nd Street, Eves. 8:50 Sharp Matinees: Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday

EUGENE O'NEILL'S STRANGE INTERLUDE JOHN GOLDEN THEA., 58th St., E. of Broadway Evenings only at 5:30 sharp.

Prepare Machinery of Capitalist Court to Send Militant Grocery Clerks to Prison

PUT OFF GROCER CLERK'S CASES TO AID FRAMEUP

Union Wins Another 2-Week Strike

The legal machinery of the employing class is well oiled and working to prepare framed-up evidence which may send to prison terms three of the leading members of the militant Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks Union. This was seen when the district attorney was again granted a postponement upon request to Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions Court, Part Six.

It takes time to prepare a sufficient quantity of framed evidence, even in a capitalist court, but these courts are always willing to grant the prosecutors as much time as they wish for.

Ask for Another Court. Demonstrations of extremely frank bias, hatred for the accused workers, were made by the laboring Judge Rosalsky when he heard the case.

After the district attorney had made his new request for more time, the union's attorney asked that the case be transferred to another court, since he was ready to go to trial, and too many postponements had occurred here already. At this the judge, who is a famed meddler in charitable and Zionist organizations, said to the defense attorney: "Aha! You're trying to take the case out of my hands. Well, we will see about that."

The case grew out of an attack made by a squad of detectives, led by an official of the United Hebrew Trades, on a peaceful membership meeting at their own union headquarters.

Thinking the detectives who came in swinging blackjacks were gangsters, since they saw at their head a U. H. T. official, the workers defended themselves. The detectives came back later, with the same official, who pointed out J. Vacker, union organizer; M. Kovalsky, vice-president, and H. Vacker, the organizer's brother. These were arrested and put under \$10,000 bail, on which they are out now.

The Grocery Clerks Union has again forced an employer who dared to refuse to sign up to come to terms and sign a union agreement after a strike of two weeks. This firm, M. Bressnoff, Second Ave., owning two grocery stores, signed several days ago, paid in security to the union and is now patronizable to class-conscious workers.

TWO MORE SHIPS READY TO SINK

Sugar Trust Vessel on Reef Near Cuba

Reports of two more ships buffeted by Atlantic gales and in need of immediate assistance were received here yesterday. They are the Norwegian motorship Fernane, helpless 600 miles southeast of Bermuda with a broken rudder and stern frames, and the American tank steamer Dixiano, stranded on a reef on the south coast of Cuba. Crews are in danger on both ships.

Owned by Sugar Baron. The Dixiano, 6,300 deadweight tons and owned by the American Sugar Transportation Corporation, was grounded near Zarza De Fuerta Cay, Cuba. The salvage tug Warbler, which has just completed refloating the passenger liner President Garfield after it struck a reef in the Bahamas, was to leave Key West to attempt a similar feat with the Dixiano.

Business Men of Florida Stage Welcome to Imperialist Leader Hoover

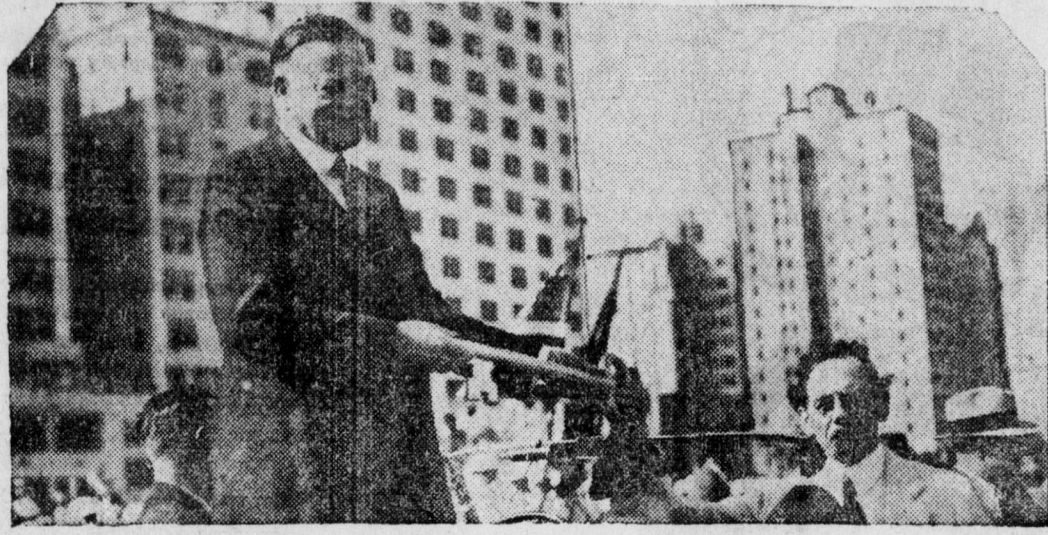


Photo shows Herbert Hoover, who will be Wall Street's representative in the White House after March 4, on his arrival in Miami, Florida.

