

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS For a Workers-Farmers Government To Organize the Unorganized For the 40-Hour Week For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

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I. S. WILL ARM REGIME OF GIL, HOOVER STATES

Arms to Mexico Only When Permitted by United States

Gil Claims U. S. Aid Troops Concentrating Against Rebellion

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UP).—President Hoover's decision today to support the established Mexican government against rebellious generals, by maintaining the arms embargo, soon may require action by American border troops to make the policy effective.

This prediction was made tonight after it became known at the White House that the Mexican government would be permitted to purchase munitions in this country for use in suppressing the rebellion. To make his policy effective, it would be necessary to prevent munitions shipments to Mexican rebels who hold several towns just across from American territory.

Available customs officers on the order would be insufficient, the United Press was informed, to prevent the smuggling attempts which are expected to result if the rebellion is prolonged. The 7,500 American troops on the border will be ordered to establish adequate anti-smuggling patrols if the situation arrants.

It is believed troops now on the order are sufficient to cope with the situation. Approximately 10,000 additional troops are within easy reach of the border and large field forces are stationed at Kelly field, Texas, and March Field, California.

WASHINGTON, March 5 (U.P.).—The Mexican government will be permitted to purchase such arms and munitions as it may need in the United States to cope with the present rebellion in Mexico, it was learned at the White House today.

In behalf of President Hoover, it was said that there appeared to be no occasion to alter the arms embargo policy of the Coolidge administration, under which licenses have been issued from time to time permitting the Mexican government to import arms and munitions from the United States.

Arms For Gil—None For Rebels. It was explained that it was too early to make general pronouncements of public policy, but that the embargo would remain in effect in its present state, which permits movement of arms across the border when agreement for the entry into Mexico is accompanied by license from the United States government.

Gil Claims U. S. Support. MEXICO CITY, March 5.—In addition to a visit to the Mexican foreign office yesterday, U. S. Ambassador Dwight L. Morrow was escorted with President Portes Gil or some time. Referring to the visit of Ambassador Morrow, President Gil said it was fresh evidence of the excellent relations between the United States and Mexico.

The Mexican government is making elaborate preparations to crush the revolt, with 15,000 cavalry and infantry starting toward Vera Cruz and 10,000 troops enroute to Sonora, thus moving against the two chief centers of rebellion.

Important Entry Ports Lost. The evident difficulty of the Gil government to add to its supply of war material by shipments from the United States lies in the fact that the rebels have control to a greater or less extent of every railway line

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Shoots When Swindled by "Job Sharks"

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 (UP).—Because an employment agent refused to refund \$5 which he had paid to get a job that did not materialize, Harry J. MacCall, formerly of San Francisco, today shot and killed Julius Koffler, 52.

Koffler was proprietor of the Acorne Employment Service. It is a common trick of employment sharks to swindle workers out of their deposit by sending them where no job ever existed and relying on a corrupt judiciary to reject the worker's demand for a refund.

In this case, the worker driven desperate, found himself without any recourse whatever, and took matters into his own hands. In many other cases, the impoverished worker is not able even to return to the employment agency to make trouble about the fraud.

I. L. D. BAZAAR OPENS TONIGHT

Class War Play and Chorus on Program

Thousands of workers, coming from every section of New York and vicinity, will gather tonight at 8 o'clock to attend the opening of the big annual bazaar of the New York district of the International Labor Defense at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

The bazaar this year has been planned on a scale never before attempted. The many class war cases now being handled by the International Labor Defense, for which funds will be provided by the bazaar, together with the general growth of the influence of the I. L. D. make the bazaar this year one of the most important Left wing activities of the year.

The bazaar will be formally opened by Norman H. Tallentire, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, who will talk on the work of the I. L. D. and its significance in the struggles of the

ROOT, BRIAND IN PARLEY ON COURT

To Submit U. S. Dictate on Entry March 11

GENEVA, March 5.—Elihu Root, President Coolidge's (and President Hoover's) personal representative on the world court matter, conferred today for several hours with Aristide Briand, foreign minister of France, on a formula for American participation in the world court.

The proposition will be presented to the League of Nations conference for revising its statutes, which meets March 11.

Root has announced that his formula, if accepted, will permit U. S. entry on a satisfactory basis to all concerned.

U. S. Reservations. The U. S. senate has withheld participation by a set of reservations.

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Lynn Shoe Strikers Force Manufacturers to Accede to Terms

LYNN, Mass., March 5 (UP).—The Lynn shoe strike was virtually settled today when 34 of 49 manufacturers announced they had signed petitions acceding to the workers' demands for renewal of wage and working agreements.

YOUNG DECREES A 'SALES TRUST' FOR DAWES PLAN

Great Organization to Sell Products Taken from Germany

Fight for Control Is On All Creditors Want to Become Directors

PARIS, March 5.—The plenary session of the board of experts of the Dawes Plan Commission yesterday adopted the dictum of Owen D. Young, the unofficial U. S. representative, and head of numerous banks and power companies.

Young declared that German indemnity paid in materials must be sold thru a "neutral" trading company, a trust of gigantic proportions, operating thru its own bank.

Today the whole group is fighting over details, as to who shall be on the board of directors of this new corporation, and in control of the sale of this war loot.

The new body which would supersede the Dawes organizations and as far as possible remove the question from the atmosphere of the World War would have the following powers:

First, receiving and disbursing all Germany's reparation annuities; second, handling all deliveries in kind; third, arranging all details with regard to the proposed commercialization and mobilization of German payments; fourth, executing all functions relating to delays in annuities.

APPEAL CASES OF JAILED STRIKERS

I. L. D. Bails Pickets, Fights 30-Day Terms

SUMMIT, N. J., March 5.—George Hamway, silk striker, and Jack Glass, strike sympathizer and member of the Young Workers League, were today released on \$500 bail, when the International Labor Defense succeeded in appealing their cases to a higher court.

The case of Lottie Blumenthal, also a strike sympathizer was also appealed. All were sentenced to thirty days in jail for picketing in the long-fought silk strike in this town.

Attorneys of the I. L. D., in demanding an appeal from the vicious sentence of the judge in the Summit court, used as "grounds" the fact that the Summit judge had refused to allow the imprisoned workers time to get either attorneys to represent them in court or bondsmen to get them out on bail.

The strike has been going on here for many months, despite a vicious policy of the police and courts to arrest all those who picketed the mills here. Nearly every one of the silk strikers here have been arrested at one time or another during the fight against the Shabnazzarian Silk Co., which has been unsuccessfully trying to establish an open shop.

Recently the workers, all members of the corrupt Associated Silk Workers Union, broke away from that organization and called in the National Textile Workers Union to lead their strike.

MUTINY IN PEKING ARMY. PEKING, March 5.—Nationalist troops have re-occupied the Lama Temple, in which a regiment of the nationalist army revolted Saturday and fired on the city, with some loss of life to innocent by-standers. A mutinous spirit pervades many other regiments here, and further uprising may be expected.

Red in the slogans on the balcony, red in the paper ribbons, red on the delegates' badges, red in the spirit and determination of the delegates from industrial centers throughout the country. Enthusiasm, combative spirit, eagerness to carry on the work as planned by the Convention, ruled the hall.

Delegates seated around the tables in the fore of the hall faced the platform with its mounted picture of Lenin, the founder of the Communist International and the great leader of the world proletarian revolution. In front of the platform

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Success of "Daily" Drive Is Victory for Workers

COMRADES: This is not an appeal. This is an announcement of victory—and congratulations. Congratulations to every worker and every working class organization who came to the aid of the Daily Worker during the desperate financial crisis out of which we have just emerged.

For the campaign to save the Daily Worker has GONE OVER THE TOP.

Yesterday's receipts raised the total of contributions to \$16,036.32, slightly above the goal of \$16,000 that we set for ourselves as absolutely essential to pay off the most pressing debts and give the Daily Worker a little breathing space.

This is a record of which the entire working class may be proud. It shows the vitality of the Daily Worker, it shows the vitality and the growing influence of the Workers (Communist) Party, of which the "Daily" is the central organ. The \$16,000 has been contributed not by any limited section of the working class. It has not been raised solely by Party members. Every section of the working class, organized and unorganized, skilled and unskilled, native and foreign-born, Party members and non-Party workers, from every part of the country—all have responded to the call, all have joined in the campaign to save the only fighting working class newspaper in the English language in the world.

Any such united action of the working class is a phenomenon of the greatest political significance. It shows that the Daily Worker is not merely in name, but in actuality the rallying center of the most militant elements of the American working class. The Daily Worker speaks—and FIGHTS—for the exploited masses of this country.

The success of this campaign is even more remarkable when we take into consideration the fact that two other organs of the Workers Party, the Jewish Freiheit and the Hungarian Elore, were also in financial straits during the past month and conducted campaigns for funds at the same time. Among them, the three Communist organs raised a total of \$50,000.

That the Daily Worker campaign is now officially closed, there is still much money outstanding. Many districts surpassed their quotas, while others are still in the process of fulfilling theirs. In addition, many individual workers as well as working class organizations still have funds that they have collected in their possession. All such outstanding funds should be immediately sent to the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York City.

Table with 2 columns: Contribution type and Amount. Includes: Previously listed \$15,568.42, Saturday and Sunday 120.10, Monday 200.00, Tuesday 147.80, Total \$16,036.32

EMERGENCY FUND

Jobless Worker Sends Money to 'Daily'

The letters which accompany contributions to the Fund to Save the Daily Worker speak of wholehearted devotion and sacrifice to the revolutionary cause of the working class. Unemployed workers, old workers who are barely getting along, underpaid, sped-up workers, farmers have contributed to the drive which is now nearing its close.

The Shop Nucleus No. 1 of Detroit, Michigan, donates \$15.50 with the request that we print the following: "We, the members of Shop Nucleus No. 1 of Detroit, challenge the newly-elected office-boy of J. P. Morgan and all republican hordes and democratic leaders as well, and every so-called patriotic organization in this country."

From Jacksonville, Florida, in the center of industrial and plantation slavery, L. Berinhout writes in the name of his family: "The same old story—hard times, unemployment, low wages, no money to spare. But we are trying to do our bit, so we are enclosing ten dollars which will help a little. We do hope that some new plan may be

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TRY TO FRAME UP DRESS STRIKER

Scab Union Heads Act as Provocateurs

With all the viciousness at their command, the leaders of the "socialist" scab ladies' garment workers' union are trying to engineer the frame-up of an Italian worker arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, who is reported to have hurt two scabs on the dressmakers' strike, when he defended himself against both of them.

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HOOVER REFUSES TO LET SENATE PASS ON MELLON

Ratification for All the Cabinet Appointees Formally Named

Motion to Probe Mellon Say 'Private Interests' Make Him Illegal

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The attempt of President Hoover to slip the notorious Andrew Mellon thru from the Coolidge cabinet to his own cabinet without submitting his name to the senate for ratification as secretary of the treasury has aroused formal opposition from those senators who have an electorate that is becoming nervous over the scandal associated with the Pittsburgh millionaire. A motion was carried to investigate Mellon's legality in the new cabinet.

The senate today ratified the names of Hoover cabinet members as submitted, and the oath of office was administered to them. They were: Henry L. Stimson of New York for secretary of state, James W. Good of Iowa, for secretary of war, William Dewitt Mitchell of Minnesota for attorney general, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts for secretary of the navy, Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri for secretary of agriculture, Walter F. Brown of Ohio for postmaster general, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of California for secretary of the interior, and Robert Patterson Lamont of Illinois for secretary of commerce.

This is a cabinet of millionaires and engineers, rather than of the old type of supposedly "democratic leaders of the people" which means

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HAIL 10 YEARS OF COMINTERN

Leading Bodies Pledge to Fight Right Wing

(Wireless By "Inprecorr") MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., March 5.—The tenth anniversary of the Communist International was celebrated yesterday by a great meeting in which were the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Central Committee and the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Central Council of the Soviet Union Labor Unions, and the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Union.

The speakers were Kuusinen, Molotov, Bela Kun, Kolarov, Clara Zetkin, Losovski, Manuilsky, and delegations from the Communist Parties of Germany, France, Britain, China and the oppressed peoples of the colonial countries.

Other telegrams of greetings were received from the following organizations: Grand Rapids Nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party; Martins Ferry, Ohio Nucleus of the Party; Young Workers Communist League of the Cleveland District; New York Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra and the Sub-district Emergency Committee of Los Angeles.

Delegates and visiting Party members are asked to give to any member of the Press Committee for publication in the Daily Worker and other Party press, stories of their impressions of the Convention, of their trip to the Convention, of conditions in New York City, and especially of conditions in the shops, trade unions and cities they come from. The members of the Press Committee are Robert Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, Harrison George, D. Benjamin and A. G. Richman.

The Leningrad conference of the Communist Party opens tomorrow.

Schwab Won't Confirm Biggest Steel Merger

Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate, exuded optimism on his return from Mussolini's Italy on the Roma yesterday, but refused comment on rumors that the U. S. Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel eventually would be merged.

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COMMUNIST CONVENTION TOLD OF PLANS FOR NEW IMPERIALIST WORLD WAR

Leading Committees Selected by Delegates; Discuss War Danger, Comintern Reports

Summary of Bedacht Report, Continuation of Lovestone Speech Is Published

Commissions Selected "Defend Soviet Union" at Yesterday Session of Meet Is Urged by Speaker

The second business session of Sixth National Convention of Workers (Communist) Party opened last night at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, at 9:15 p. m., with Otto Hall, Negro delegate, as chairman. The reading of telegrams of greetings, the organization of the work of the convention, and discussion on the war danger and VI Comintern Congress reports was the business of the session.

The following committees were selected by the Presidium of the convention and endorsed by the convention: a Political Commission, consisting of 17 members, with Max Bedacht as chairman; an Organization Commission of 15 members with Norman Tallentire as chairman; a Credentials Committee of 9 with William F. Kruse as chairman; and a Press Committee of 5 with Robert Minor as chairman. Charles Dirba was elected secretary of the convention.

Other commissions which will be selected are the following: Program Commission, Trade Union Commission, Negro Commission, Nominations Commission, and a special commission to prepare the Anti-War Day which the Party will hold. The membership and composition of these commissions will be announced later.

