

## NATIONAL TEXTILE UNION CALLS NEW RAYON STRIKE

### Huge Demonstration of Furriers Endorses General Strike Call

#### WALKOUT IS NOW MATTER OF DAYS; SPIRIT IS HIGH

Gold, Hyman and Other Leaders Speak at Rousing Meet

Denounce Police Terror

Strike Machinery is Being Perfected

The final mobilization mass meeting prior to the calling of the general strike of the furriers was held last night at Cooper Union, 8th St. and Astor Pl. The strike call is now a matter of days.

Occupying every seat in the hall and filling the aisles and the spacious platform, 2,000 workers answered the call of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union to attend this demonstration, and show thereby their determination to mobilize for the coming struggle.

Strike Committees Picked.

With 75 strike captains and picket and organization committees selected at a meeting of the active members on Monday, the leaders of the Industrial Union last night let it be known that the strike call will be issued shortly.

**Pass Strike Resolution.**

In a ringing resolution, passed unanimously at the meeting, the workers authorized the Joint Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union to "declare a general strike in the fur trade as soon as it is possible and practicable." At the same time the workers pledged themselves "to carry on this strike until we have secured a complete and decisive victory against all our enemies and have won our justified demands."

A resolution denouncing the brutality of the Tammany police was also unanimously adopted after it was read by Irving Potash, chairman of the meeting.

With Irving Potash, of the organization committee of the Industrial Union presiding, the mass meeting heard speaker after speaker relate the treachery of the enemies of the workers—the yellow socialist party, the Jewish Daily Forward, Green, Woll and McGraw—and heard also of the determination to wipe out the present condition of slavery brought about by the betrayers of the company union, the "Joint Council."

Great Pressers.

A tremendous ovation greeted the entrance into the hall of a delegation of pressers—members of the Pressers' Club of the corrupt-ridden Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Horowitz, representing the delegation greeted the forthcoming

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#### TENANTS BACK HARLEM LEAGUE

#### Special Meet Monday to Discuss Plans

The parade staged by Harlem tenants and the campaign in the Communist Party press has driven the old parties to desperation in Harlem. The "Abyssinian Community Forum" is to try and hold a counter meeting tomorrow night, although Sunday is the usual date for its meetings. It is thought that Assemblyman Abraham Grenthal will be there.

S. Harper, publicity director of the Harlem Tenants' League, yesterday branded the meeting at the Abyssinian Hall as a fraud, and a last minute attempt of the landlords and the politicians to quiet the protest of the tenants. The tenants of Harlem should come to the Tenants' League meeting, at 8 p. m., and avoid the Abyssinian Hall trap, he said.

The Central Republican Club speaks through the Harlem newspapers to advise all tenants in trouble to come to the club for more advice, undoubtedly also "advice not to follow the Communists" or do anything that will make the landlords improve conditions any.

The Amsterdam News publishes an editorial in answer to articles in the Daily Worker. But the Harlem tenants will not let up. They will fight for a real militant campaign against the rent hogs.

### Statement of Central Committee of the Communist Party on the Removal of Comrade Miller

To the Membership of the Party.

Dear Comrades: On May 29 the District Bureau of our Party of District Number Two (New York) adopted a resolution removing Comrade Bert Miller from the post of Organization Secretary of the Communist Party in the District. The action was taken on the recommendation and request of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party.

Later, on June 1, the Political Committee of the Party by unanimous vote sustained the actions of the Secretariat which had brought the matter before the Bureau of the District, and sustained also the action of the Bureau of the District in removing Comrade Miller. Further, the Political Committee unanimously decided to hand over to the Central Control Commission of the Party all questions related to Comrade Miller's conduct in relation to the Address of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the membership of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and the decisions contained in it—and pending the Control Commission's decision to suspend him from all Party work.

At the same time the Political Committee decided to issue this statement to the membership of the Party making clear the reasons for the action in the case of Comrade Miller and the lessons to be drawn from it.

The basis for the removal of Comrade Miller from all responsible posts in the Party is the effort of Comrade Miller to utilize the positions which he held as Organization Secretary and member of the District Committee and District Bureau for the purpose of mobilizing opposition to the decisions of the Communist International.