DYERS UNION TO MEET TONIGHT

Urge Repudiation of Officialdom

The official call for a special meeting tonight to consider the reinstatement of members of the Cleaners', Dyers' and Pressers' Union recently expelled by the officialdom, was really issued for the purpose of getting the membership to endorse the policy of the officials, members of the union stated yesterday.

In a circular issued so late that there could be no time to answer it, the officials urged the membership to come to the special meeting to support their policy of expulsion and terrorism against the militants and their policy of alliance and collaboration with the bosses.

It is pointed out that the secret supplementary agreements and the permission to hire and fire has broken down conditions in the union and have forced workers to compete with each other, thus playing into the hands of the bosses. All workers are urged to attend the special meeting at Clinton Hall at eight tonight to repudiate the union-wrecking policies of expulsion and collaboration with the bosses practiced by the officialdom.

2 NEW BRITISH MILL COMBINES

Big Firms Pool to Put Over New Pay Cuts

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 28.—The combine for the amalgamation of the American spinning section of the Lancashire cotton trade has been registered under the title of Combined (American) Spinners, Ltd.

This is the first combine of Lancashire mills spinning American cotton to be registered, but it is reported that the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, which has been formed by the Cotton Yarn Association, will be registered in a few days.

The cotton bosses in back of the Combined (American) Spinners, Ltd., are in control of several million spindles. The main purpose of this combine, as stated by the bosses forming it, is to "effect economies," such as the elimination of thousands of mill workers, and the pooling of the strength of the bosses in the fight on the rising militancy of the British cotton textile workers, who have recently suffered severe wage cuts. The new combine plan more wage cuts in the next few months, they have announced.

Driven From France, Arab Seamen Go to Welsh Coast Ports

CARDIFF, Wales, (By Mail).—Driven out of French ports by the authorities, thousands of unemployed seamen have come to Cardiff and other Welsh ports in the Bristol Channel. To add to the bad conditions here, tens of thousands of Welsh seamen are unemployed.

TIP-TOE INN BOSS EJECTS NEGROES

Worker Party Members Leave in Disgust

Three Negro workers, members of the Workers (Communist) Party, were refused service by the manager of the Tip-Toe Inn, 14th St. and Broadway, late Saturday night. Shortly after the conclusion of Saturday night's session of the New York District of the Party.

The Negro comrades entered the restaurant with the intention of joining 15 comrades who preceded them. Immediately they entered, however, the manager intimated that the restaurant did not make a practice of serving Negroes. The entire party of Negro and white workers then left the place in disgust. They were joined by other workers who shared their contempt of the action of the manager.

Prosecutor, Birger's Protector, on Trial

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 27.—Arie D. Boswell, former state attorney of "bloody Williamson" county, may make a personal plea to the jury in his liquor conspiracy trial in federal court here.

The former prosecutor, called the "protector" and "brains" of the notorious Birger gang of Southern Illinois, is on trial with George Bell, former coroner; Hezlie Byrn, former police chief of Johnston City, Ill.; Thomas Boyd, former chief of police of Marion, Ill., and Pete Salm, alleged bootlegger.

80 HURT AT PRIZE FIGHT LANCASTER, England (By Mail).—Eighty people were hurt when a temporary timber floor collapsed during a boxing bout here. A panic ensued among the 800 spectators.

CHERNOFF LIES ROUSE WORKERS

Socialists Aid Police to Club Down Protests

The socialists and monarchists of New York City gave Victor Chernoff, socialist revolutionist refugee who spoke for them last night at Manhattan Opera House, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., a kindly reception. The militant workers of the city also gave him a warm reception—in fact, it was inclined to be quite hot. The result was much indignation on the part of the socialists and monarchists, and much activity by them and their allies, the police. A number of workers were beaten up, among them Eugene Wall, a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, and A. Ivanov.