Telegrams of greetings were read from the following organizations: The Women's Committee of District 6 (Cleveland) of the Party telegraphed: "Greetings to Convention. May a stronger and more Bolshevik Party grow from this Convention, and above all may unity be achieved so that the Party can go forward to ever greater battles, leading the working class to final victory."

The Yugoslav Communist Fraction of the Detroit workers club wrote: "Greetings to Workers Communist Party Convention. Long life to unified Party with proletarian leadership."

The Jewish Workers Club of Chicago sent the following greetings: "Greetings to Convention of the only real workingmen's party in America. Are with you in your fight for the emancipation of the working class in America."

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"Words Can't Tell Miners' Misery", Toohey Declares

A story of utmost destitution, starvation and misery was told by Pat Toohey, secretary-treasurer of the National Miners Union, in an interview describing the conditions of the miners in the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. Toohey is now in New York City with a delegation of ten miners to start off the relief campaign being initiated by the Workers International Relief.

Toohey declared that "he had no words to express the miserable conditions" resulting from the traitorous tactics of the Lewis machine of the United Mine Workers. "The National Miners Union is taking up the struggle to unionize the coal fields on a national scale. "We will fight the coal operators, their thugs, yellow dogs, sheriffs and courts to get living conditions for our men and organize them into a powerful union."

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Cheering, Singing at Opening of the Communist Convention

Cheering and singing workers opened the first session of the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party in their own sweeping way, even before it was officially opened.

While the Secretariat of the Party was meeting, a section crowded with members of the Young Workers (Communist) League burst into lusty singing of "Solidarity," "Old Man Capitalism," cheering and a vigorous outlet of spirit and enthusiasm which was immediately taken up by the assembled delegates and the hundreds of visitors.

Irving Plaza Hall beamed red.

SEARCH FOR BODIES IN FIRE. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 5 (U.P.).—Firemen searched the charred ruins of the Beckus Hotel today for the bodies of three persons still missing after a gas explosion which wrecked the hotel late yesterday.

Guarantee Trust, Harriman and Lehman Organize \$200,000,000 Plane Holding Co.

CONVENTION IS GIVEN REPORT OF WAR DANGER

Bedacht Tells of New Imperialist Plans

(Continued from Page One)
Its war preparations with increased political pressure upon the working class, with efforts to break up the class organizations of the workers, and with preparations for a military attack against the stronghold of the international working class, against the Soviet Union.

Party Must Prepare.
The primary task before the Party is the preparation of its own organization for the mobilization of the working class as a whole to fight against this war danger. The ideological preparations of our Party must consist first of all in making the whole Party conscious that we are not only expecting a new world war, but that we are in the first and preparatory phases of the war. Next we must cleanse our Party of all influences of pacifist and bourgeois illusions and must guard against opportunist and right errors as the most detrimental to the campaign against the war.

The mobilization of the masses of the working class of the United States.

The mobilization of the masses of the working class of the United States against the coming war must be carried on with a clear understanding of the fact that the only effective mobilization against imperialist war is the mobilization for the class war. The only force to defeat the imperialist war is the defeat of imperialism itself thru the proletarian revolution. All the work of our Party, therefore, must have as its immediate aim the winning of the working masses for more militant struggle against the capitalists and the utilization of these struggles for the development amongst these workers of class consciousness and readiness for revolutionary struggles.

Must Rectify Past Errors.
In the past our Party has made the error of understanding the war danger by failing to understand the immediacy of this danger. This mistake must be recognized and rectified by immediate mobilization. The war does not begin with the declaration of war and with the beginning of hostilities, the war begins with the physical and ideological preparations for it. Only if these preparations are made does the declaration of war and the beginning of hostilities become a possibility.

The same applies to our anti-war work. We cannot meet the exigencies arising out of the entering of the country and the government into an actual state of war if we do not prepare for these exigencies right now. This preparation must have the form of a thorough mobilization of the Party and the use of the Party machinery and of the Party's influence for the mobilization of the working masses for the class struggle.

The problems and proposals for the solution of these problems are dealt with more in detail in the draft resolution on the War Danger submitted by the CEC to the convention and published in the Daily Worker of February 11.

Due to an error in the press room of the Convention hall a section of Jay Lovestone's opening speech on the tasks of the Party was omitted. It follows the paragraph in the Daily Worker which ends with the words: (Tremendous applause). This section of the speech follows:

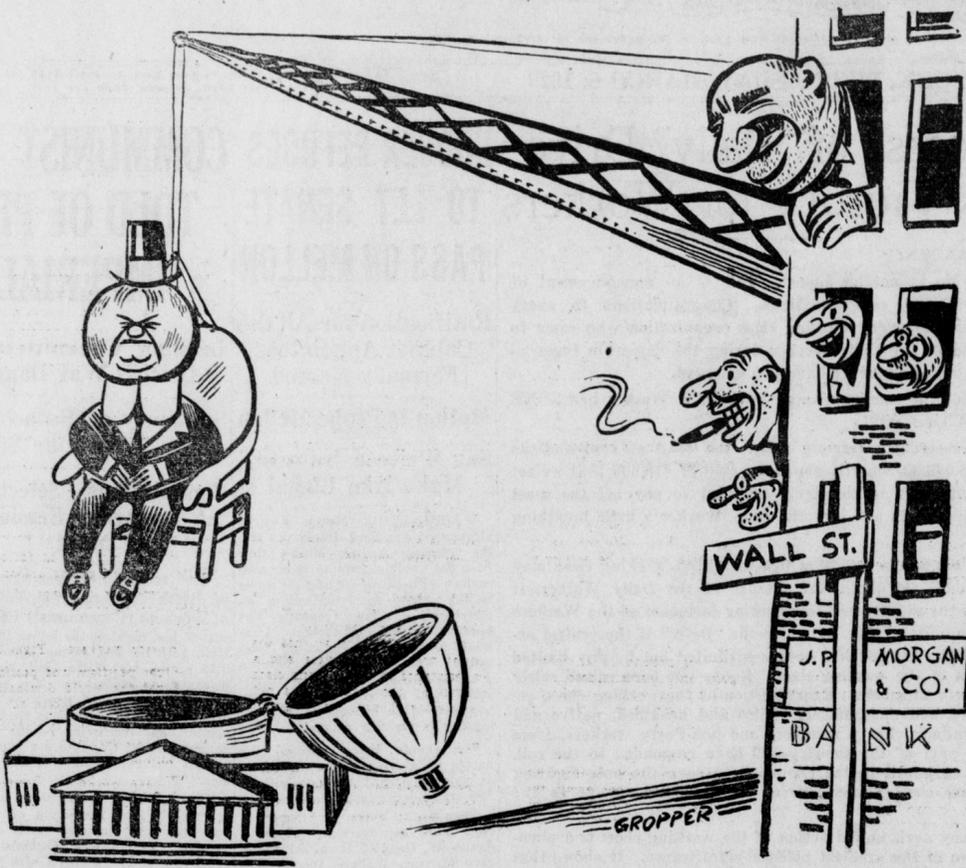
"Since the last convention there have been written a number of the best pages in the history of our Party in organizing the unorganized. But only a beginning. Numerous tasks are confronting us on other fields, and these must not be neglected. At this moment, when there are developing, first and foremost because of the world situation, sharpening contradictions even in the powerful American imperialism, our Party will respond to these opportunities and mobilize the masses for struggle. Under these conditions, where so small a section of the workers are organized and where the organized movement is primarily under the control of the trade union aristocracy, where we have a trade union bureaucracy that is a model of social reformism for the bourgeoisie of the world, the struggle against social reformism must be especially sharp.

"Our Party is committed to a campaign of merciless exposure and destruction of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and for annihilation of its influence on the working class of this country.

"We in the United States have a socialist party which has been transformed into an out and out bourgeois party in many ways, in all ways involving the interests of the working class. It is no wonder that Mr. Villard of the Nation, in speaking at the New Leader dinner said that 'in some ways everyone of us is a socialist, even Mr. Morgan.' (Laughter.)

"The growing unrest, the developing radicalization, the intense international situation, lay before our Party special tasks, special duties. I want to emphasize these duties

DO YOUR STUFF, HERBIE



By Gropper

MINE MISERY IS INDESCRIBABLE, TOOHEY REPORTS

Calls All to Aid W.I.R. Relief for Sufferers

(Continued from Page One)
upon all workers who realize the solidarity of labor against all bosses and their agents to come to the aid of the miners."

Miners have lived for over two years in wooden barracks and tents erected in most cases in swampy land. Through the cold winter months their families have lived in these wooden dugouts, deluged by rain and snow. Actual starvation rules in the mine fields. In Indiana the miners have been on rations for three years. The schools are closed down because the miners' children cannot go to school due to the lack of clothes and food. Disease runs rife, with almost no medical aid available.

Toohy told of the great unemployment in the mine fields, due to the greed of the operators, the introduction of machinery, the competition between the various fields, etc. The operators take advantage of these conditions to pay starvation wages to those workers who are "lucky" enough to find work. Since the war there has been a steady unemployment of from 30 to 35 per cent, or about 250,000 miners.

In addition the operators have blacklisted thousands of workers active in strikes. Those who work are not better off. The basic wage has fallen from \$7.50 per day to from \$2 to \$3. The miners are no longer paid per ton, the checkweighman has been done away with. The miners now load tons of coal on a car for less than they formerly received for loading one ton.

"If a miner does get a job, he works himself out of it in six months due to the overproduction in the industry," he said.

In thousands of cases miners find that after two weeks labor in a coal mine they have nothing left on which to live. Due to the system of company stores, which include groceries, clothes and drugs, the amount owing to the company is taken off the wages. For instance here are the actual earnings of a miner of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation. At the end of the first two weeks John earned \$96, at the end of the second two-week period he received 22.91, at the end of the third 39.48, at the end of the fourth 22.49. This was all taken away by the operators to pay off debts owing to the company stores even before it got into the hands of the miner. Toohy has with him many such pay accounts. "Even when they do work, they starve," Toohy said.

As one miner put it, "Why should I die a slow and painful death working in a mine, when I can go out into the open fields and sunshine and die a quick and more cheerful death?"

Toohy also described a virtual state of military siege which exists in all coal camps. Certain death awaits organizers in many mining camps. It is necessary to form miners' committees underground, for fear of losing one's job or being beaten up and shipped out of the territory. The miners' mail is interfered with and they are allowed none of the liberties that even a worker in the city may enjoy.

"Lewis was worried about getting into Hoover's cabinet. We are worried about organizing a strong national union of the coal miners."

In closing Toohy emphasized the need for immediate relief in the coal fields and appealed to all class-conscious workers to support the W. I. R. drive for miners' relief.

Fascist in Disgrace



Umberto Nobile, who tried to win a snow covered empire full of minerals for fascism by throwing a cross given him by the pope from the dirigible Italia. Nobile wrecked his ship, irritated fascism by giving the U.S.S.R. ship Krassin the duty of rescuing the starving crew, part of whom were left to die when hopped to safety. The court considered him guilty, but there is more than a suspicion that they do it to divert attention from another fascist officer, Captain Zappi, who seems to have robbed his companions of clothing and eaten Dr. Malmgren.

TO FORM TRUST IN AIRPLANES FOR NEXT WAR

Bankers, Shipping and Factory Heads in It

Organization of a \$200,000,000 holding company to take over majority stocks in aviation and airplane manufacturing enterprises was announced here yesterday. A group of powerful New York banks, headed by the Guarantee Trust Co., recently participating in a powerful bankers' merger, and the owners of various shipping and general contracting companies, are back of the organization.

The particular airplane factories to be acquired by the new concern are not announced yet, but there have been many rumors that sales are already negotiated, which will form a monopoly of airplane construction, to take advantage of the tremendous possibilities for profiteering opened by the approach of a new world war.

Harriman Chairman.
Officers of the new corporation will include W. A. Harriman, of Harriman & Co., Inc., as chairman of the board of directors; Robert Lehman, of Lehman Bros., chairman of the executive committee; Graham B. Grosvenor, president, and H. George R. Hann, vice chairman of the executive committee.

Officials of transportation companies who will be on the directorate of the new corporation are: L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Railway; R. Stanley Dollar, vice-president of the Dollar Steamship Line; Edward P. Farley, chairman of the executive committee of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.; John M. Franklin, vice-president of the Roosevelt Steamship Co.; John L. Lancaster, president of the Texas and Pacific Railway Co.; J. S. Pyleat, president of the Denver and Rio Grand Western Railroad Co., and C. B. Seger, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.

Big Bankers.
Among the banks and banking firms represented on the directorate list are the Guaranty Trust Co., W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., Lehman Bros., Jessup & Lamont, Charles D. Barney & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Stone & Webster, Inc., Hitt, Farwell & Co., and Pynchon & Co.

On the board are Major General Mason T. Patrick, former chief of the Air Service, U. S. A.; Sherman M. Fairchild, president of the Fairchild Aviation Corp., and James A. Richardson, president of the Western Canada Airways, Ltd.

TRY TO FRAME UP DRESS STRIKER

Seab Union Heads Act as Provocateurs

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ready to act in the role of provocateurs for the police.

The worker, John Succarrello, is held on a charge of felonious assault, and the union will arrange for his defense.

According to an employers' trade journal, the Industrial Council, an employers' organization having "relations" with the right wing seab union, and the seab union chief, Schlesinger, are beginning the melodramatic "issuing" of statements which are expected to end with the legalizing of piece-work in the shops ruled over by the seab union.

First there was a proposal from the bosses for the legalization of piece-work, then came a refusal by Schlesinger. Then counter-statements were issued, each in turn getting more and more tame. The legalization of piece-work will only be the signal for a slash of wages in those shops, as the piece-work system is already installed, though not "legally."

and tasks as such duties and tasks that this convention will have to examine and that this convention will have to take the necessary steps for their execution by the entire Party. An energetic fight against the Right danger as the main danger of the Party; thorough work against the imperialist war danger; a vigorous campaign to make our Party a real party among the Negro masses; a real campaign to organize the unorganized; a struggle of a merciless character against counter-revolutionary Trotskyism, which has raised its head and which has become a menace in more ways than one to our Party.