The facts are as follows:

Immediately after the publication of the Address to the Members of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. by the Executive Committee of the Communist International and the unanimous decision of the Political Committee of the Party accepting and endorsing the Address and instructing the carrying out of its decisions, Comrade Miller, despite the fact that he had intended to accept and endorse the Address himself, wrote and began to circulate in the District and elsewhere a resolution of opposition and rejection of the Comintern Address which he requested leading comrades to introduce for adoption in the various Party units. This resolution had the following main characteristics:

1. It stated falsely, and in direct contradiction to the statements contained in the Address, that the Executive Committee of the Communist International had proposed "organizational measures which would destroy the leadership of the present Central Executive Committee."
2. It attempted to mobilize the membership of the Party against the Communist International with the false rumor expressed as the outrageous, anti-Communist and demagogic slogan, that "leading comrades who are needed for important Party work are being detained in Moscow, as an additional method of weakening and destroying the present Party leadership," and attempted to incite the membership "emphatically to protest" against the decisions of the Comintern.
3. After the Communist International had informed the members of the American party through the Address that the action of the leaders of the majority of the delegation which Miller wished to support "represents a direct attempt at preparing a condition necessary for paralyzing the decisions of the Comintern and for a split in the Communist Party of America,"—the Miller draft resolution declared for "full support of the American delegation in Moscow."
4. The draft resolution of Miller descended to the level of yellow social-democratic methods in attempting to start an agitation which objectively could only be directed against the revolutionary government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, under the slogan: "We demand the immediate return of the entire American delegation including Comrade Lovestone,"—a slogan based upon false and malicious rumors to the effect that members of the American party are forcibly detained in Moscow.

Upon learning of the efforts of Miller to induce leaders of the Sections in New York to introduce this anti-Communist resolution in the units of the Communist Party, the Secretariat met on the same day and requested the District Bureau of New York immediately to remove Miller from his post.

At the meeting of the District Bureau Comrade Miller appeared with a written statement characterizing his draft resolution as an "error," which he "repudiated," and pledging himself to support fully and to carry out the decisions of the Comintern. The resolution unanimously passed by the District Bureau at this meeting—for which Miller voted—completely and unqualifiedly endorsed and accepted the Comintern Address and the decisions contained therein. Although Miller refused at this session to vote for a resolution characterizing the content of his repudiated resolution, the representatives of the Party Secretariat did not press the District Bureau for an immediate removal of Miller at that session, because of a confusion then existing amongst some members of the Bureau in regard to Miller's real stand on the Comintern Address.

But, within a few hours after he had voted for the unanimous resolution of the New York District Bureau fully endorsing the Comintern Address and pledging the wholehearted carrying out of its decisions,

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### Stirring Call Is Issued to All Cap, Millinery Workers

#### National Organization Committee Calls for Unity with Needle Workers Union

A stirring appeal to the rank and file cap and millinery workers, relating the union-destroying activities of the Zartsky machine in the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International, has just been issued by the National Organization and Propaganda Committee of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers for Unity with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The appeal follows: Brothers and Sisters: The Zartsky machine-ruled convention is over. The darkest page in the history of our union was

### Cafeteria Strike Leaders Defy Injunction Fine, Go to Jail



Refusing to pay fines of \$250 each imposed by a bosses' court for defying the injunction against the striking cafeteria workers of New York, Michael Obermeier, organizer, and Samuel Kramberg, secretary of the Hotel, Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers Union were sent to jail. Obermeier (in leghorn hat) and Kramberg (without hat) are shown above on the way to prison.

### M'DONALD CALLED BY KING GEORGE TO SAVE EMPIRE

#### Nobility and Traitors for New Cabinet

(Wireless by Impropcor.)