Chernoff was introduced to the prosperous, laid-headed audience of reactionaries by Algernon Lee. Lee disapproved of the Bolsheviks for having dissolved the treacherous, bourgeois constituent assembly. When the renegade socialist, Chernoff, began to speak, the militant workers in the theater broke out into protests. All through his speech he was interrupted by work-gang who told him he was not telling the truth, who would not stand for his malignant attacks upon the Soviet Union.

An august socialist sitting on the stage as one of the reception committee, when the noise became so great that Chernoff could hardly be heard, said, "Thank God, this is not Moscow, but America." And to prove his statement he called for the police to silence the workers.

The Yipsels (young socialists) in the hall played the parts of stool-pigeons, pointing out to the police who the protesting workers were, and they together with their elders encouraged the police in the use of their nightsticks.

MACHINES DISPLACE WORKERS SHEFFIELD, Eng. (By Mail).—A company has been formed here to manufacture on a large scale a variety of types of automatic slot machines to vend everything from cigarettes to razor blades. The machines will displace thousands of workers.

BLAST INJURES WORKERS. EDINBURGH, (By Mail).—Three workers were seriously injured in an explosion in a slate pit owned by Scottish Oils Ltd., in Linlithgow.

GIANT RALLY TO GIVE SIGNAL FOR DRESS STRIKE

S. P. Scab Threatens Police Action

At the huge mass meeting in Manhattan Opera House, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., Wednesday evening, the dressmakers will give the final word, the signal for the general strike which the new Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is to lead. The meeting will begin immediately after work.

The intensive preparations for the calling of the strike are about over. For the past few weeks the union has been constructing the machinery that will lead and carry the strike through to a successful conclusion. At this meeting workers who are to go on strike will demonstrate their determination to fight for union conditions in all union and non-union shops.

The fear of the employers and their most valuable agents—the socialist officialdom of the company union—is indicated by reports in the employers press, where news stories discounting the response the workers give to the strike call appear regularly. But between the lines can be discerned panic at the impending walkout.

A significant aspect of boss propaganda against the strike is the fact that it is not so much the employers themselves, but their "socialist" aides, who are threatening those who will go out on strike with action by the police department and other city coercive authorities.

Benjamin Schlesinger, company union president who has as side lines a bank directorship, and the selling of advertisements, carried this threat of police attack in the "socialist" yellow Jewish Forward.

These threats are a complete exposure. They show that far from being unconcerned by the imminent strike call, these worthies are in reality terror stricken. The dress industry is largely open shop. This was true even in times when there was better union control. But now since the right wing gang have destroyed the union because of their left wing leadership, the open shop condition of the trade is far more pronounced, and working standards are practically nil. Workers are compelled to slave under the most horrible exploitation.

A last call for volunteers to the Organization Committee of 1,000 will be made at the meeting. The final strike decision will then be made.

20 French Workers Drown; Charabanc Falls Into River

LIEGE, France (By Mail).—Twenty workers were drowned when a charabanc full of quarry workers fell into the River Ourthe, at Comblain, near Liege. The spot where the Charabanc fell is 12 feet deep. A number of workers were caught in the wreckage of the charabanc, and it is feared the death toll may be increased.

GAS BLAST KILLS WORKER. VIENNA, (By Mail).—A worker was killed in a gas pipe explosion here, which damaged the telephone cables to Paris and London.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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WORKERS CALENDAR

Yearly Milwaukee Banquet. MILWAUKEE, Wis. — A yearly banquet of the Workers (Communist) Party in Milwaukee will take place on Feb. 3, at Harmony Hall, First and Mineral. An elaborate program is being prepared for this yearly event that will bring together hundreds of Party members and sympathizers. A children's banquet is being arranged as a part of the general banquet with the Pioneers providing the program. All sympathetic organizations are requested to reserve tables for their members and arrangements will be made to sit members of these organizations at special assigned tables.

Milwaukee Y. W. L. On Tuesday, January 29, at 8 p. m., at the South Side Turner Hall, 471 National Ave., the Milwaukee and West Allis units of the Young Workers (Communist) League, Sub-District of Wisconsin, will hold a huge anti-war demonstration. Efforts are being put forth to make this the largest mass demonstration ever held of youth in Milwaukee in protest against imperialist wars. Besides speakers, the play "Defend the Soviet Union" will be staged and excellent music has been attained. Admission is 15 cents. All sympathetic youth are asked to attend.