Our Party as an organized section of the Comintern has properly the duty of evaluating not only its own problems, but the problems of the other sections of the Comintern. The problems of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are problems of the CI and, therefore, problems of the American section of the CI. The problems of the Communist Party of Germany are the problems of the Comintern, and, therefore, are our problems. The same story holds true for our Party in relation to the other sections. Our Party has taken cognizance of the sharp struggle waged by the C. C. of the Communist Party of Germany against the Right danger in the CP of Germany. In this struggle our Party stands four-square, 100 per cent behind the CC in its vigorous fight against the right-wing opportunists and against the conciliators. Likewise in the struggle against the Right danger in the CP of the SU, our Party stands with the CC of the CPSU and its Bolshevik leadership. (Tremendous appl.)

"In the examination of some of these tasks we must work thoroughly in a spirit of Bolshevik self-criticism.

Militarist Clique Still Rules Manchuria, Speeds War Plans

MUKDEN, Manchuria. (By Mail).—Against whom is Manchuria preparing for war, and what imperialist power is backing the Manchurian dictator, Chang Hsueh-liang in these preparations? While Chang has raised the so-called "nationalist" flag of Nanking, and a great deal of lub-dubbery is going on over the "change" in the government resulting from Nanking's "victory," there is no other change than in the flag, latest developments indicate.

Though in Nanking's futile demobilization program, the 250,000 troops which Manchuria had last June should be reduced to 180,000, the fact of the matter is that the army has been increased to 450,000 men, and that the great Mukden arsenal, with 12,000 workers, is running day and night on war material. The ridiculous "control" Nanking has over Manchuria, and the other

provinces of China as well, is illustrated by the fact that though pompous emissaries from Nanking are bringing official seals and symbols of power to be given Chang by Nanking under the "nationalist" committee form of government, the fact remains that though the Nanking flag flies over Mukden, it flies over prisons containing nationalist agitators, though some have been freed, but only to be deported.

Also, strategic places south of Manchurian territory are being occupied by Manchurian troops, between Mukden and Peking. Though the supposed "committee system" come with the Nanking agents, the old reactionaries remain in power just the same, and refuse to part with a cent of their taxes to Nanking. The second militarist power in the province is General Chang Tso-hsiang of Kirin.

CHEERS, SONG AT SHOE UNION IN RED CONVENTION BIG MASS RALLY

Lovestone Gets Rousing Reception To Extend Successful Organization Drive

(Continued from Page One)
was a red-lettered sign, "Sixth National Convention of the Workers Communist Party." Visitors crowded together in the rear of the hall, on the balcony, in the aisles, eagerly awaited the opening of the Convention.

The entrance of Jay Lovestone, Executive Secretary of the Party, was the signal for a gust of cheers which soon burst into a tornado of welcoming applause. As one the hall rose to its feet and the red ribbons stretching from the chandelier to the balconies quivered with the force of the ovation. The "International" rose spontaneously from the hall and was sung with real gusto and feeling. The Pioneers yelled for all they were worth, the League followed and then again "Solidarity" was roared.

Gitlow, Bedacht, Minor, Foster, Stachel and others mounted the platform.

Lovestone finally found the opportunity to say: "In the name of the Central Executive Committee I open the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party."

The Convention was opened. One hundred and four representatives of revolutionary workers from all parts of the country were ready to take up the immediate business of the Convention.

When the Presidium of the Convention reported that they recommended Lovestone as chairman of the session, the hall again rose as a man and burst into the singing of the "International."

The following greetings were read to the Convention: "The Secretariat of the South American Bureau of the Communist International greets the Convention and awaits a resolution reinforcing the common action against imperialism.

(Signed) CODAVILLA."

SILK "UNION" HEAD RESIGNS

Rumors Slate Him for City Hall Job

(Continued from Page One)
for some time past, that the self-styled progressive and militant Hoelscher is slated for a soft cushion job, which the capitalist politicians in the local democratic city administration are expected to hand him.

Substantiation of this rumor can be seen in the way the capitalist press hereabouts has handled the news of his resignation. Without any explanation, the papers which used to bury union and strike news "and Hoelscher news" suddenly awaken to the resignation of Hoelscher and screech and editorial lauding Hoelscher's "services and record" pour forth generously.

In the editorials Hoelscher is praised for his "sanity," for his friendliness to industry and for the viciousness of his attack and expulsion of the left wingers from the A-association.

A clear-cut demonstration of the scabbery of the Associated was given recently when the six strike-breakers entering the R. and K. Silk Company flaunted the membership books in the Associated in the faces of the picketing strikers, who are members of the N. T. W. and are fighting against the nine and ten-hour day.

For such actions the resigned leader of the Associated earns the praise of his capitalist masters. The way in which he conducted a union is also commendable, in the eyes of the bosses. In settling with a boss ring during the strike Hoelscher's policy was to get a verbal promise from the boss that he will "be good," and that was enough to make Hoelscher force the workers into the shop again.

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WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS

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I. L. D. BAZAAR OPENS TONIGHT

Class War Play and Chorus on Program

(Continued from Page One)
American working class.

Tonight's program is in charge of the Slavic workers who are cooperating in the bazaar and the evening has been entitled Slavic Night. Following Tallentire's introductory talk a play of the class struggle will be presented by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre. The play, which deals with the struggle in the West Virginia coal fields, is called "Marching Guns," and was written by Louis A. De Santes, who also directed the production.

The second part of the program will have as its chief feature the combined Lyra and Aida Chorus of 100 who will sing revolutionary and folk songs in Lithuanian. Following this, everybody will join in dancing, with music furnished by a professional jazz orchestra.

Tomorrow night will be Finnish Night with an interesting musical, athletic and dance program.

Tickets for the big bazaar should be bought in advance to avoid the rush at the door. They are on sale at the office of the I. L. D., 799 Broadway, Room 422.

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26 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

Weavers in West Boyleston Mill Walk Out When Number of Looms Is Doubled

GRAND PAY OF \$17.45 WEEKLY FOR SLAVERY

Nearly All in Department Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)
EAST HAMPTON, Mass. (By Mail).—The workers in the West Boyleston mill, which at present employs 1,700 hands, sensed that no good would come out of the watching and figuring that the so-called "efficiency" men were doing recently. The result of this figuring was shown in No. 8 weave room, where the cord fabric for automobile tires is woven.

When the workers started up their looms Monday morning, Feb. 18th, the boss came and told them that hereafter they will have to run six looms in place of three; that they will get a grand pay of \$17.45 for this double amount of work they will put out. (On three looms weavers were getting at present \$15.45.)

This announcement was so stunning that the workers kept looking at each other without moving, until the boss woke them to action by his demand of "waste no time; work." Then one after another all answered that this is humanly impossible, we refuse to run six looms and will go home. As they went for their coats, the boss thundered, "Go, I will get plenty who will be glad of the advantage of making more money." With the exception of four who stood back and later turned out to be scabs, all in the room walked out. Boss Manhandles Women Weavers.

This was a spontaneous walk out, not prompted by any planning or talking before hand. It so enraged the boss, that when the weavers went back to their looms to get their scissors and possessions to take home, he threatened and pushed the women weavers against the looms and some almost lost their balance when he pushed them downstairs. After this walkout the boss brought up weavers from No. 3 weave room, but upon seeing what was being required of them, they also refused to work on these looms. The result was that three were paid off and two of them sent back to No. 3.

Plans for Other Departments.

The "efficiency" men have made out similar plans for other departments, but are wisely not putting them into effect until the weavers strike is settled. Thus department by department will be rationalized and little by little the workers broken in on these speed-up plans.

The bosses claim that the company does not make enough profits and would have to shut the mill if they did not accept the speed-up.
—ANN ALDEN.

Poor Lighting Ruins Eyes of Factory Labor

(L.R.A.)—That 50 per cent of workers in shops, factories and mills throughout the United States cannot see clearly what they are doing has been shown by recent authoritative surveys, asserts a General Electric advertisement in Textile World. Too little light from windows and poor lighting in work places is held largely accountable for the workers' semi-blindness.

Calling it a loss in "productive efficiency," the company does not mention the resulting strain on the eyes of a worker who, when he becomes blind, is thrown on the industrial scrap heap.

NEW MISSISSIPPI FLOOD

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 5 (UP).—Flood warnings for the Mississippi River in the district from here south to Vicksburg, Miss., were issued by the United States Weather Bureau today.

"The Mississippi in this district will rise, reaching the flood stage at Cottonwood Point, 34 feet, and at Memphis, 35 feet, by March 10. The lower St. Francis will rise," the report said.

The Old Baldwin Whistle

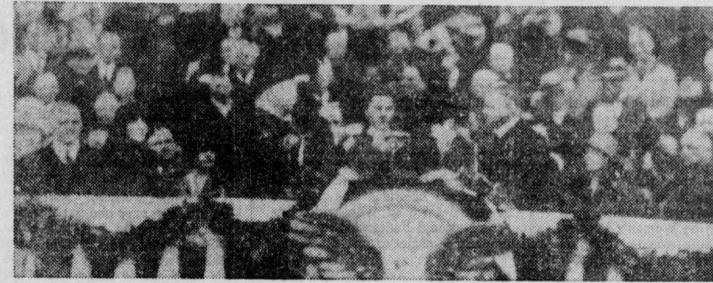
By J. C. EDEN.
For five decades have countless thousands heard my call and answered—
I see afar the long dim line of those whose work is done
And looking forward see the countless thousands yet to come.

(Inscription on a siren in the spacious halls of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, a notorious open-shop plant, near Philadelphia.)
Heartless mouthpiece of moneymakers,
You blew the dull gray dread of work into the hearts
Of countless thousands men.
Writhing multitudes
Like one long myriad-headed serpent
Squirming into the hideous, work-encrusted hole.

You saw the long dim line of those whose work is done
And looking forward see the countless thousands yet to come.
And do you see, screeching taskmaster of hungry hordes
The dim line growing bright,
Changing hue?

Do you see this long, myriad-headed serpent
Rearing, rising
To strike red mighty fangs
Into the flesh of those
Who made your voice a god to rule?

Wall Street's Latest President Doing the Preliminary Swearing



Supreme Court Justice Taft wearing the official skull cap, handing the bible to Herbert ("Starvation") Hoover, and swearing the blood thirsty Quaker into the task of being field commander of the forces of American imperialism. Taft was once a president himself, and seems to be giving a knowing wink to Herbert. The photo was sent by telephone.

FASCISTS JAIL 15 COMMUNISTS

Italian Workers Given Perfunctory Trial

(I. L. D. News Service)
ROME (By Mail).—Five Communists from Venice have been brought before the special tribunal accused of having conducted Communist activity, in particular of having collected monies for the relief of the political prisoners, deportees and their families, i. e., of Red Aid work.

The accused were Michele Bacci, Aurelio Fontana, Bruno Mazzari, Emilio Lionella and Gildo Barbon. They received the following sentences, respectively: Eleven years and 11 months, 10 years and 9 months, 10 years, 4 years and 2 months, and 3 years and 9 months. The prisoners all held themselves steadfastly before the court and declared themselves to be proletarian revolutionaries.

43 Years' Hard Labor.

In February, ten workers from Genoa were tried before the special tribunal, accused of having attempted to rebuild the Communist organization there. After a very summary trial, the following accused were sentenced: Carlo Teragnoli, 8 years and 4 months; Carlo Piccolo, 7 years; Antonio Piu, 6 years; Raffaele Pieragostini, 5 years; Giovambattista Sivero, 4 years; Silvio Fedemonte, 3 years; Edilio Maltese and Anacleto Boccalatte, 3 years each; Gino Salvetti, 2 years, and Pietro Bisagni, 1 year and 3 months; all the sentences with hard labor, plus the customary 3 years police supervision to follow the sentences and plus the loss of all civil rights.

"We Love Machine Guns."

The following is an extract from a speech by August Furati, secretary general of the fascist party: "We love our weapon; it is the machine gun. It is perfect today, and will be tomorrow also. In the future, too, we want to be able to kneel behind it to feel its characteristic triggers under our fingers, to listen to its voice and to feel the joy of moving down our opponents."

The Cultural Policy.

The following is an extract from the "Tevere," which is published in Rome: "Present day education is not fascist. It may bear the Lictor Bundle, but still it is not fascist. On the contrary, when it bears the Lictor Bundle, it is not only not fascist, but it is hypocritical. We must show courage enough to introduce a period in which the educational level will sink. In other words, we must clean out the universities, irrespective of the professors and without consideration to the Lady Education. The result would be the mental impoverishment of the universities and a sinking of the general level of education which would last perhaps for a generation. But what about it?"

80 DIE ON CHINA STEAMER

LONDON (By Mail).—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Hong Kong said 80 persons drowned when the Chinese steamer Shunan was wrecked 28 miles above Ichang.

A. F. L. Faker Blames Misery of Workers on "Low Tariff"

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—Philadelphia is known to workers throughout the country as a "scab" city, notorious as an exploiters' paradise. The "American" plan, or open shop, largely prevails, and one of the evils rampant in industry here to an extent unsurpassed in any other large industrial city in the country, is the company union. These company unions are fakes through and through and provide no real guarantees, protection, security or improvements in the interest of the workers whatsoever.

The real reason for the weakness of the labor movement here is the stranglehold held by corrupt labor bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor on what organizations do exist. William Z. Foster, in his book, "Misleaders of Labor," devotes several chapters on the situation in Philadelphia.

To what a low level Feeney, Frey and their ilk have brought the organizations they control can be seen by a statement issued yesterday by Frank Burch, secretary and treasurer of the Central Labor Union, to a local tabloid waging a relief campaign for the numerous unemployed. This city has close to half a million workers, but the unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union,

which is dominated by the reactionary A. F. of L. misleaders have only 110,000 workers organized.

And now comes Burch, who in his statement announces that of the 110,000 workers 50,000, or more than half, are unemployed. He also admits that conditions are even worse amongst the unorganized workers.

With the characteristic insight and profundity of the average know-little, or want-to-know-little, labor "leaders" of this city, Burch places the entire blame on the present "low" tariff. This, of course, is pure buncombe.

The textile industry, one of the most important industries here, is particularly hard hit, and has been in a bad way for some time.