MOSCOW, June 4.—Commenting on results of the British elections Pravda writes in today's issue: "Economic basis of the British imperialism is crumbling evermore and has led to the defeat of the conservatives. The workers are not yet free from bourgeois influence. The workers follow the reformist labor party, whilst only thin strata class-conscious workers voted for the Communist ticket. The elections expressed the radicalization of the working class which is seeking a solution but in a false direction. The influence of imperialist ideology on the workers is weakening. The permanent political stabilization of Great Britain is impossible. A labor or liberal-labor coalition government would continue the general policy of the conservative government with small differences, thus promoting capitalist rationalization and consolidation of the empire, and the suppression of the national revolutionary movements in the colonies. The new government might result in small reforms regarding public works, unemployment support and taxation. It might pursue a less aggressive policy toward America, re-open relations with the Soviet Union and make pseudo-pacific gestures. The new government, however, will be unable to liquidate the crisis of British imperialism. The new period of the labor government means the disillusionment of the proletariat. The labor government is at the mercy of the liberal bourgeoisie and would be overthrown, as in 1924, when it was compelled to make concessions to the working class in order to maintain its influence over the workers. The working masses will then realize that the policy of the Communist Party, of 'class against class,' is the only policy for the working class."

LONDON, June 4.—Ramsay MacDonald has been "summoned by the King" to form a cabinet. He will see the King tomorrow and the cabinet will be in office this week. MacDonald has not yet announced what his bargain with the Liberal Party will be.

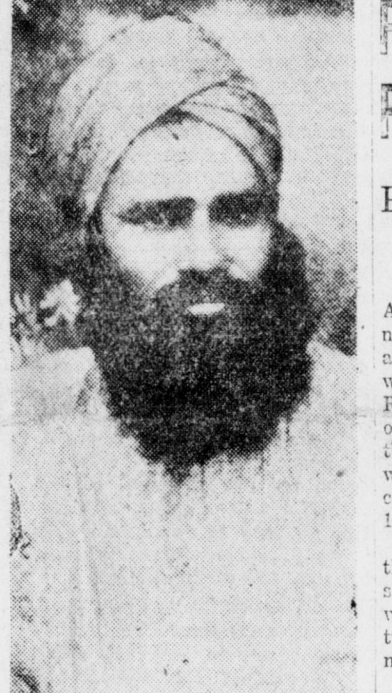
Stanley Baldwin, prime minister in the conservative party government that has held control for the last five years, went today to King George and in an hour's interview with him, broke the news that MacDonald would "wear the knee-breeches" now, and kiss the royal hand at state functions. The King was on his sick bed, suffering a relapse, but this illness came before the election, and there is no evidence that Windsor is under any fear that

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### Woman Sues Senator For Broken Promise

Arthur B. Lewis, California gold mine superintendent and former chairman of the Utah senate, is being sued for \$150,000 by Agnes May Martin who charges that he caused her to lose a dress shop by promising to take up \$25,000 of her business if she expanded it. He is the same Senator Lewis who was involved in the Iowan murder in 1926.

### Indian Labor Leader



Sahan Singh Jash, the ex-president of the workers' and peasants' conference, held in Calcutta in December of 1928, who is one of the working class leaders arrested wholesale on March 20 of this year by the Anglo-Indian government. He is now awaiting trial in a Meerut jail, with many other leaders of the workers' and anti-imperialist movement. The League Against Imperialism has issued a call to all its affiliated organizations and sympathetic individuals to support, morally and materially, the Indian workers.

### ARREST MORE IRON PICKETS

#### Split Among Bosses is Growing

Continued police brutality could not halt the large picket demonstrations of the striking iron and bronze workers of New York yesterday.

Over 300 strikers and their wives participated in a huge demonstration in front of the Gainer Iron Works, Stagg St., Brooklyn. Police threats failed to awe these pickets.

Three workers were arrested while on the picket line at the Barnett-Fisher Iron Works. One of the workers, Max Steinfeld, was brutally assaulted by police. The cases against the three pickets were dismissed in 57th St. Court, so flimsy were they.

The iron bosses are unable to obtain the large pickets from the strikers. Some of the shops have obtained experienced workers. In the Empire Architectural Iron Works, the few strikebreakers obtained, inexperienced men, refused to work any longer when one of the strikebreakers was seriously injured due to lack of safety appliances.

The split among the iron bosses is widening, many of them demanding settlement on the strikers' terms and threatening to leave the Iron Bosses' Association if settlement is not made.

### PRIEST SHOTS GIRL

HARRISON, N. J., June 4.—The Rev. Paul Mezwinniz, former pastor of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic church here, died tonight—supposedly a suicide—in the same hospital where doctors were striving to save the life of Miss Helen Halaitaite of Kearney. Evidence indicates the priest fired two bullets into the young woman's abdomen before sending a third through his brain.