Chicago Labor Film. The new film, "Contrast Between Capital and Labor" is to be shown in Chicago, Friday Eve., Feb. 1, at Schoenroffen, cor. Ashland and Milwaukee Aves., under the auspices of the Novy Mir and the Czechoslovak Fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party. The picture will be shown from 7 to 11 p. m. continuously. Tickets at door 50c, in advance at Cooperative Restaurant, 1625 W. Division St., Rovnost Ludu, 1510 W. 18th Street, Workers Book Store, 2021 W. Division St., 40c.

Chicago Anti-War Meet. The Young Workers (Communist) League of Chicago in connection with the tenth anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg has arranged a mass anti-war demonstration for Sunday, 2 p. m., Feb. 17, at the Capital Building, 159 North State Street. Elaborate program, prominent speakers.

Yankee Imperialists Build New Railways in Central America

The president of the International Railways of Central America, Fred Lavis, has sailed from New York to inspect 197 miles of that imperialist concern's new lines in Guatemala, running from San Salvador to Zapaca through rich agricultural and mining districts. Not only this section, but shipments of Salvadorian coffee which now pass through the Panama Canal, is expected to be the source of great revenue when the line is completed, by which such coffee can be shipped through the Atlantic port of Puerto Barrios and save three or four weeks time as well as gaining cheaper freight.

Imprison Three in a Persecution Against Palestine Communists

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Jewish news agency in Palestine, which is ruled by England as a mandated territory from the League of Nations, states that Bar Nash and two other workers have been imprisoned by the British imperialists for supposed membership in a labor defense organization, which is prohibited as "illegal" under the British rule along with all groups alleged to be Communist.

The persecution of the Communists arises from their championing the interests of the oppressed Arab race. It is claimed that recently the Arabs, who have for centuries held certain lands now desired by the so-called "nationalist" Jewish organization, but now facing ruin by being driven off the land which the British had sold to the Jewish organization with funds given by the Canadian Zionists, were asked in a Communist Party manifesto to resist expulsion from their homes and all Communists were required to aid the Arabs.

A New Pamphlet FOR THE CLASS CONSCIOUS WORKER

REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA

by BERTRAM D. WOLFE 5 cents WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 35 EAST 125TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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POLICE ATTACK COAL STRIKERS IN THE LOIRE

Repulsed by French Coal Miners

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A number of clashes between striking coal miners and police in the two important French coal regions of the Gard Valley and the Loire Valley have occurred in the past few days.

At Pontil, in the Gard department, the gendarmes charged into the miners, who were picketing. The infuriated miners drove the gendarmes into the gates of the collieries and extinguished the furnaces there.

At the pit of the Grande Combe, large forces of gendarmes and republican guards were sent by the government at the behest of the coal bosses. They also charged the picket lines, but were repulsed.

In the Loire Valley, in the neighborhood of St. Etienne, over 10,000 are now on strike. Clashes between miners and their company thugs and gendarmes also occurred here.

Police surrounded the daily mass meeting of the Loire strikers in the Labor Hall at St. Etienne, finally breaking into the hall and arresting several strikers. Most new arrivals are barred from St. Etienne by the police.

Real Estate Bosses to Aid Segregation Against Negroes

CHICAGO, (By Mail). — White chauvinists in the Englewood section of Chicago recently met to concoct a segregation program against Negroes. A certain Carroll, who represented the Chicago Real Estate Board, pledged the aid of the real estate bosses against the Negroes.

NEW SOVIET OIL-PIPE LINE BAKU, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The head of the Grommet Oil Trust, Ganshin, reports that the first Kerozeny-Tuapse oil pipe-lines has reached Tuapse.

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ROBERT MINOR Editor
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The "Kaiser's Socialist" Confesses

"I then saw the situation clearly. I knew their slogan, 'All power to the workers and soldiers!' Germany a Russian province—a branch of the Soviet? No, a thousand times no!"

These words are from the confession, not of a crown prince, not of a white-guard officer of the Kaiser's army, not of some court prostitute of Potsdam—but from the confession of Philip Scheidemann, leader of the social-democratic party of Germany and one of the chiefs of the Second International of which the Socialist Party of the United States is a part. The words are quoted from "Memories of a Social-Democrat," Scheidemann's latest book, published in Dresden, Germany.

The time was just before the abdication of the Kaiser in 1918.