But even if the Hoover administration succeeds in raising tariffs on imported textiles 1,000 per cent, or 1,000,000 per cent, the Philadelphia weaver will be in the same boat he was in before.

Not until he stops working in open shops, or leaves the present union, and joins the National Textile Workers Industrial Union, and through this real union wages a real campaign against the local textile plutocrats can he hope to better his condition and remedy such a situation as now exists here.
C. RABIN.

Tuberculosis Cases in New York Show Marked Increase in Past Year

Tuberculosis cases in New York City increased by 11,614 during 1928, according to the report just issued by Godias J. Drolet, statistician for the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics in the city. The figures included surveys made in 29 clinics operated by the department of health, and compare with 10,873 in 1927.

At the same time an increase in tubercular patients treated was noted. A four per cent increase was shown by the figures for 1928, 27,057. These included old and new cases.

According to the location of the clinics, the survey shows that the vast increase was made mostly in the working class districts, Harlem, lower East Side, parts of Brooklyn, etc. Continued speed-up and lack of proper ventilation and sanitary conditions in the factories have caused more than two-thirds of this total increase.

GAS TRUCK KILLS TWO

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 5.—A gasoline tank truck carrying 1,500 gallons of gasoline overturned and burned to death two men, William M. McLaughlin, 45, and John E. O'Brien, 25. The tank truck overturned going into Liberty Ave. from Water St., exploding after striking a curb at a sharp turn. Insufficient safety devices caused flaming gasoline to spread over the street, burning the men and setting fire to a battery company and a filling station. McLaughlin is the father of ten children, and O'Brien, the driver, leaves a widow and one child.

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LOGGERS ON THE COAST ARE FOR COMMUNISTS

I. W. W. Slanders Result in Failure

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SEATTLE, Wash. (By Mail).—Being that I was a member of the I. W. W. for 13 years, I feel as though I ought to know a little of that organization. I have been in the strikes at Lawrence and Lowell, Mass.; McKees Rocks, Pa.; Hetch Hetchy, Calif., and the Edison Co. of Southern California in Fresno, Cal., in 1922, and the great lumber strikes of 1917-23.

None of these strikes were really led by the I. W. W., at least 90 per cent of the men were unorganized, and I venture to say that at least 90 per cent of the men would not have come out if they thought the I. W. W. was leading the strikes.

The Edison Southern California strike of 1922 was pulled by two Canadian workers and myself and we paid for doing the job out of our own hard-earned money and never mentioned the I. W. W.

During this strike I wrote to the "Industrial Worker" in Seattle and "Solidarity" in Chicago, and called for delegates, and sure enough we had over 100 of them in a couple of weeks, and they claimed to have lined up 2,800 strikers, when, as a matter of fact, they had been striking for two weeks previous to this. The strike was won after 58 weeks.

Loggers for Communists.

The loggers on the coast prefer the Communist Party and they don't believe in folded arms. Their slogan is "shoulder arms." They know by this time they cannot starve out the boss who has the warehouses full of food and guns and ammunition to see nobody touches them while, on the other hand, the majority of the workers don't know where the next meal is coming from.

Folded Arm Philosophers.

There is a man named Sullivan here, who joined the I. W. W. after he lost his leg, as a meat ticket and his fellow shirker, "Big Jim" Thompson, a folded-arm philosopher. They would be lost for words if they could not talk against the Communists and the I. L. D., but every knock only seems to boost, as their crowd, which is small, comes over and listens to the intelligent Communist speakers and buys the "Daily Worker."

The workers here are now aware of the fact that the I. W. W. is only a small labor union, while the Communists have the Red Flag flying in every fifth acre of the earth and will not stop till it is flying everywhere.
J. CONNOLLY.

SOVIET POWER PLANT

LENINGRAD (By Mail).—The recently-built Leningrad power station "Volkovstroj" supplies a current of 30 kilowatts a day. In the last few months the power station has caused a saving of 600 wagons of coal, or of 2,350,000 rubles. In the immediate future the current supplied will be increased to 40 million kilowatts a day.

Pravda Correspondent Tells of the Krassin's Voyage

ALAN BROOKS



In "She Got What She Wanted," which opened Monday at Wallack's Theatre.

A first-hand account of how the survivors of the ill-fated "Italia" were rescued in the Arctic wastes by the heroic crew of the Soviet jobbreaker "The Krassin" is related by V. Valentinov, correspondent for the Leningrad Pravda, who was the official correspondent on board the rescue ship when she picked up the lost battalions early last July.

The following are excerpts from letters written by Valentinov to his newspaper and indicate the hardships and suffering endured by the Russians in their hazardous undertaking.

Eventually Chuhknovsky, the pilot of "The Red Bear," takes off in his search for the Malmgren party who are reported to be stranded somewhere near Seven Islands. The correspondent writes:

"The plane grew smaller and smaller. We climbed an icehill, and stood there for half an hour, watching that dwindling spot in the sky which contained so many hopes. Everyone was nervous, and pressed his neighbor's hand. Everyone reassured everyone else:

"Our flyers will do their duty. Our Comrade Chuhknovsky will do his revolutionary duty."

"From the right, we saw a heavy fog closing in. It was the same flyers down only 27 miles from our ship.

"They had gone; and for some reason, we on the Krassin felt desolate.

"Every 15-20 minutes our radio picked up short messages from Chuhknovsky.

"We are now flying over the island of Carl XII. Solid ice coming to an end. (On the Krassin our hearts began beating faster.)

"We are approaching Broch Island. (This island could be seen by the Krassin crew from one side, and by the Italians from the other.)

"We are sighting open water. (Hurrah, what luck, open water!)

"Then suddenly! . . . Radio messages from the plane ceased.

"Seven o'clock that night! "The cabins were deserted. Everyone now was on the top deck or on the ice.

"Waiting, waiting . . . "We waited a long, long time. For five hours we did not hear from Chuhknovsky. Then, at one o'clock in the morning, the Krassin radio picked up a message from him. He had been forced down 27 miles away from us, about a kilometre and a half from shore, near Cape Brade. The message continued . . .

"Chassis broken. Damage slight. Men are well. We sighted, if we are not mistaken, the Malmgren group on the ice. Two men were standing up, waving flags, the other was lying on the ice. Come quick and save—save the Malmgren group . . . Ice conditions, good . . . Our rescue can wait . . .

"What glorious news. The Malmgren group, given up for lost, had been found! Now we could do something. The Krassin was ready for its duty.

"Later that night if you can call it night, with the sun shining brightly, the commander of the Krassin, Eggi, came into our cabin. He moved softly in his night slippers.

"Well, comrades' he said with a

EMPLOYMENT GYPS, STRAW BOSS DIVVY

Speed Up Construction Men Thru Shark

(By a Worker Correspondent)
I went to an employment agency in Chicago. They offered me a job as a labor foreman on construction work in a steel mill at \$35 a week. The fee was to be \$35 also.

I said: "\$35 for a \$35-a-week job!" He said: "Oh, don't let that bother you. The \$35 a week is only the salary, but there is a lot more than that in it. All labor under you will be responsible to you, since you are to be held responsible for production, and (get this) all labor will be handled through this office. You won't be forgotten (on the fee split!)"

Of course I didn't have to leave the Woolworth building fall on me to make me realize that the assistant superintendent, who was in charge of construction, was getting his from the employment gyp, and that I, in order to "stand in" and hold my job, would be compelled to "keep the labor moving." You've got one guess as to what I told that bird. Well, I'm a little too big for him to throw me out!

Just the other day, the people who run the rooming house where I'm staying (at present) recommended a friend of theirs in the employment agency business here in New York. I went up there. In going down the dark hallway I saw a sign in gilt letters, "Bryant Park Employment Agency," straight ahead of me.

Thinking this was the entrance door, I turned the knob, but the door refused to open. I neither rattled nor pushed, just turned to a side door, which had a paper sign tacked at the top, marked "entrance". I went in. The bird was seated at the desk, his feet on it, reading "Confessions" or such like trash. I just got inside the door, when he growled "What do you want?"

"Nothing from the likes of you," I answered and walked out. The workers are supposed to come to these gyms on their knees. W. H.

P. S.—I'm a carpenter who refuses to have anything further to do with the lousy A. F. of L. I've learned their tactics, and found them too odorous.

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

Flood and Drought in Argentine, Colombia

SANTA FE, Argentine, March 4. (U.P.).—The worst flood in twenty years is threatening North Province Bay as a result of the continued rise of the Parana River, authorities said today.

Refugees from farms and small villages along the river have been provided for here, many of them sleeping in public buildings.

RIO HACHA, Colombia, March 4 (U.P.).—The most severe drought in many years is causing widespread suffering in the Goajira region. A party of Indians seeking water was buried under a landslide in Goajira district. Most of the party was killed by the falling rock and dirt.

SOVIET REINDEER MEAT

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The Soviet Trade Delegation in Norway has sold, on behalf of the Archangel State Trading Organization, 120 tons of frozen reindeer meat to a Norwegian firm.

smile, in about four hours we should be off!"

"Where to?" someone asked, naively.

"To rescue Malmgren and the other Italians of course," said Commander Eggi."

This is a first-hand description of the finding of the Malmgren party by the courageous Russian pilot Chuhknovsky, which is told in graphic, hair-raising fashion in the official motion picture, "The Krassin", now being shown at the Film Guild Cinema, 52 W. 8th St.

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THE CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY, MARCH 8TH

Issued by National Women's Department of Workers (Communist) Party of America

Working women of America!
Mobilize your forces!
Unite in struggle against the threatening war danger!
Organize against the bosses' drive against your wages and hours!
Resist the speed-up! Unemployment! The open shop!
Fight the war-makers and their billion dollar navy!
Fight American imperialism—Wall Street world domination!
The fake Kellogg peace pact. The wars of Wall Street against the workers and peasants of Nicaragua and China. The imperialist attack against the Soviet Union!
Unite with the workers of other countries! With working women everywhere awaking to the class struggle! With the oppressed toilers of the colonial countries! With the workers of Nicaragua, Mexico and Latin America! With the masses of revolutionary China! With the victorious workers and peasants of Soviet Russia!
Weld a chain of international working class solidarity. For the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and the war danger! For the defense of the Soviet Union! The only fatherland that the workers of all countries have!
Working women of America!
Forward to freedom—as workers, as mothers and women of the working class under the banner of the Communist International! Under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

Working Women of America:
You, who are toiling in the factories and mills and workshops of American industry, working long hours for starvation wages, laboring ever more intensely under the lash of the speed-up to coin out profits for the bosses!
You, women workers, the most enslaved, the most exploited section of the working class, without organization, without security, without protection against the most extreme exploitation, you are the chief victims of the capitalist system!
You, working women, struggling against the weight of tradition and custom, bowed down under the double burden of labor and motherhood, bringing your children into the world in poverty and suffering to become machine fodder in the factories and cannon fodder in capitalist wars. You are the chief victims of imperialism!
Since the last world war the scramble among the capitalist powers for markets for goods and investments and the rivalry for cheap production has driven down the conditions of the workers in America as in other capitalist countries, has led to a concerted drive of the bosses against the workers, against trade union organization, for the lengthening of hours, reduction of wages, introduction of the speed-up and setting up of enslaving standards of production.
This process of "rationalization," the intensification of labor, the drawing in of the unskilled into mass production, putting a premium on low wages, long hours and lack of organization, fastens upon working women as its chief victims. Everywhere cheap, unskilled, unorganized woman and child labor is the readiest object of exploitation by the bosses. Everywhere the drive of the bosses, for the open shop, for wage cuts, longer hours and speed-up is directed especially at the women workers who are least able to resist it. In the textile industry hundreds of thousands of women and child workers, Negro and white, in the North and South, are working under conditions of slavery. Starvation wages, wage cuts and speed-up are the rule. In the needle trades, old stronghold of women's labor organizations, employers, corrupt union officials, police and courts are united in a drive to smash the new needle trades union, the greatest hope and

promise of organization and better conditions for women workers, as well as men, in the needle industry.

In the heavy industry, steel, rubber, automobile, etc., women workers are being drawn in in great numbers without organization or skill as a cheaper substitute for men and are being submitted to an exhausting speed-up. Women's labor became a decisive factor in the heavy industry, in the production of munitions for the last war and will be still more important in the next war.

Working women are forced to take part in the last world war to man the factories and produce the materials and munitions of war for the men at the front. Millions of women workers took the places of men at the lathe, the loom and the forge. In the new and greater war women and children are to be conscripted for war service everywhere to become a part of the gigantic machine of destruction. In America as well as in Poland, France and other European countries bills have been introduced for universal conscription in the next war, including the conscription of women.

Today, ten years after the last great war, the capitalists of the world are preparing for another slaughter incomparably more destructive of life and productive forces than the last. The last war, which cost the lives of ten millions, mostly workers, and maimed another twenty million, which wrapped the world in a whirlwind of devastation and destruction, was fought, not as its lying apologists stated, "to make the world safe for democracy," it was not "a war to end war," but it was only the beginning of greater and deadlier wars "to make the world safe for imperialism."

Today the conflict between the capitalists and their governments for world domination, world trade, markets for goods and investments, colonial lands to plunder, rages more fiercely than ever. All the capitalist countries are at each other's throats in the struggle for power and wealth. Armaments are being piled up on an unprecedented scale, poison gas and death-dealing chemicals prepared to destroy whole peoples, new armies organized, new navies constructed, new air fleets prepared, new paths of war marked through the air, over the oceans, over the north and south pole.

The imperialist powers, while preparing to fight each other, are launching a vicious offensive against the colonial peoples, setting up a new regime of terror of the workers and peasants of China and other colonial countries to throw off the yoke of capitalist imperialism. American imperialism advances with giant strides into Central and South America, in order to enslave the peoples of the Americas under the rule of the Yankee dollar.

The Soviet Union, that federation of self-governing Workers' Soviet Republics, building the new Communist society over a vast area of Europe and Asia, liberating the peoples of the East and leading them in the struggle against imperialism, leading the workers in all countries in the world struggle against capitalism, the Soviet Union is naturally the object of the bitterest hatred and fear of the capitalists of all countries. Against Soviet Russia they are today all united, plotting a combined attack. Versailles, Locarno, the Anglo-French agreement, the Kellogg "Peace" Pact, these are all steps toward a war of all imperialist powers against Soviet Russia.