### MOVIE OF MOON SUNRISE

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4.—A 50-foot motion picture film showing sunrise on the moon has been taken through a large telescope at Princeton University, Prof. John Q. Stewart of the astronomy department, announced.

the benefits of the 31. Day demonstrations by getting into the Communist Party workers who participated.

### BILL TO REGISTER FOREIGN-BORN IS PASSED BY HOUSE

#### Part of Hoover Drive Against Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Another step in President Hoover's new "law enforcement" program, aimed primarily at militant labor, was the adoption by the House of Representatives today in the form of a bill to "register all aliens in the United States to determine on what authority they entered the country." The vote on the bill was 163 to 123.

Separate listing of aliens when the next census is taken was sponsored by Rep. Bankhead, Dem., Ala., who made the assertion that "between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 aliens now are unlawfully in this country."

Weapon Against Workers.

This bill if passed by the Senate and its passage is considered almost certain—will provide the bosses with a most effective and sinister weapon

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### Muste Gang Starts on Its Expulsion Policy; Calhoun First Victim

The Muste misleaders have embarked upon a campaign of expulsions in true labor faker style.

A meeting of the faculty of Brookwood Labor College got together yesterday, and with Muste, head of the school, directly in charge of the ceremonies recommended the dismissal of Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, who had expressed disapproval of the anti-left wing character of the Muste movement to support the old unionism by fake progressivism.

Muste announced the decision immediately, and stated that the executive committee of the school would meet to act upon it this week.

### Dry Sleuths Slaughter Suspect After 80 Shots

ABINGDON, W. Va., June 4.—It was established here today in the trial of Deputy Sheriff Jim Crowe, one of three policemen who killed J. M. Kendrick in a dry raid May 6, that the officers resorted to a regular orgy of shooting. Over 80 shots were fired before they dropped Kendrick. They started firing without warning. No liquor was found in Kendrick's car.

## "REPUDIATE THE SELLOUT; SMASH THE BLACKLIST", IS SLOGAN IN ELIZABETHTON

### U. T. W. Applies Tennessee Betrayal Tactics in Carolina; N. T. W. Strikes Spreading

- New Developments in Southern Textile Strikes.
- 1.—Organizer Bill Dunne of National Textile Union and local strike committee calls meeting to renew strike in Elizabethton.
  - 2.—5,000 leaflets containing expose of United Textile Workers betrayal of rayon strike distributed today, announce mass meeting tomorrow.
  - 3.—Bemberg, Glanzstoff workers will demand 50 per cent increase in wages and eight-hour workday, with recognition of N.T.W.
  - 4.—U. T. W. tells Mills mills workers to go back to jobs and "arbitrate" all their demands; state "conciliation" comes on scene to do same work Weinstock did in Elizabethton.
  - 5.—Thousands out in new strikes in Carolina.
  - 6.—Workers International Relief calls for more funds to provide for new-born babies of strikes, and to repair donated shoes.
  - 7.—Gastonia strikers build bridge to connect tent colony and newly erected headquarters.

### GASTONIA NEEDS FUND FOR SHOES

#### Need Clothes, Medicine for New-Born Babies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GASTONIA, N. C., June 4.—A delegation from the Lory mill strikers, led by the National Textile Workers Union, has come back to Gastonia from a trip to South Carolina towns with news of a smaller scale duplicate of the Elizabethton, Tenn., sell-out by the United Textile Workers Union officials.

At the Mills mill, at Greenville, S. C., 350 workers struck last week. U. T. W. agents immediately rushed in, and claimed the strike.

Now Sells Out.

Yesterday George L. Googe, personal representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, one of the early birds on the ground in Greenville, made an offer of "settlement" bearing every distinctive earmark of having come from the same star chamber as the notorious Elizabethton treachery.

If Mr. Ligon, the president of the Mills mills, will agree not to discriminate against any person or persons who affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, we will agree to submit the other questions to arbitration," he said.

And arbitration, here, as in all U. T. W. strikes, means the boss will appoint a man, whom the strikers can ask, in vain, for whatever they want.

U. T. W. Disregards Wage.

The other questions, which are of no concern to the A. F. L., are just a demand for 20 per cent increase in wages and abolition of the speed-up system!