"Comrade" Scheidemann had just looked out of a window and seen a demonstration of workers and soldiers. He was at the time awaiting anxiously the pleasure of the "All Highest" Wilhelm Hohenzollern who, he respectfully hoped, will soon resign merely in order to quiet the masses. Scheidemann is still "His Majesty's Minister" and is still loyal, but he takes the liberty, in view of the extreme situation, of telephoning to the Kanzlei to ask whether the Kaiser has resigned yet. After the workers were pouring out onto the streets shouting for revenge upon the imperial government (of which he is still a minister) Mr. Scheidemann becomes so "bold" as to resign even before Wilhelm has abdicated. He sees the streets flooded with the red tide of workers and soldiers, topped with glittering bayonets. It was the Revolution. The streets rang with the cry: "All power to the workers councils!"

And so Mr. Scheidemann, Morris Hillquit's present leader and even then a steady contributor to the Jewish Daily Forward, knew that the moment of the German workers' Revolution—the moment toward which the whole working class movement had looked forward for three-quarters of a century—was at hand. Red Germany! The German Socialist Soviet Republic! A Union of Socialist Soviet Republics extending from the Pacific Ocean to the English Channel . . .

But this was a nightmare to Herr Scheidemann, the Kaiser's socialist. "No! A thousand times No!" writes he, in describing his role at the time. And then Mr. Scheidemann did his bit again for the enemies of the German working class. He rushed to the Reichstag building, peered through a window at the demonstration that filled the square, and shouted that the "Republic is proclaimed!"

Scheidemann is perfectly cold-blooded about it. In his very expensive volume of memoirs he admits that the purpose of his action in "proclaiming the Republic" was to defeat the workers' movement which would otherwise surely bring into a being a workers' Soviet Republic.

It is the confession of a political sneak-thief, a stool-pigeon in the labor movement. But Scheidemann tells it without a sign of shame. He makes no secret of the fact that his purpose is to hold the German capitalist class in the saddle at any cost. In the early days this was done by deception, by the lying and sneaking and conspiring with the big capitalist chiefs which has become a highly developed art of social-democracy throughout the world—just as, on a smaller scale as yet, it is an art practiced by the Socialist Party leaders here in the United States, in every class struggle. But later came "Comrade" Noske's turn with the guns of the white-guard regiments turned against the masses of workers in Berlin and the Ruhr and throughout Germany. The merciless spilling of rivers of the workers' blood upon the streets of Berlin was the final triumph of this "working class leader."

Scheidemann went through many stages: As the Kaiser's flunkey who, with his party, voted the war credits and helped to mobilize the workers for the imperialist war; again as the Kaiser's flunkey whose party boasted that it alone prevented revolution from interrupting the imperialist war; once more as the Kaiser's flunkey who did all in his power to keep the "All Highest" on the throne; again the flunkey who "proclaimed the Republic" only as a last resort to prevent the establishment of the workers' rule; yet another time as the flunkey-butcher who slaughtered the workers to keep the bourgeoisie in power; and finally the flunkey who strove to the limit of his power to bring about an imperialist encirclement and final bloody crushing of the Union of Socialist Republics!

This is Scheidemann, the shameless. To mention his amazingly servile boasts of the Kaiser's patronizing compliments to him for his political sneaking for the government during the war; would be to complete the picture.

And there is nothing unusual or strange about all of this—except the frankness with which it is told! Scheidemann is not some strange exception—he is the typical "socialist" of today. He is still the "comrade" of Abe Cahan, Jim Oneal, Norman Thomas, Maurer, Hillquit and the Socialist Party of America.

Scheidemann's story is not the confession of an individual; it is the confession of a whole yellow international through the mouth of one of its foremost leaders.

This is an exposure of the function of the Socialist Party of America just as much as it is an exposure of the function of all other social-democratic parties of all countries.

That is why we, the Communists, must fight these professional traitors and butchers of the working class without mercy. They become in the end the last bulwark of the capitalist class against the workers.

There is only one party of the working class. It is the Workers (Communist) Party in this country—the Communist International throughout the world.

ON TO PARIS: "DELEGATE" MORGAN

By Gropper



Southern Capitalism Lynches

By KARL REEVE.

It is now generally recognized that tremendous economic changes have taken place in the South. Northern finance capital has been poured into the South by the millions of dollars. Whole industrial cities have sprung up almost overnight. More than 50 per cent of the nation's coal is mined in the non-union mines of the South, more than 50 per cent of the oil of the country is produced in the South. The center of gravity of the textile industry in the country is fast shifting from New England and New Jersey to the Carolinas, Virginia and Georgia. The steel trust is constructing huge factories and large nitrate and other allied industries suitable for war production have been established in the South.

Plantations Breaking Up.