In the race for world power the new American empire takes the lead today. With the most favorable position, with the greatest wealth and power already in its grasp as a result of the last world war American capitalism is reaching out for world empire and world domination. Wall Street, gorged with the bloody profits of the last world war, is preparing for another feast of slaughter. And the American government, its slavish lackey in Washington, follows its orders, provides the instruments of war, armies, navies, airships, munitions and the machinery of negotiation, propaganda and diplomacy.

The American plunder government attempts to conceal its war plans behind a smoke screen of pacifism. The more intense the con-

flikt grows between American and other powers, the more direct and open the armed interventions in Nicaragua, China and other colonial countries, so the more luxuriantly bloom the phrases of "peace" and "good-will" on the lips of Coolidge, Hoover, Hughes, Kellogg and the other puppets of American imperialism. This bare-faced and cynical official "pacifism" is supported by liberal sentimental pacifism outside, particularly that of bourgeois women's organizations such as the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, which includes the Women's Voters League, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, women's religious and temperance societies and the Women's Trade Union League.

These hypocritical pacifists try to conceal rather than discover the cause and cure of war, and support imperialism and the program of national defense under the cover of phrases of peace. In their efforts to reach the women of the working class with their lying peace propaganda they are aided by the socialist party, the American Federation of Labor and its handmaid in labor betrayal, the Women's Trade Union League, all of whom support the Kellogg Peace Pact, the League of Nations and the whole program of national defense and seek to blind the working class to the danger of these imperialist and pacifist maneuvers.

The working women, however, are awakening to the menace of imperialism and the danger of war. The efforts of the bourgeois pacifists and feminists to mislead the women workers are meeting resistance and a counter-offensive from working women who are organizing a nation-wide struggle against the imperialist war danger. The recent demonstration of working women's organizations, unions, councils, federations, under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party, against the Kellogg Peace Pact and the national conferences of bourgeois women, pacifist and fascist, who supported it, against the Senate that ratified the pact, is an important step in the organization of the struggle against pacifism, imperialism and the war danger.

The working women of America are awakening to their terrible conditions of life and work under the system of capitalist imperialism and the rule of bosses and bankers, and are organizing to resist the attack of the bosses. The capitalist offensive against the workers results in an intensification of the class struggle and a growing power and determination for resistance in the working class and among women workers, as is shown by the heroic battle put up by the women in the miners' strike against hunger, cold, starvation, against the brutal attacks of the cossacks on the picket line, against the injunctions, the open shop drive and the betrayal of the bureaucratic machine, the great struggles in the textile industry in Passaic and New Bedford where the women workers were the vanguard of the labor army, the prolonged, persistent and determined struggle carried on by the women needle trades workers, dressmakers, milliners and others, against the efforts of bosses and bureaucrats to smash the unions, and now the dressmakers' strike conducted victoriously by the National Needle Trades Industrial Union, which has made a check to the offensive of the bosses and has raised a bulwark of organization not only for the needle trades workers but for women workers in every trade and industry. These recent great struggles of the women workers show a new and growing power of resistance among women workers to the drive for capitalist rationalization, eagerness to join in the class struggle and fight in the battles of the working class.

Women workers! Organize yourselves in trade unions to resist the exploitation of the bosses! Build the new unions in the textile and needle industries which are creating for great masses of women workers the basis for organized struggle against extreme and increasing exploitation. Defend the unions you have already built from the attacks of the bosses and the labor bureaucrats who are trying to smash them! Unite under the leadership of the Trade Union

Educational League to fight the Right wing bureaucracy of the trade unions and its central stronghold, the American Federation of Labor, which resists every effort to organize the unskilled and unorganized masses, especially the women workers, who have found every possible obstacle thrown in the way of their organization by the A. F. of L. and its bureaucrats.

Women workers! Rally to the aid of the striking dressmakers! Build a stronger and greater union on the ruins left by the Sigman, the Schlesingers and the bosses! Make the dressmakers' strike today a great and victorious struggle worthy of the first great dressmakers' strike twenty years ago which led the way to organization for hundreds of thousands of sweated workers in the needle trades.

Women workers of America! Organize to defend yourselves against the exploitation of capitalist imperialism, against wage-cuts and longer hours, against capitalist rationalization and the speed-up. Demand equal pay for equal work.

Demand higher wages and shorter hours.
Demand better conditions for your children, better housing, better schools, the abolition of child labor!

Demand the protection of motherhood, maternity benefits and leave before and after childbirth for working mothers, factory nurseries for children.

Demand social insurance for working women as well as working men, insurance against unemployment, sickness, accidents, old age, maternity.

Fight the high cost of living, the super-trusts and mergers that throttle the working class!

Fight the open shop drive of the bosses, the use of police, the courts and injunctions in strikes, the union smashing campaign of employers and capitalist government working together.

Women workers in factories, mills and workshops! Organize! Build the new fighting unions in the textile and needle industries!

Spread the message of organization and class struggle in the shops and factories! Win power for working women through organization.

Women workers! Fight the war danger!

Fight pacifism and patriotism that lead to war!

Fight the world domination of Wall Street and its domination of the American workers at home!

Fight the capitalist attack on Soviet Russia! Stand side by side with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia who have won freedom through the revolution! Unite to defend the Soviet Union!

Women workers! Demonstrate on International Women's Day, March 8th!

Together with the women workers of other countries:

Of Latin America, China and the Far East crushed under the heels of Yankee imperialism. Of Great Britain, France and Germany, victims of rationalization and capitalist imperialism.

With the women workers of Soviet Russia who freed themselves through the revolution and are building the Socialist society today.

Demonstrate your international solidarity and unity as women of the working class!

Join the class struggle against the employers!

Organize the millions of unorganized women workers in unions!

Struggle against the war danger and against imperialism that breeds wars!

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.
NATIONAL WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

HOOVER REFUSES TO NAME MELLON

Wants Him in Cabinet Without Senate Act

(Continued from Page One)
professional politicians. Hoover and his Wall Street masters feel strong enough not to make any sentimental concessions to "popular will."

Stimson On Way.
Stimson, first in the cabinet, is a former secretary of war, one of the most hated men in Latin America for his dictation of offices in Nicaragua and his extortions and tyranny over labor while governor general of the Philippines. He left Tokio today, having arrived there a day or two ago on his way from Manila to the U. S.

The others have all displayed at one time or another a strong anti-labor stand, and are integral parts of the capitalist class, as capitalists. The names of Mellon and James John Davis, secretary of labor in the Coolidge cabinet and destined for the same post in the Hoover family, were not offered to the Senate, the president taking the stand that they are already ratified (under Coolidge).

Question Mellon Legality.
Immediately after the Senate confirmed the Hoover cabinet appointments, the legality of the president's action in continuing Secretary of Treasury Mellon in office without re-nomination was questioned by Senator McKellar, democrat, Tennessee.

McKellar introduced a resolution authorizing the Senate judiciary committee to determine whether cabinet officers could be held over from one administration to another as in the present case of Mellon and Secretary of Labor Davis.

"Private Business Interests."
It is understood the judiciary committee, headed by Senator Norris, Rep., Nebr., who opposed the resolution on the floor today, has the authority to conduct the investigation starting at once, to determine:

1.—Whether a department head may hold office after expiration of term of the president who appointed him, and
2.—Whether Mellon may legally continue as secretary of treasury because of his private business interests.

Norris, although an avowed enemy of Mellon, held the Senate has no authority to delve into the second question brought up by the resolution until the nomination is actually before it.
Senator Walsh, Dem., Mont., held that the Senate has the right to investigate the qualifications of cabinet officers, even though their

nominations are not pending before the Senate.

Senator Couzens, Rep., Mich., told the Senate he intended to fight Mellon by opposing confirmation of the secretary of treasury's appointive aides such as collector of internal revenue.

A Mellon Dynasty.
The "private business interests" of Mellon include his cardom over non-union coal mining, his large controlling power in steel companies, his ownership of the American Aluminum Co., and his reputed ownership of extensive distillery interests.

With him are a numerous family of blood relatives, living in Pittsburgh, and dominating thru ownership of banking, mining and steel and contracting companies, the industrial and political life of Pennsylvania.

Mellon acquired considerable notoriety recently when he was charged in the Senate and the House with giving up millions to his companies from the U. S. treasury in the form of "tax refunds." He is charged with contemplating the gift of nearly a hundred million dollars to the U. S. steel corporation, which he partly owns. This gift will not have to be reported until next year, if it is ever publicly announced.

Arrest Half of Town for Stoning Fascist Serbian Burgomaster

SPALATO, Yugoslavia. (By Mail)—Half of the population of the town of Drnis, near here, were arrested recently and charged with murder. They were said to have been part of a crowd of over 1,000 workers and peasants and their families who stoned to death Zozo Ajdanic, burgomaster of the town, who oppressed them on behalf of the fascist Yugoslav government.

Geological Survey of Dnieprostroy

MOSCOW. (By Mail)—The geological prospecting work carried on in the Dnieprostroy Region last year was concentrated on the locating of sufficient supplies of suitable mineral building materials for the large construction projects.
Large deposits of granite suitable for building purposes were found. Limestone and kaolin in large quantities were located in the vicinity of Zaporozhye. Further prospecting work will be carried out along these lines this year.

NEW SOVIET SHIPPING.
ODESSA, U.S.S.R. (By Mail)—A Near Eastern steamship service was started in November at Odessa. A Soviet merchant steamer left for the Near East with a load of cattle, cement and peas. A new freight service has also been inaugurated between Odessa, Genoa and Marseilles.

Moncada, U. S. Lackey, Annoyed by Mediation Attempts in Nicaragua

SAN SALVADOR, March 4.—The "Independence Association of El Salvador and Nicaragua" is annoying the Yankee lackey "President" of Nicaragua, Moncada, by its rather futile efforts to get the presidents of other Central American governments to "offer their friendly mediation in the internal conflict of Nicaragua, in order that it might soon end in an honorable and peaceful form."

The presidents of Honduras and of El Salvador have answered in the affirmative, promising their cooperation to such an end. The president of Costa Rica, Gonzales Viquez, however, answered by expressing a pious wish that Nicaragua might have peace, but adding that he could not intervene to that most desirable end as Augusto Sandino was not considered as a belligerent government, and remarking that the present situation is not one of differences between two governments. The president of Guatemala has not as yet replied at all. As Moncada himself was also addressed by the association, Anastasio Somoza, his secretary, yesterday replied as follows:

"Referring to your telegram, President Moncada asks you have the good will to address yourself first to the presidents of Central America, in such manner that it may be thought in common accord in our situation, not against the United States, but in order to arrive at an understanding of our duties on the continent." Nicaraguan dispatches add that Moncada and his gang do not consider the matter of any importance.

Support for Hurricane Victims on Increase

(Crusader News Service)
In answer to the warning of the Negro Workers' Relief Committee that for the Negro victims of the recent Florida hurricane the need still exists for immediate help in the way of money for food, and rehabilitation, workers throughout the country are responding with donations and collections. In California, the San Diego branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had Florida relief on the agenda of its last meeting and collected the sum of \$19.06, which was immediately transmitted to the national office of the Negro Workers' Relief Committee, at 169 West 138rd St.

In Savannah, Ga., Mr. B. L. Roberts collected the sum of ten dollars, most of it donated by workers on the M. P. S. A. L. Railway.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletariat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)
worked out, as suggested in a recent issue, whereby the Daily Worker can be put on a solid foundation."

Old workers, who have been exploited all their life and still have to struggle along as best they can in the face of accentuated speed-up, know the value of a fighting paper. Comrade Ed Gutzman of La Grosse, Wisconsin, writes:

"Enclosed find \$5 as a contribution to the Emergency Fund. Would gladly give more, but I am an old man, 66 years old. My home is at St. Paul, but as I could not get any work I had to leave and come here, because I got to work to live. Hoping all workers who have the cause at heart will rally to support of the Daily."

Foreign-born workers, who labor in the industries of this country, know what capitalism means to the working class and rally to the support of the only Communist daily in the English language. The Finnish Federation writes:

"Enclose herewith check for \$50
Foreign-born workers, who labor in the industries of this country, know what capitalism means to the working class and rally to the support of the only Communist daily in the English language. The Finnish Federation writes:

Revolutionary Poetry Anthology to Appear at End of This Month

"An Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry," compiled and edited by Marcus Graham, is scheduled to appear the latter part of this month. This anthology, the first of its scope in English, will include translations from 15 languages and original English poems of the past and present. Many of the poems have never before appeared in book form and have been gathered from sources not generally accessible.

The anthology also includes the work of many contributors to the Daily Worker. Some of these are Sterling Bowen, Vera Bush, Martin Feinstein, Joseph Freeman, Michael Gold, Aron Kurtz, A. B. Magil, John Ramburg, Henry Reich, Jr., Ross Pastor Stokes, Jim Waters, Henry George Weiss, Robert Whitaker, Robert Wolf and Adolf Wolff.

A special offer by which both the regular cloth-bound edition and the de luxe edition can be bought at a reduced pre-publication price has been extended until March 25, it is announced. All those desiring information should communicate with Marcus Graham, Box 3, West Farms Station, New York City.

Gov't Troops Drown Kurd Revolt in Blood

TEHERAN, Persia. (By Mail)—Kurd tribesmen recently rebelled and tried to set up independent state in Kurdistan. The revolt was quelled with a great massacre of the tribesmen. The rebels were defeated in a battle at Subjalak.

Textile Bosses Shower Praises on McMahon, Batty, Binns, of UTW

(By L. R. A.)

Pres. Thos F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers, Abram Binns and Wm. E. G. Batty of the New Bedford Textile Council won the praise of textile bosses for their services during the recent lobbying at Washington to gain higher tariff on imported goods. Textile World, employers' paper, congratulates the labor officials for their collaboration in these words:

"Union labor officials have appeared on some former occasions when tariff bills were pending, but usually for the purpose of opposing the pleas of manufacturers for more adequate duties, or to emphasize the fact that the later had failed to divide the benefits of protection with labor. . . . But last week and in hearings upon schedules prior to 'Cotton Manufacturers' they have not only lined up squarely with manufacturers, but in many instances have made a far more impressive appeal for adequate protection."