Two members of the Workers International Relief committee, when found in Greenville, were driven from town by adherents of Googe.

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### RAYON STRIKE MEETING TODAY

#### Leaflet Exposes UTW Urges New Struggle

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., June 4.—Tomorrow, under the slogan, "Repudiate the Sellout, Smash the Blacklist, Renew the Strike, Smash the Sell-Out, Fight for a 50 Per Cent Wage Increase and the Eight-Hour Day!" the 5,500 workers who have twice gone on strike against the Bemberg and Glanzstoff rayon mills this year will meet in Court House Square here at the call of the National Textile Workers Union and a committee from the ranks of the strikers.

The United Textile Workers Union, which never called a strike in Elizabethton, but called off two strikes, two winning strikes, and sold out 5,500 workers in the crass and most complete betrayal of labor that has happened for a long time, is done for in Elizabethton, as far as real influence over the mill slaves is concerned.

Want Fighting Union.

The rayon workers here demand a fighting union, a union that can lead in the sort of struggles they have gone through and expect to go through again. They have heard a committee of Gastonia strikers tell how the N. T. W. U. fights in Carolina, and they are ready to face the militia, the bosses' thugs and the frame-up courts of this city, to get what they really struck for, not recognition of the U. T. W., as its officials, Hoffman, Kelley and McMahon, state, but better wages and a shorter work day.

Five thousand copies of a leaflet signed by Bill Dunne, organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, and the committee from the strikers who are disgusted with the U. T. W. betrayal, will be distributed today, announcing the meeting tomorrow, at which speakers from among the local strikers, speakers from the strike center around Gastonia and Lexington and N. T. W. officials will tell the workers of the struggle in other centers waged by the N. T. W., will expose the schemes of the employers and of the misleaders of labor, the officials of the A. F. of L. and U. T. W., and will lay before them the resolution to renew the strike in full force and fight it to a victorious conclusion, with mass picketing and the support of all militant workers everywhere.

Exposes Betrayers.

The leaflet tears the veil off the men who put through the swindling "settlement" a week ago, by which the undefeated strikers were to go

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### USSR State Publishing House Publishes Many Classics and Magazines

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail).—The State Publishing House prints a great amount of books of fiction, especially the works of Russian and foreign classics as well as modern authors.

The publication of classics is a "Gosizdat" monopoly. As regards modern literature the "Gosizdat" together with its sister organization, "The Land and Factory" publishers, publishes the most important works of Soviet and foreign authors, especially those which exert a definite influence in shaping the development of the literary schools.

At the same time "Gosizdat" is also the biggest publisher in the country of books for children. Another field in which "Gosizdat" holds a place of distinction is the magazine field, in which it publishes more than a hundred publications.

LAVA MENACES PEASANTS

NAPLES, June 4.—A glow of molten lava, descending the side of Mount Vesuvius in a slow-moving stream, continued with abated force today, but each hour of its flow endangered an increasing number of peasant homes.

### Soviet Labor Unions Elect New Leadership; Establish Secretariat

(Wireless by "Impropcor")

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 4.—The Plenum (full meeting) of the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union has removed Tomski from the position of chairman and member of the Presidium. With this they also removed Ugarov, Michailov, Ginsburg, Korostelov, Udarov, Yaglom and Perfiliev. The office of chairman was abolished and a council and secretariat formed.

The Communist Party is the political leader of the working class.—Stalin.

# Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address to the Communist Party

## FURIOUS TERROR RAGES AGAINST CROAT PEASANTS

### Government Assassins Threaten Union Heads

Recent reports of New York newspaper correspondents in Yugoslavia give some idea of the dreadful terror now raging in that country against the workers and peasants, especially the Croatians. Ever since the creation of the dictatorship by the French and British imperialists, the Croatians, which in the past was very sharp, has even been accentuated, until now none of the leaders of the autonomists or labor union and peasant organizations are safe from an assassin's bullets.

For the first time, for instance, although they have been dead since April, the Times correspondent reports that Jakovitch and Hetchimovitch, were found shot near the Austrian frontier. It was stated by the gendarmes who shot them that they were Communists attempting to run across the border. But later when the bodies were examined it was found that they had been shot in the chest at a range of one yard, and that the bodies bore unmistakable signs of violence. The two men, both leaders in the fight of the Croat peasant against the dictatorship, were probably killed by agents and then their bodies were deposited near the frontier.