In agriculture also the old semi-feudal, paternalistic plantation system is being broken up. The mechanical cotton picker, the corn cutter, the big tractor, and dozens of other agricultural machines have recently been put on the market which are revolutionizing the South. Of course, agriculture lags behind industry. The industrialization of the South in its most important phase means the foundation of huge factories, the building of new railroad lines, the opening up of waterways and the building of power plants, all of which are proceeding at an unheard of tempo.

We are not here concerned with the effect of the industrialization of the South upon the position of finance capital on the world market. What I wish to dwell upon is the effect of this development upon the workers of the South and particularly upon the millions of Negro workers in the South.

Negroes Going Into Industry.

There is no doubt that the drawing in of large masses of Negroes into industry, a number of them basic and important industries, the process of transforming thousands

Industrialization of Cotton, Iron States Means Race Discrimination to Increase

of Negro tenant farmers and poor farmers into factory workers will greatly increase the possibilities of work for our Party and for other working class organizations. With our demands for complete social equality, against all forms of Jim Crowism, for the admission of the Negroes into the trade unions; and for self-determination for the Negro there is no doubt but that the Negro farmer will be more difficult to bring into the ranks of our Party than the Negro worker. It goes without saying that the farmer learns less readily to understand the necessity for organization into the Workers (Communist) Party, the vanguard of the working class.

But does this mean that the industrialization of the South betters the condition of the Negro? Does this mean that the problem of social and economic discrimination against a worker or farmer because he has a black skin will disappear or be minimized? Does this mean that lynchings will decrease? Does this mean that race prejudice will decline and become a thing of the past? Does this mean that the condition of the Negro worker will be raised in comparison with the white worker? No, not at all.

New problems arise, the battle against discrimination against Negroes takes place in part on a different front. But the battle does not end. On the contrary, attacks on the Negroes will be intensified. In the first place, finance capital, American imperialism and its government take a more direct grasp upon the conduct of industry and agriculture in the South. Already we see that in the textile mills of North Carolina, the employers are giving the Negro workers the worst jobs, are giving the Negroes less pay, and in all their "social betterment" projects, their attempts to keep out militant unions by establishing paternalistic control over the workers'

recreation, etc., social discrimination is continued and intensified. With the establishment of big industry in the South, attempts to divide the workers, to prevent their organization into their militant trade unions and into the Workers (Communist) Party, attempts to keep down their standard of living, to exploit them more and more and to wring ever greater profits from them will be carried on by the capitalist class with the method of stirring up race prejudice, with perpetuating and increasing social and economic and political discrimination on the basis of race; that is, lynchings, beatings, arrests, and all forms of Jim Crowism.

These methods are inherently a part of the capitalist system. These methods are the methods of the imperialist United States government and will continue as long as that government, as long as the capitalist system, lasts. The perpetuation of race prejudice against the Negro, the division of the workers on the basis of the color of their skin, the brutality and discrimination in all forms will continue as long as the capitalist system exists in America. The only solution to the problem of discrimination against the Negro is for the organization of the Negro and white workers together into their own organization, the Workers (Communist) Party, is for the victory of the working class over the capitalist class, is for the smashing and wiping out of imperialism and its government and for the establishment of a dictatorship of the workers in this country.

A Blob on the Entire Flag.

In the February issue of the Labor Defender, due to the rush of going to press, I committed a political blunder in allowing to be printed in the magazine, of which I am editor, an item in a page of cartoons by the cartoonist Hay Bales, entitled "A Blob." This cartoon depicts an American flag

with a blot on it in the form of a Negro hanging from a rope on which is the word "lynchings." This is not the correct Communist attitude toward lynchings and toward the flag which represents U. S. imperialism and which represents the U. S. government. It is incorrect to imply that the U. S. government is a "pure" government with the one exception of lynching. The U. S. government with all of its institutions is the executive committee of the capitalist class, is the foe, at all times, of the working class and the emblem which represents American imperialism is the pirate's flag, not only symbolizing lynching of Negroes but symbolizing the entire system of exploitation of workers and farmers, the entire system of which lynching is but one white terror method of wringing more surplus value from the working class. The blot depicted by Hay Bales, covers the entire flag. The flag which is the emblem of exploitation. This flag is not the flag of the working class. The flag of the working class is the Red Flag of the Paris Commune, the Red Flag of the revolutionary working class movement of the entire world, the Red Flag of the Soviet Union, the Red Flag of the dictatorship of the proletariat in all countries.