That the so-called protection of a high tariff is protection only to the bosses and never to rank and file workers is a well known fact. But officials of the A. F. of L. textile union were busy "lining up squarely with the manufacturers" and disregarding labor's side in the class struggle.

The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Paris on the Barricades

50c
An eyewitness' own story of the heroic struggle of the Parisian proletariat in defense of their dictatorship (1871).

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
43 EAST 125TH STREET

Red Army Exhibition, "War in the World's Art," Opens in Moscow

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail)—In connection with the eleven anniversary of the Red Army, an exhibition to be known as "War in the World's Arts" is to be opened in Moscow, on February 24.

The exhibits will embrace the whole historical period from the fourth millennium before our era up to the present time. The expedition will have pictures of war in Assyria, Egypt, ancient Greece, Rome, Middle Ages, Renaissance, World War and Civil War in Russia.

International Labor Defense Annual Bazaar

TO AID CLASS WAR PRISONERS!

Opens Tonight

5 BIG DAYS
WED., THURS., FRI., SAT. and SUN.
MARCH 6 7 8 9 10

Marching Guns
a one-act Play
by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre

Music Exhibitions
Concerts Restaurant

CONTINUOUS SPECTACLE
DANCING EVERY NIGHT

STAR CASINO

107th Street and Park Avenue

Join and Support the International Labor Defense!

Worker, Terrorized and Humiliated by Police, Hangs Himself in Morrisania Prison

COPS SAY SAILOR TRIED USING SLUG IN AN I. R. T. SLOT

Protests Innocence; the Police Indifferent

Terrorized by the constant quizzing of city and private police, who arrested him for an alleged attempt to beat the turnstile of the I. R. T. by passing a slug instead of the regulation nickel and overcome with humiliation, Herman Schineler, a tailor, nanged himself at the Morrisania police station, Bronx, yesterday.

Schineler had never before been arrested. Although no slugs were found on him when he was closely examined at the police station, company detectives who were guarding the nickels of the I. R. T. at the time argue that he used a slug to get through the turnstile. Schineler bitterly protested. Pointing out his record, he urged the police to inquire among neighbors near his home at 823 Home St. They would testify, if necessary, he declared, that he would never use a slug in his life. But the police were indifferent and threw their prisoner into the cell.

When the prison turnkey made his rounds he found Schineler delirious.

"I swear I am innocent," he cried as he crouched in the corner of the cell. "I never used a slug in my life. What will the wife and children think?"

His excitement increased when he heard the railway detectives were on their way to question him again. While the turnkey went to meet the company police Schineler, making a noise of his belt, hanged himself to the cell door.

U. S. Commerce Dept. Issues Weekly Letter of U.S.S.R. Statistics.

WASHINGTON, (LRA).—Russian Economic Notes, a new weekly circular, mimeographed and sent out by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is prepared from official Russian sources to provide information on Soviet industries, agriculture, exports and imports, trade and labor conditions.

Quoting from the U.S.S.R. papers, Economic Life, Trade and Industry Gazette and from Soviet trade bulletins, a recent issue of the circular describes the tractor program for the coming year, metal imports, coal exports and the seven-hour day in the cotton textile industry. Already 37,000 workers of the Ivanov-Voznesensk textile industry are on a 7-hour day schedule. Introduction of three work shifts gave jobs to 10,000 unemployed and increased the annual production of these factories to 19,500,000 kilos of yarn, or 5,000,000 more than in 1926-27 when these factories were operated on an eight-hour day basis.

Double Tractors. The tractor program calling for more than twice the previous year's production of tractors is still inadequate to supply the demand, reports Economic Life. According to the decision of the Council of Labor and Defense, next year all tractors will be sold only to the collective and state farms and to other state organizations. Not all collective farms will be supplied with tractors, but only those that are large enough to warrant maximum utilization of tractors.

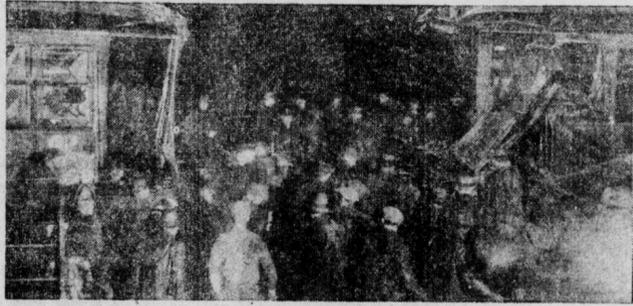
The weekly circular may be secured, free of charge, from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Soviet Sugar Beet Production Grows

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Soviet sugar factories up to December 15 had produced 604,920 metric tons of sugar, which constitutes about 50 per cent of the total planned output for the current season. To produce this quantity 4,232,000 metric tons of sugar beets was required, the percentage yield of sugar being 14.3 per cent against the estimate of 13.8 per cent. A total of 554,800 metric tons of lump sugar was produced, 15 out of the 16 existing factories being operated.

Considerable new equipment has been installed in the factories, resulting in increased labor productivity, while the consumption of fuel has been reduced.

Motorman Dies in "I" Crash



William McCormack, I.R.T. motorman, after slaving for 20 years for the I.R.T., was killed when an empty train he was running crashed into another during a rain storm in Webster Ave., near 195th St., Bronx. The trains were being rushed by the dispatcher for the company to carry rush-hour passengers. Inadequate protection, lack of signals, no device to wipe water from the rain-wet windows, speed-up and the use of wooden cars caused his death. Photo shows cars being forced apart after they had telescoped.

Fraternal Organizations ROOT, BRIAND IN PARLEY ON COURT

International Labor Defense Bazaar. The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles—come into the office, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and help us with the preparatory work.

Freiheit Singing Society. The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball at Lundy, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks. The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 43rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

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

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

Progressive Group, Local 38, I.L.G.W. The Progressive Group, Local 38, I. L. G. W., will have a booth at the I. L. D. Bazaar. Members and sympathizers are urged to collect articles. Send to Ida Katz, Bazaar Committee, Write Sylvan Pollack, 1409 Ave. J, Brooklyn.

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

Want Book? For Bazaar. The Downtown I. L. D. will have a book booth at the I. L. D. Bazaar on March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Books on all subjects and in all languages are wanted. Bring them to 799 Broadway, Room 422.

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

Young Workers Social Culture Club Brooklyn. The fourth annual dance of the Young Workers Social Culture Club will be given Saturday evening, March 23, at the Hebrew Ladies Day Nursery, 521 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn.

Council 23, German, U. C. W. W. The German Council 23, United Council of Working Women, meets the third Monday of the month at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 51st St., City. The council is preparing for the annual bazaar of the I. L. D.

Anti-Fascist Ball. An entertainment and ball will be given by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. on Saturday evening, March 23, at 8:30 p. m.

Textile Booth at I. L. D. Bazaar. Every knitter and textile worker is urged by the district office to collect articles for the I. L. D. Bazaar and to bring them to the union office, 247 Sixth Ave.

"Stage and Backstage" Review. Comrade Moishe Nadir will present "Stage and Backstage" a yearly review at the Civic Repertory Theatre Sunday evening, Jim Lowe, Negro actor, will appear.

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

Labor Temple Poetry Forum. The poetry forum will be held at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., tomorrow, 8:15 p. m.

Bronx Benefit For Young Worker. Upper Bronx Units 1 and 2 will give a benefit for the Young Worker, Saturday evening at the Bronx Workers Center, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. The Workers Laboratory Players will present "Marching Guns." Dance music will be played by Negro jazz band.

Harlem Progressive Youth Club Dance Postponed. The dance arranged by the Harlem Progressive Youth Club for March 16 has been postponed on account of the "Ball of the Sandinistas" arranged for the benefit of "Vida Obrero," the Spanish Workers paper. Members of the club are urged to support the ball.

Chicago Demonstrators Defy Police Who Seek to Break Anti-War Meet

CHICAGO, (By Mail).—On Thursday, at Turner Hall, seventy-five American, Italian and Swedish workers on the South Side of Chicago participated in an enthusiastic demonstration against the preparations being made by American imperialism for a new war. The combined efforts of the police and the American Legion to break up the meeting by interference and arrests were frustrated, and the demonstration was conducted to an enthusiastic climax.

Police arrested I. Rubin, who was kept for thirty-six hours without booking, despite efforts of the International Labor Defense to secure his release.

Among the speakers were Minnie Lurye, Ellis Peterson, who spoke in Swedish, and Antonio Pressi.

Negro Workers Protest Evanston Jim-Crowism (Crusader News Service) EVANSTON, ILL., March 5.—The Evanston local of the American Negro Labor Congress is protesting against the action of the Evanston Hospital in discharging two colored students who formerly found employment as waiters at that institution. The American Negro Labor Congress claims the action was motivated by prejudice. The protest of the A. N. L. C. resulted in a walk-out of eight white workers, desirous of showing their solidarity with their Negro fellow-workers.

Ghandi Sent to Burma; Ordered to Wait Trial CALCUTTA, March 5 (UP).—Mahatma Ghandi, arrested last night on charges of inciting native disturbances, left here for Rangoon, Burma, today. He refused to sign a bail bond, but later signed a personal bond to appear for trial.

Authorities, releasing him from jail, ordered him to go to Burma and not to return to India until his trial is called.

Ghandi was absent today when his case was called, charging him with aiding and abetting the burning of cloth in Mirzapur Park without permission of the police commissioner.

MAIL CLERK KILLED. ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5 (UP).—A mail clerk was killed and two other men were injured yesterday when six mail cars on the Great Northern Railway fast mail train were carried away by a landslide.

Fighting in North. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 5.—Federal leaders at the Matamoros garrison announced today that Monterey had been taken by rebels under General Gonzalo Escobar of Coahuila. Reinforcements from Matamoros are leaving to cooperate in an attack by federal troops on Monterey, combining with troops from Nuevo Laredo, from the south and federal troops mobilized from Victoria.

Christian Socialism is but the holy water with which the priest consecrates the hearthstones of the aristocrat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

For RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL (July 9, 1882—March 2, 1927) and

Anti-War MEETINGS

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NEW YORK CITY

U. S. TO ARM GIL REGIME, SAYS HOOVER

Troops Concentrating Against Rebellion

(Continued from Page One) between the U. S. border and Mexico City, and the port of Vera Cruz in addition.

All traffic is stopped on the Sonora line through Nogales, Arizona. A freight and passenger embargo has been placed on Southern Pacific railroad lines in Mexico. Service from Agua Prieta to Nacoari, both in Sonora, is also disrupted. The national railway offices in Mexico City will sell tickets only as far northward as San Luis Potosi on the Laredo line, and to Canitas in the state of Durango on the Juarez line.

A rigid censorship has been established on telegrams to and from all points in Mexico except the state of Chihuahua.

Federals Gain on Coast. An important victory for the federal troops is reported from the state of Vera Cruz, where the advance of the federals was marked by the capture from the rebels of Orizabo, only 70 miles from the port of Vera Cruz. The entire rebel garrison of 500 men surrendered, and with them ten trainloads of equipment were taken. Troop concentrations, under the command of former President Calles as acting minister of war, are going on against both the east and north centers of the rebellion.

The government today officially announced that the property of all rebels would be confiscated.

A Rebel Statement. NOGALES, SONORA, March 5.—General Francisco Borquez, commander of the rebel troops in Sonora, today stated the objects of the rebellion to be "the termination of the rule of Plutarco Elias Calles and freedom of worship. We have suffered much because of Calles. Through his prosecution of the church we have lost lives, money, peace and prestige. Throughout all our troubles we can see the sinister hand of Calles. He still is in power although Portes Gil supposedly has taken over the government. Calles would remain in power indefinitely if we did not oppose him. We are fighting against Calles and to establish peace, a national longing obstructed by him."

For the first time in 18 months the church bells rang, calling catholics to high mass at 10 o'clock by Bishop John Navarrete, who left the state when the restrictions on the church were imposed a year and a half ago. The rebel forces have restored the church all its privileges.

Meeting of IF, 3D Postponed. No meeting of Unit IF, 3D, will be held this week because of the convention. Comrades are urged to attend instead the convention.

Paterson Y. W. L. Dance. A dance for the benefit of the Young Workers League of Paterson, Saturday, 8 p. m., March 16, 3 Governor St.

Workers Laboratory Theatre. The Workers Laboratory Theatre meets 8 p. m. every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 334 E. 15th St., basement. The productions, "Marching Guns," and "Revolutionary Interlude" will be given without charge for any working class organization within 60 miles of New York City.

Shop Nucleus 4. Shop Nucleus 4 will meet tomorrow, 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Young Workers League Dance. A novelty dance will be given by the Young Workers League of Jersey City, Saturday evening, Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St. Dance prizes will be awarded.

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Workers Party Activities

Night Workers Unit Attention. Our regular meeting for this Wednesday will not be held in order to enable members to attend the convention.

Section 4 Daily Dance. Entertainment and dance for the funds of the Daily Worker and Spanish and Negro papers will be given by Section 4, Friday night, March 22, Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 129th St.

Spanish Fraction Ball. A "Ball of the Sandinistas" will be given by the Spanish fraction of the Party, Saturday night, March 16, Lexington Hall, 109-111 E. 116th St. Proceeds to "Vida Obrero," organ of the Spanish Bureau.

International Women's Day. International Women's Day will be celebrated at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., 2 p. m., March 8. Mass program, showing women's position in the different historic periods, will be a feature of the event.

Daily Worker Spring Dance, Bath Beach. Unit 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, will give a Daily Worker dance at 48 Bay 28th St., Saturday evening, March 16.

Young Workers League Dance. An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the five Manhattan units of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 16th St. and Lenox Ave., March 30. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Bronx "Kapustin" Ball. For a good time all workers are invited to come to the "Kapustin" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker on Saturday, March 23, at 2700 Bronx Park East at 8:30 p. m. There will be imported souvenirs, an opera in 12 scenes and many other features. The affair is under the auspices of Branch 6, Section 5, of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Williamsburgh Y. W. L. Units. The Williamsburgh Units 1 and 2 of the Young Workers (Communist) League have arranged an anti-war mass meeting, Friday, March 8, at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. George W. Bushing will be the principal speaker. Good entertainment.