Spirit Away Workers. It is also reported that there have been innumerable arrests of workers and students and that no information concerning their whereabouts could be obtained from the police. As a result of the finding of two bombs, probably planted, near a palace where the king was supposed to stay in Zagreb, capital of Croatia, all the peasants in the neighborhood have been persecuted. Wholesale arrests were made and they were subjected to tortures in an effort to obtain information.

The case of Pribitchevitch, leader of the Croat Peasant and Democratic Party coalition, is illuminating, not only for the tactics employed by the dictatorship, but also of the course of betrayal being followed by these bourgeois leaders of Croatia. Pribitchevitch came home one night to find an assassin in his room, whom he stalled and turned over to the police. The police refused to prosecute.

## German Communists Make Great Gains in Rail Shop Elections

BERLIN (By Mail).—Partial results are now to hand of the shop councils elections on the German railways pointing to considerable success for the opposition. Although the central committee of the reformist railwaymen's union had expelled the largest branch of the union in Koenigsberg and founded a new organization in its place, the reformist list only received 628 votes whilst the opposition list received 1,670 votes. The opposition won overwhelming majorities in numerous other districts in Eastern Prussia, such as Interburg, Stallupoenen and Osterode. The same was true of Upper Silesia where the list of the opposition received 674 votes whilst the reformist list received only 109 votes. In Oppeln there were 559 votes for the opposition and 99 for the reformists. In two workshops at the Anhalter Railway Station in Berlin there were large majorities for the opposition. In Gotha the opposition also won the majority of the votes, whilst in numerous other towns such as Dresden, Leipzig, Opladen and Karlsruhe the opposition won many new votes and represents a considerable minority.

## Capitalism Takes Care of Henchman's Son



Charles Evans Hughes has served Wall Street well in many of his capacities, and Wall Street has rewarded the old servant of the big business well, with many fat salaries and directorships in its corporations. Hughes' son, at whom Wall Street looks upon as a prospect in its service, is shown above being sworn in as Wall Street's solicitor general in the Department of Justice. There young Hughes will receive splendid practice in the service of his masters, in the art of railroad militant workers to prison.

## 10 Milliard Boxes of Matches to Be Made in USSR This Year

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail).—During the past few years considerable progress has been made in the development of the match industry in Soviet Russia. In consequence of this progress the production of matches this year is expected to reach 7,000,000 cases or ten milliard boxes as against 4.5 million cases in 1913. During the next five years a sum of 30 billion rubles will be spent to extend and re-equip the match factories. In the current year five new match plants are to be started. A number of factories have been specially fitted out to produce matches for export only.

During the present year two milliard boxes of matches will be exported, the matches going to a number of countries on the European continent as well as to the Near East, the United States and some of the colonies.

## URGE STRUGGLE AGAINST EMPIRE

### Shanghai Massacre Memorial in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (By Mail).—The fourth anniversary of the Shanghai massacre, when cotton mill strikers were shot down by British troops, was commemorated at the Mandarin Theatre under the auspices of the Chinese Labor Group. Speeches by Chinese representatives of labor and student groups were followed by talks by Harrison George, editor of the Pan-Pacific Monthly, who spoke for the Trade Union Educational League and the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Emil Gardos emphasized the necessity of a united struggle against imperialism by Chinese Workers in the United States, referring especially to the conference of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League to be held in the near future in Los Angeles.

## Soviet Woman Taken from Train, Arrested by Latvian Fascisti

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail).—A citizen of the Soviet Union, the working woman Anna Kaprova, has arrived in Moscow and informed the Central Committee of the International Red Aid that on her way from Germany to the Soviet Union she was arrested in the train by agents of the Latvian police shortly before Riga, and that with her the well known Polish Communist Jan Paschin was arrested, the latter having been on his way to the Soviet Union to seek refuge there from the persecutions of the Polish police. Both of the arrested were then taken to the Riga prison. Anna Kaprova was detained for five days and then taken to the Soviet frontier under escort. After repeated examinations Jan Paschin was detained in prison. Anna Kaprova declares that Paschin was threatened with extradition to Poland, and that the arrests had been carried out at the request of the Polish authorities. The persons who conducted the examinations in Riga conversed together in Polish and declared that Paschin would be taken to Warsaw. According to the latest information of the I.R.A., the Latvian authorities have taken Paschin to Duenauburg in order to meet representatives of the Polish secret police. All further trace of Paschin has been lost. Fears are expressed that Paschin may have been murdered.