Part of Capitalism.

Lynching, social, political and economic discrimination against the Negroes in the South and all of these evils of capitalism in their many forms and manifestations are inherently a part of the imperialist system and of the imperialist U. S. government. With industrialization in the South, the class struggle is sharpening. With industrialization in the South these evils will increase and intensify. They will disappear when the capitalist system disappears. They will disappear when the workers have their own government whose symbol is not the stars and stripes with 'r without blots but whose symbol is the Red Flag of the international proletarian revolution.

Importance of Labor Sports to Workers Increases

By ALBERT WEISBORD

The sharpening situation in America today makes more imperative than ever before the need of the formation of strong virile working-class groups that will be able to meet the situation in a militant manner. The labor sports movement is one method by which the workingclass can train its fighters for the future struggles.

First there is the danger of war. We see this danger grow greater day by day. There is no denying it. It is first on the order of business for the bourgeoisie. The employers are preparing for the war; they are

penetrating the American workers with jingoism and with pacifism that is really only another form of jingoism, and under the guise of a sports movement are training the American workers, particularly the youth, for armed service against their fellow workers. The struggle on the part of the workingclass against these militaristic preparations certainly cannot take the form of a struggle against the sport aspects of these preparations. In building up a powerful labor sports movement the working class can defeat not only such tricks by the ruling class but at the same time can build a powerful, virile move-

ment that can be turned into a workingclass red army in time of need. Connected with these war preparations and part of it is the rationalization process that is taking place in industry, more acutely in America than anywhere else in the world. This capitalist rationalization process means merely the most systematic method of exploitation of labor and brings in its train the most inhuman speed-up, the most monotonous and dreary work, the most reckless disregard of the life and limb of the worker. The worker returning from work is sapped

of his strength mentally and bodily, and arrives completely exhausted. As part of the rationalization process, to prevent a too rapid wear and tear on these human machines, the employers have gone into welfare schemes, not the least important of which is the sports movement. Company sports is very often the beginning of company unionism, and by means of company sports the employers try not only to prevent a too rapid deterioration of their human material ("their" workers) but at the same time shunt off the energies of the workers from channels that would mean struggle against the employers to channels

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Hard Times at Silver City; Death in the Depths of the Mountain; Off to the 1898 Convention

In former chapters Haywood told of his boyhood among the Mormons; young manhood as miner and cowboy in Nevada; of wife, baby; hardships, homeless, jobless and broke; he leaves for Silver City, Idaho; the Western Federation of Miners organizes the camp; life at Silver City and the power of the union. Now go on reading.—

PART XXI.

ON the twenty-eighth of June, 1897, my youngest daughter was born. My wife did not recover her health for months. She was bedfast, and the domestic cares of the family fell entirely upon my shoulders, as there was not a woman or girl in the camp that we could get to work outside her own home. They came up in the evenings after their own work was done, and helped us in neighborly ways, but until the wife of the colored barber came to town I had to do the work myself. The baby from its birth slept with me. Afraid of smothering her if I laid her at my side, every night I put her on my breast. If she had been in a cradle I should not have heard her cry when she was hungry, so soundly did I sleep.



Though I was not working, the butcher and store-keeper and others with whom I dealt said to me: "Don't worry, Bill, things will be all right soon. Remember, you can always have anything you want from us." At that time I gambled some and drank a little, but I quit both. While I had sometimes made winnings, in the long run I had been much the loser.

Sometimes I took my wife to visit the neighbors, the baby in one arm and her in the other. I remember one evening being down to see Mrs. Morris at the foot of the hill. When we started home there had been a drift of snow, and I had my wife on one arm, the baby on the other, and the little girl on my back. I carried them all three up the hill.

The Blaine mine was worked through a tunnel in the side of a mountain, and the mining was done above as well as below the level of the tunnel. Coming out we walked Indian file on a plank laid between the tracks. One day Theodore Buckle, a florid, big, fine-looking young Hollander, was just behind me, and we scuffled and joked as we went along. He went to dinner in a boarding house, I ate my lunch in the blacksmith shop. Going back to the mine after dinner, he was a few minutes ahead of me. Some of the men had to climb a hundred and ten feet to the first level above, and from there to the stopes which were still above this. There were some ahead of Buckle, some behind him. He was just climbing up into his stop when a slab of rock fell and crushed the life out of him. We managed to raise the rock high enough to get his body from under it and carried it down to the hundred-and-ten-foot level. There, for want of a better stretcher, we tied the corpse to a short ladder which we lowered down the man-way to the main tunnel. We sent a committee to town with the body.