Section 4 Dance. A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion, the Daily Worker and the Vida Obrero will be given by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22. Music by John C. Smith's Negro orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 163 W. 129th St. Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, or the District Negro Committee, 28 Union Square.

Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L. A social and dance will be given by the Lower Bronx Unit of the Y. W. L. Sunday, March 17, 8 p. m., at 113 E. 138th St. "The Ball" is based on the Paris Commune, will be presented by the Bronx Section Dramatic Group. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Y. W. L. Jazz Band. Comrades who can play saxophone, banjo, etc., are wanted to organize a Y. W. L. C. Jazz Band. Those interested should contact immediately with Harlem Working Youth Center, 2 E. 119th St.

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AUSTRALIA GOV'T LINES UP WITH COAL OPERATORS

Helps the Mine Bosses Fight Coal Diggers

(By LRA Service) LONDON (By Mail).—Australian miners are fighting a wage reduction of one shilling (about 24c) per day. The coal operators have the backing of the government in attacking the miners who have refused to accept the cut.

The Australian government, coming to the rescue of their class, declare they will purchase coal from Britain. They boast that they can buy coal in England, transport it 11,000 miles by sea, and then distribute it at 10 shillings (about \$2.40) a ton cheaper than their own coal.

Commenting on this assertion in the "Miner," organ of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, Secretary A. J. Cook, writes: "This is another instance of the object of Baldwin in 1926 to make the British miners blacklegs to bring down the workers' conditions in Australia. It is time we built an all-inclusive Mine Workers' International to stop blacklegging one another. We have had enough enquiries, all of which are used in the masters' interests."

NICKEL TRUST SPLITS MELLON. International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., yesterday placed its common stock on an 80-cent annual cash dividend basis by declaration of a quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share.

International Nickel stock was split six-for-one when ownership was transferred from International Nickel Company of New Jersey to International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE 351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. Rhineland 3916

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

EXPORT OF MINERAL WATER. MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—Orders for shipments of 60,000 bottles of "Borzhom," the famous mineral water of the Caucasus region, to foreign countries have been received. Of this total 20,000 bottles are to be exported to the United States.

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Cooperators! Patronize Dr. M. Wolfson Surgeon-Dentist 141 SECOND AVENUE, Cor. 9th St. Phone, Orchard 2333. In case of trouble with your teeth come to see your friend, who has long experience, and can assure you of careful treatment.

Cooperators! Patronize Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 9:30-12 a. m., 2-8 p. m. Sunday: 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. Please Telephone for Appointment 240 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave., New York Telephone: Lehigh 6022

Cooperators! Patronize DR. J. MINDEL SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803-Phone: ALgonquin 8183 Not connected with any other office

Cooperators! Patronize BUTCHERS' UNION Local 174, A.M.C. & B.W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 a. m. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

Cooperators! Patronize AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 140 Third Ave. Bronx, N. Y. Union Label Bread 209 949

Cooperators! Patronize The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 26-28 Union Sq., New York City

Cooperators! Patronize Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers 133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7336

Cooperators! Patronize "BUSINESS MEETING" held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m. One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Cooperators! Patronize We All Meet at the NEW WAY CAFETERIA 101 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

Cooperators! Patronize Rational Vegetarian Restaurant 199 SECOND AVE. U.E. Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

Cooperators! Patronize HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT 1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: UNiversity 586

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR Editor
WM. F. DUNNE Ass. Editor

Attend the I. L. D. Bazaar

The annual bazaar of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, opening tonight in New Star Casino, is of the greatest significance for all class-conscious workers. This is not merely a social event where workers will gather for a "good time" and to make purchases; it is an event of paramount political importance.

The bazaar of the International Labor Defense will provide those funds without which the workers would be at the mercy of the capitalist courts. It will provide those weapons which are indispensable to the revolutionary workingclass in smashing the frame-ups and terrorism of the capitalist legal machinery.

The I. L. D. bazaar this year comes at a specially pertinent time. The convention of the Workers (Communist) Party is now in session, formulating the program which in this period of intensified class struggle will guide the American workingclass in the struggle against imperialist war, in the mobilization for the defense of the Soviet Union, in the steadily sharpening fight against the capitalist class and its social-reformist lackeys. In these great struggles of the American workers the International Labor Defense is destined to play an all-important role. The strengthening of the I. L. D. means the strengthening of the mighty right arm of the militant workingclass.

All class-conscious workers, all proletarian fighters must attend the big I. L. D. bazaar and actively support its work. Six hundred and sixty-two textile strikers are being tried in New Bedford, seven fur workers have been framed up in the Mineola case, Mooney and Billings and many other valiant fighters are still in jail. Attend the I. L. D. bazaar and help break the stronghold of the capitalists on these heroes of your class!

Describes Conditions in Riffian War, Nicaragua

By R. M. NEY.

The author, a member of the Riffian army of independence which for years defeated Spanish forces outnumbering it 200 to 1, and held the French army at bay for months, yesterday criticized Comrade Nearing for saying that U. S. imperialist armies are invincible in Latin America. He compares the better conditions Sandino has with those the Riffians had. The article is continued below.

His treachery became evident to us, the foreigners and the Riffian professionals, when he removed three of us from the war-council, to which we had been appointed by the rank and file as advisors. Many opportunities to rout the Spaniards were let go by; again and again we had victory within our grasp, but Rai-Suli would not act. He was like a typical American Federation of Labor leader—while the people were fighting, he was bargaining for a price to sell the fight.

At the battle of Selalem the writer and a German comrade prevailed upon the villagers of Buharat to make an encircling movement and attack right and rear of the Spanish line. At the same time Sadi Mohamet was to attack the center and left. The movement was beautifully executed, but at the moment in which we attacked the right and rear, and drove the Spaniards from their line of retreat, Rai-Suli ordered Sidi-Mohamet to withdraw, thus allowing the Spaniards to escape.

But nothing can better illustrate the power of a resolute people to fight against oppression, however mighty, than the battle of Taza-Rut. Let pessimists chant their dirges, the everlasting truth is that where there is a will there is a way.

On the evening of the 22nd of May we learned in our battered camp of Taza-Rut that the Spaniards were going to attack the city the next day. The city itself was deserted, as it had been subjected to aerial bombardment twice a day for the past three weeks. The women, children, old men, and household property had been sent to the mountain of Ab-Selam since the first day the aeroplanes attacked. And let me say here that the popular belief about the power of aeroplanes to destroy everything is nothing but an illusion. For twenty-one days Taza-Rut was bombarded twice a day with high-powered incendiary bombs. But no one had been killed or wounded, only two houses had been partially destroyed, and four damaged. Strange, is it not? No, it is not strange at all. We had two machine guns, which kept the Spanish airmen kissing the clouds. One day one ventured to come a little too low; we killed the observer and damaged the machine so badly that they never ventured to fly low again.

We had only one hundred fifty men in Taza-Rut. Some villagers came during the night, bringing our total strength to about two hundred thirty. With this handful of men we gave battle the next day to eight thousand Spaniards.

About six the next morning the Spaniards set their forces on the march. Aeroplanes flew overhead, cavalry in the van, and long lines of infantry, artillery, and machine guns stretched to the rear as far as the eye could see. They advanced

in three columns, commanded by the best officers in the Spanish army, and the whole commanded by General Berenguer, the king's lieutenant in Morocco. One column advanced toward the north, on the city, the left column toward a range of hills on the southwest of the city, and the right column toward an other height on the southeast.

Our plan was very simple—to use every rock and tree as a point of defense, and when opportunity offered to attack any exposed section of the Spanish line. We could not use the machine gun as we had no ammunition for it, there being barely enough to supply about seventy rounds per man.

The Spaniards had one regiment of field artillery and four batteries of mountain artillery (about eighty pieces), plus five companies of machine guns, forty-eight machine guns, three squadrons of cavalry, and one squadron of aeroplanes.

The battle began shortly after the Spaniards began their advance. Our well-aimed volley drove their cavalry off the field, as we occupied all the vantage-points. About twelve o'clock the Spaniards, in spite of their artillery, machine guns, and overwhelming odds, had advanced about one mile and a half. From rock to rock, from tree to tree, now here now there, we fought and held the Spanish left, center, or right in check, and picked off their officers and men in threes and fours. Their artillery roared and thundered, their machine guns rattled, but never were we farther than sixty or seventy yards from their front line, firing one shot or volley now and then. But every one of our shots or volleys told in their ranks.

At about three o'clock we began to retreat because our ammunition was running short. Some of us, including the writer, had about ten cartridges left. We withdrew to behind the city and here again we faced about and checked the advance of the right wing of the Spaniards. This column was composed of about fifteen hundred men. Twenty-two of us faced it.

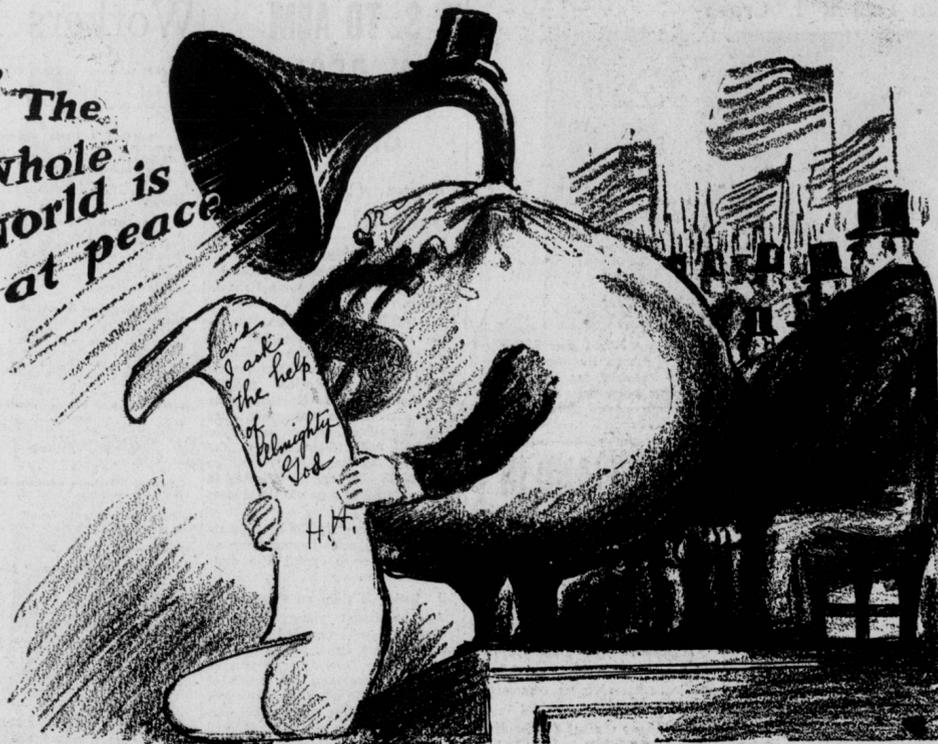
As the day waned a squall came on and we decided to utilize it and make a last attack on the Spaniards and do as much as our scanty ammunition would allow. We managed to get to the right and rear of the Spanish column and attacked it. Lieutenant Tablas Pregando, two captains, and a major, were our reward. They fell before our last volley, together with six other men. The entire column was driven from the field but we had no ammunition with which to pursue them.

Those who believe that strength is all will not know what to think of what I have written, but let these persons know that psychologically where there is a will, there is a way and in the will to fight there is also the will and seed of victory. And, materially, the unknown factor is a constant in warfare. In battle, the invader never knows what is the strength of his enemy and consequently he has to proceed very cautiously.

Sandino could do more in Nicaragua than he is doing. He is in a better position to wage war against the American invader than we were in the Riff war, to wage war against the Spaniards first, and later against the Spanish and French combined. Let him learn from the Riffian campaigns, and carry on the more resolutely.

THE WALL STREET HOOK-UP

"The whole world is at peace"



By Fred Ellis

Heroic Struggle of the Indian Proletariat

By N. M. ROY.

The happenings at Colombo and Bombay are not isolated events. Nor are they the outburst of "religious fanaticism," as the imperialist news service depicts them to be. They are the culmination of a long series of events taking place during the last year which indicate the appearance of the proletariat as the driving and leading force of the Indian Revolution. Growing out of a bitter and protracted economic struggle, the happenings of Bombay are of the greatest significance, involving not only a local industrial issue; they represent a stormy development of the entire political situation of the country into the higher plane of revolutionary mass action.

First, a few words about the events at Colombo. They did not last so long as the struggle in Bombay. But they are none the less important. The movement was so broad and so deep that for nearly a week the government abdicated its functions to the popular leader, Gunasinha. The city was practically under the rule of the trade unions. Uniformed labor guards paraded the city and replaced the police, which had to be completely withdrawn on the demand of the proletariat. The situation was so intense and such an atmosphere of panic prevailed that a British member of the government was obliged to make an apologetic statement in the parliament, on behalf of the governor, contradicting the charge of the imperialist press that the government had abdicated in favor of the trade unions. Not only the police but even troops could not face the strikers and the mass demonstrations organized in their support. The situation could be kept under control, avoiding a general outbreak and unlimited bloodshed, only with the help of the popular leader, Gunasinha. For many reasons, the movement cannot be expected to go any farther in the near future; but the proletariat comes out of it decidedly victorious. The weakness of an alien government has been revealed in this trial of strength with the revolutionary masses.

In Bombay, the movement developed into a regular barricade fight owing to several reasons. Firstly, the movement there is more mature, being the culmination of a year-long industrial dispute; secondly, the government forces there are much more powerful than the easily cowed down as at Colombo; thirdly, the imperialist government and the native bourgeoisie jointly provoked the precipitation of events in order to justify new repressive laws. Although the heroic action of the Bombay proletariat indicates revolutionary maturing of the entire situation of the country, it cannot be expected to develop directly into a general national outbreak. It is only a prelude to what is coming. Its historical significance can be understood and the perspectives visualized by it clearly seen when one visualizes the general political situation which provides it the background.