On another occasion we heard a shot, back near the station on the same hundred-and-ten-foot level. Then some one called to us and we hurried out to find that MacDonald, who had only been at work a short time, had his entire face blown off. He was still alive and we contrived to lower him down the man-way. One of the boys had run out ahead and sent for a wagon. We got him to the hospital as quickly as we could, where he soon died. MacDonald had evidently been biting a fulminating cap to fasten it on a fuse that he was getting ready to fire his holes. Many of the miners did this instead of using their knives to clinch the cap, or pinners that were made for the purpose.

The question of the eight-hour law was beginning to stir the miners of Idaho, and at the coming session of the legislature they were going to try to have a bill enacted to provide for an eight-hour day for men employed in mines, mills and smelters. Joseph Hutchinson was sent as a lobbyist, supplied with funds by the Trade Dollar Company to work against the bill. This action could be expected from the mine owners, but James R. Sovereign, one-time Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, then editor of the paper owned by the miners' unions of the Coeur d'Alenes, the Idaho State Tribune, did a treacherous peace of work in publishing an editorial against the eight-hour law. He proved a faker and sell-out, no better than his predecessor, Powderly. The bill was defeated by the legislature, but later established by the miners. It was the Western Federation of Miners, through its attorney, John H. Murphy, that carried the first eight-hour law passed in the United States, the Utah law, to the United States Supreme Court, where it was declared constitutional. But the miners and the mill men of Utah had to fight to compel its enforcement.

I was elected as a delegate from the Silver City Miners' Union to the convention of the Western Federation of Miners which was held in 1898 in Salt Lake City.

There were delegates from most of the mining camps of the West: copper miners from Butte, Montana; lead miners from the Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho; gold miners from the Black Hills of South Dakota and from Cripple Creek, Colorado; silver miners from Virginia City, Nevada, which was called the mother of mines. The miners' unions of most of these places had been old assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Here they were all meeting together. Miners' delegates came from many other places besides; British Columbia had her representatives as well as Arizona. There were mill men and smelter men and one or two coal miners. We were the men who, with the United Mine Workers, a body of coal miners, produced the mineral wealth of America. Each union that we represented was an integral part of the Western Federation of Miners. We were one of the three industrial unions that existed at that time, and the only one that had a vision of the day when with other unions in other industries, we could live by the slogan "All for One, One for All."

In the next instalment Haywood writes of what the 1898 Convention of the W. F. of M. did and who was there. Among "these present" was Sam Gompers. This was the first time Haywood met Gompers, and his description of that person is something rich. Don't miss it.

that are harmless and that really play into the hands of the employers.

By giving special privileges to those few who are on their company teams, the boss divides the workers within the shop one against the other, while at the same time creating the illusion that he is friendly to all and that he is their benevolent protector. By egging on one company team against the other, the employers divide the working-class itself, stimulating artificial loyalty of workers in the factory to "their" bosses as against other bosses who have other teams which are in competition with the teams of the first company.

A strong virile labor sports movement will smash to pieces these company teams, just as a strong labor union will smash to pieces the fake company unions of the employer. Boss loyalty will be broken, workers' solidarity will be stimulated, and the sports movement, instead of being chained to the chariot wheel of the boss, becomes a weapon in the hands of labor to smash the chains of the boss. The training that the labor sportsmen will receive in games will stand them in good stead on the picket line and in all their struggles for better conditions. The contradictions in present day society, while tending to raise the

few, tends also to degrade the many, and as capitalism finds itself in a blind alley, more and more of the young workers are pulled into the vicious streams of the slums. The bourgeois sports movement tends only to accentuate the degeneration of sections of the proletarian youth into the slums. The professionalism of bourgeois sports, the gambling and vice connected with it, tend to declass the ideology of the young worker and to make him an anti-proletarian force. These young workers also must be taken care of by the trade unions and by the labor movement; the labor sports movement is admirably calculated to prevent the growth of such incipient anti-proletarian and fascist tendencies.

To further labor sports, the class conscious section of the working-class, the left wing, must take the lead. Particularly the militant new unions that have been formed or will be formed in the mining, textile, and needle and other industries where hundreds of thousands of young workers are bitterly exploited, must consider the young workers, the bearer of the future, and must demonstrate that together with the young workers the workingclass as a whole will fight all its battles to complete emancipation.