The last two years have been a period of developing class struggle evidenced by great strikes and lock-outs which usually developed into mass activities of enormous dimensions. During the last year the situation became so acute that practically all the important industries were affected. The main events of this period were: 1, the great railway strikes lasting for months, involving hundreds of thousands of workers and frequently resulting in pitched battles between state forces and the strikers; 2, the strikes in the Tata Iron and Steel Works of

Jemshedpur; and, 3, the lock-out of nearly 200,000 textile workers in Bombay for five months. As far as immediate economic demands are concerned, the workers lost often more than they won in those innumerable battles. But taking a longer view of things, they all contributed to the final triumph of the proletariat. The net result of those struggles is: 1, development of the fighting power of the working class; 2, increase of their will to fight; 3, liberation of the labor movement from the agents of the nationalist bourgeoisie; 4, defeat and discredit of the reformist leaders; 5, rise of revolutionary leaders from the ranks of the proletariat; 6, political independence of the proletariat in the struggle for national freedom; and, 7, rapid growth of the influence of the Communists and other revolutionary elements close to them.

By superior forces at the command of the imperialist state, and by close collaboration between this and native capitalist interests the workers were forced to accept starvation wages and wretched labor conditions. But inasmuch as the above victories accrued to the proletariat from the experience of the struggle, their power and will to resist capitalist attack grew. Badly organized, treacherously led, culturally backward, materially unequipped for a revolutionary struggle, as they were Indian proletariat, nevertheless, ceased to be the submissive "dumb millions" who could be coerced by demonstration of brute force or deceived by counter-revolutionary hypocrisy of a Gandhi. This transformation was evidenced particularly by the resistance of the Bombay textile workers to accept a further wage-cut "to help the premier national industry out of depression." Thanks to the services of nationalist labor leaders, two successive cuts, amounting to nearly 30 per cent of the starvation wages, had previously been enforced annulling the raise granted during the period of boom caused by the war. The net profit made during that period of several years was more than double the total capital invested in the entire industry. Nevertheless, when the inevitable depression came the workers were attacked. The final determination and ability of the workers to put up a stubborn resistance to this capitalist greed created the situation which was bound to develop into the present barricade fight in Bombay and is bound to develop further.

The power and will of the proletariat to fight, evidenced during the bitter struggle lasting for months and months, frightened the bourgeoisie, who clamored for repressive measures. After five months the lock-out was ended on condition that wages and labor conditions should not be altered pending the inquiry by an "imperial committee." This was a decisive victory for the workers, who urgently needed a respite in the bitter struggle with superior forces of the enemy. But the employers broke the truce no sooner than it was made. Lower wages and worse working conditions were introduced in individual mills. The employers thought that the workers were exhausted, and tried to take advantage of this exhaustion to beat them down. They were, however, mistaken. Determined resistance was put up from all sides, and the entire industry was thrown into a chronic state of chaos and idleness. In the course of the inquiry it became further evident that

the workers were no longer a mass of semi-human animals to be driven by capitalist whip. They had to be met as a class, conscious of their class interests and determined to defend and further these interests under revolutionary leadership. Hue and cry were raised against the Communist leaders, whose blood was, of course, demanded. The capitalist press in a chorus deplored the fact that the workers have fallen for the Communist propaganda of class-war. Neither the British imperialists nor the Indian capitalists had been accustomed to see workers from the mills appear before the Strike Inquiry Committee, not apologizing for their existence, but after exposing the plans of veiled wage-cut to declare: "It is for us the capitalists to make whatever rules they like and impose them upon the workers. But it is for us to obey these rules or not." The implication of such statement is clear enough. It is declaration of class-war.

Not only were the employers alarmed by such development of the situation. Not a few of the self-appointed reformist labor leaders, who had been disowned and denounced by the workers in course of the struggle, publicly deplored the ways the labor movement was taking, and practically appealed for measures arresting such unwelcome development. Reviewing the situation, one of them said:

"These strikes (on the railways, in the iron and steel industry and in Bombay) are the outcome of the policy of direct action advocated by the Communists, who believe in strike as the first step for the redress of economic grievances; settlement is only sought after the strike is declared. They also believe in the policy of class-war or the promotion of hatred between the workers and the capitalists." (F. J. Ginwala, in an article in the organ of Bombay mill-owners, "The India Daily Mail," Dec. 20.)

Another, B. Shiva Rao, protege of the British Independent Labor Party, entrusted with the organization in India of a branch of the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, observed:

"It is no use disguising the fact that Communist elements are gaining influence and aim to capture the movement. Genuine trade unionism does not believe in strikes as a means for building it up, and wholly disapproves the policy of promoting class-consciousness by fomenting industrial unrest. The Indian Trade Union Congress is being exploited in the name of the workers by a few interested groups, and must be radically reorganized to prevent the movement from going into wrong hands."

Encouraged by such frankly anti-Communist pronouncements of the reformist leaders, the Bombay mill-owners openly demanded the suppression of the labor movement. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in a memorial to the government, asked for speedy enactment of the Trades Dispute Bill, which is the Indian replica of the British Trades Union Act. A deputation of the Millowners' Association waited upon the governor to draw his attention "to the alarming outlook and to urge timely measures." Justifying these open demands of the cotton magnates for the suppression of the labor movement their press organ,

"The Indian Daily Mail" (Dec. 19), wrote: "Violent counsel seems to be gaining ground among the workers, and there has recently been an outbreak which is unprecedented in the history of Bombay industry."

But all these threats failed to frighten the workers, who persistently resisted the attack upon their already very low standard of living. Obviously, in consultation with the government, the employers then devised another means of fighting the workers. Suddenly there appeared in Bombay swarms of strike-breakers from the distant northern parts of the country. These men have never had any connection with modern industry. They are inhabitants of very backward hilly tracts. Consequently they are religious and less susceptible to the revolutionary propaganda of class-struggle. Coming from the regions of primitive agriculture they are used to a much lower standard of living. Industrial wages, even at the reduced rate, were a great inducement for them. The introduction of this new factor in the situation was a provocation for the workers. They bitterly resented it; and, instead of submitting, as was expected by the government and the employers, went ahead forging new weapons of combat to meet the new situation. Under Communist leadership the trade unions began to organize "Workers' Squads," which in a few days enrolled thousands of determined fighters. The situation became acute when the religious fanaticism of the strikebreakers was fanned by a hidden hand. The result is the outbreak which demonstrates what a tremendous power and determination to fight the Indian proletariat has acquired during the last two years of incessant struggle. It demonstrates the immense potentiality of mass action organized and led by a revolutionary vanguard. It brings out the proletariat as the only class capable of defying the armed forces of the state. The outbreak in Bombay may be crushed by superior forces; but the spirit it represents will spread, and it has been demonstrated by it that when such outbreak will take place throughout the country there will be no power to crush it. Their martyrdom will be another proof that the proletariat is the only leader of the revolution.

The historic significance of the heroic struggle of the Bombay proletariat becomes evident, when it is seen as the most characteristic indication of the whole situation. This struggle points out the driving force behind the radicalization of the nationalist movement. A month before the outbreak in Bombay, 25,000 workers of Calcutta marched into and occupied the pandal of the National Congress against the wishes of the bourgeois leaders. That was a symbolic demonstration which augured the routing of the bourgeoisie from the leadership of the national revolution by the proletariat. As against the beggarly program of self-government within the British empire advocated by the nationalist bourgeoisie, the revolutionary proletariat raised the red banner of "The Independent Socialist Republic of India." The demonstration of Calcutta can be compared with the Insurrection of June 2, 1793, when the Parisian proletariat forced the Jacobins to stiffen up their backs, and assume firmly the leadership of the revolution. What was accomplished in Paris has not been done in Calcutta; but objectively the demonstration had similar significance. This is proved by the heroic action of the Bombay proletariat. The proletariat is proving its fitness for the leadership it bid for through the Calcutta demonstration.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Vandalism, Deportation and Death to Union Men the Practice of the Open Shop in the Cripple Creek Strike

In previous chapters Haywood told of his early life as miner, cowboy and homesteader in the Old West; of his years as union man; how he finally became head of the Western Federation of Miners; the W. F. M. struggles in Colorado. He is now telling of the events of the great Cripple Creek strike of 1903, of the attacks on the union, its members and its properties, halls and cooperatives, by the Citizens' Alliance, the "open shop" of that day. A committee from the 1903 convention had visited the scene of capitalist terror. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
PART 53

THE committee told with some feeling about the wrecking of the union stores at Anaconda, Goldfield, Victor and Cripple Creek. Tons of goods had been carried away by the scabs. The bankers and prominent citizens took part themselves in the riot, played the devil with every-thing in the stores, poured coal oil over vast quantities of flour, sugar, meat and other foodstuffs, smashed the cash registers, the computing scales, and did all the damage they could.

The office of the Victor Record was again invaded, this time by strong-arm men who arrested all the staff and put them in the bull-pen. They smashed the linotype machines with big hammers and broke the presses, destroying everything to such an extent that the subsequent issues of the paper were printed on the presses of the Cripple Creek Star. The publisher of the Record had had an editorial calling on the W. F. M. to declare the strike off, the morning that the plant was wrecked. The Citizens' Alliance probably thought that because of this people would think that union men had destroyed the plant. The publisher got four thousand dollars for the damage, and immediately reversed his former friendly attitude to us.



THE miners at the convention were a mad lot of men when they heard of these countless outrages. During the following days many members from Cripple Creek came to Denver, and all had the same or worse stories to tell. The coroner's jury found a verdict in which the officers of the W.F.M. were implicated in the riot, and informations were filed against Moyer, the members of the executive board, myself and about forty others.

When the Cripple Creek authorities came to Denver with warrants, I got news of their arrival and went to the home of Colonel Irby, secretary to the mayor of Denver. I stayed there for a day or two. Meanwhile warrants had been served on Moyer and James Kilwin. They gave bail, but the authorities made no further attempt to arrest me.

THE marshal of Victor, Mike O'Connell who had deputized a hundred miners to disperse the mob after the explosion, was one of the first fifty deported. A few days after his arrival, he fell or was pushed out of a window, and was found dead in the alley below.

The militia closed down the Portland mine and a majority of the board of directors, over the protest of Jim Burns, decided to employ none but non-union men. However, to operate this big property, it was necessary to have many skilled engineers. The engineers refused to relinquish their cards in the W.F.M. The directors were compelled to allow the union engineers to work if they could get them. The district union wanted to retain a hold on the Portland mine, so decided that it would be best if the engineers remained at work. The Portland Mining Company filed suit against Governor Peabody for the damage they incurred when Adjutant General Bell closed down the mine. But when Sherman Bell found that the engineers in the Portland had not quit the union, he closed down the mine again. It was reopened shortly afterward under some agreement with the directors that they would make the changes in their force as soon as possible.

FOR many months the violent outrages continued. Martial law was again declared and Adjutant General Sherman Bell appointed a super-court and a provost marshal for the district. Sixteen hundred men were arrested and put through the sweat box of the Citizens' Alliance. Two hundred and fifty of them were ordered deported, and forty-two were held for criminal trial. However, not a single member of the W.F.M. was convicted.

The commission of the super-court stated that all who were ordered deported were ore-thieves, gamblers and such-like bad characters. They knew that this report was a lie, as some of the best men in the district were among those deported. Many of them were men who owned their homes in Cripple Creek, and had lived and worked there for years. Their children had been born here in the mining camp. It was their home. Besides the miners there were some lawyers, a former attorney general of the state, a veteran of the Civil War, General Engley, and Frank Hays, attorney for the W.F.M., who had lived a long time in the district; J. C. Cole, who had been county attorney; Judge Frost, and County Clerk Manhix. The Citizens' Alliance took this opportunity to get rid not only of those active in the W.F.M., but also of any man they wanted to drive out of the district. Any scoundrel with an old score to settle could work through the Citizens' Alliance to get even with any one.

BRIGADIER General Bell by this time swelled up until he thought that he was an officer of the Russian Czar, and the free people of Colorado his serfs. The orders he issued, exiling men from their homes to the adjoining states of Kansas and New Mexico, were carried out with the rigor of a despot. He said, "What steps I take as military commander concern nobody but myself and my commander-in-chief, the governor of the state. . . . I don't want these men in Colorado." Beginning as one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, he was affected with the same megalomania as his commander. He even had a habit of strutting around with his hand in the breast of his coat, like Napoleon. This was a matter of such common jest that the Denver papers cartooned him in his queer attitudes and demanded his removal on the ground that his mind was affected.

Harper, Parfet, Jenks and Hooten, the store managers of the district, had all been deported and came to Denver. Each of them was determined to return and open the stores again. When they went back to the district, Harper applied to General Bell for protection in opening the stores. Bell said that nothing would happen to them. It was but a short time afterward that the desperadoes invaded and robbed all the stores again.

THE unions of Butte, Montana, were vitally interested in what was going on in Cripple Creek. They organized the Interstate Mercantile Company, sending two men from Butte to represent the organization and run the Cripple Creek stores. It was thought that a business incorporated in another state would not be interfered with.

When Hall and Heimerdinger arrived with their credentials I gave them letters to the district union and the store managers. They went at once to Cripple Creek and took charge of our stores there. The stores were reopened and restocked, and commenced to do business under the name of the Interstate Mercantile Company. This, however, was not a protection. The stores were again demolished and robbed. But as it was now a "foreign company," an injunction was sued out against Carlton, Hamlin, and many other prominent citizens of the district in the federal court of Denver. This was granted, and we suffered no further inconvenience except a boycott.

I got in touch with as many of the deportees as I could reach, and had them file personal claims against the state in sums ranging from five to ten thousand dollars. The aggregate amount was an enormous sum, to which we added a claim for damages done to the stores in the riots and raids. From the last claim, I learned later, sixty thousand dollars had been recovered by the Federation. I never heard whether any of the personal claims were paid.

In the next instalment Haywood writes more of the despotic and brutal rule of the Colorado militia at Cripple Creek; of the gold discovery in Nevada; what he thinks about union agreements, "yellow dog" agreements, big and little. Readers who wish to get Haywood's historic memoirs in book form, may obtain a copy free with each yearly subscription, renewal or extension sent to the Daily Worker. Sub agents, take note.