## U. S. POISONS ONE MORE

Appreciable quantities of alcohol, a government denaturant, were found in the organs of Richard Morris, 55, an alcoholism victim found in a dying condition in front of his home, City Toxicologist Alexander O. Gettier announced yesterday.

## For a Four Weeks' Holiday for Young Workers!

It is the ultimate aim of this work ("Capital") to reveal the economic law of motion of modern society.—Marx.

# MOBILIZE FOR A BETTER PARTY!

By MAX BEDACHT

## For a Broad Enlightenment Campaign

The Politbureau is desirous of securing the broadest possible Enlightenment Campaign on the Comintern Address and the immediate Party tasks outlined therein. All Party members and particularly the comrades active in the workshops in the basic industries are invited to write their opinions for the Party Press. Resolutions of Factory Nuclei also will be printed in this section. Send all material dealing with this campaign to Comrade Jack Stachel, care National office, Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

I. political directions of the Open Letter and the Communist International Address.

I have just returned from Moscow. Spurred on by my factionally corrupt logic, I have here helped to embody in document after document, in speech after speech, the monstrous idea that the Comintern plans to break up our Party because it is determined to break up "my" faction.

On May 14 a meeting of the Presidium of the Communist International. The Address to our Party—as since published in our American Party press—was submitted to the Presidium by the American Commission for final approval and adoption. There were the leaders of our International. There were many comrades whose revolutionary quality had been tested in the fire of decisive revolutionary battles. There were the leaders of the leading sections of our World Party, whose policies we had again and again endorsed and accepted as correct.

One after another of these comrades arose to give voice to the determination of the Comintern to break up and destroy all factional groups in our Party, thus to unify it. One after another arose to point to the imperative duty of unification in the face of the coming battles of the speedily sharpening class war. One after another arose to show how the pressure from the Right tendencies and groupings within the Comintern is on the one hand feeding the unprincipled factionalism, and, on the other hand, fed by it, and how this relationship of factionalism and Right danger seriously threatens the readiness and ability of our Party to fight in the class struggle. One after another arose to appeal from the judgment of our factional concept to that of our Communist conscience so that we may do our duty toward our Party, toward the Comintern, and toward the working class.

This discussion broke down in my will of resistance. The feeling gradually grew in me that to pity my will against the will of my World Party is a presumption, not growing out of revolutionary logic, but out of petty bourgeois logic. I gradually began to understand that my very approach to the whole problem was in itself a proof of the correctness of the criticism of our leadership by the Communist International.

After this discussion in the Presidium, it was clear to me that our

Party and I, representing the Party in Moscow, had to accept the final judgment and decision of the Comintern and carry it out. But the duties of Communist discipline do not allow us to rest with formal execution of Party or Communist International decisions. To accept the decision means only to accept its correctness. To carry out the decision means to clearly absorb the essence and reasons for the correctness. To accept the decision, therefore, put upon me the duty of bursting the skin of factional prejudices to enable me to look upon the problems through the eyes of the Communist International.

III.

The premise of the Comintern action on the problems of our Party are the analytical and tactical resolutions of the Sixth World Congress. In these resolutions the present world situation is characterized as a new period of post war capitalism, its third period. In this period the productive forces of capitalism, which had been re-established and strengthened by the partial stabilization of the preceding periods, have reached a stage of development in which the constantly sharpening contradictions create a new crisis for the capitalist order and eats the vitals out of its temporary stability. This crisis takes the primary form of an immediate war danger, but manifests itself also in a growth of the subjective forces of revolution, in a radicalization process of the working class. Acceptance of this fundamental conclusion of the Comintern analysis burdened our Party and its leadership with the duty to fight against reformism, to analyze American imperialism, to find the forms in which this crisis of world capitalism develops in America, and to establish around what issues and what slogans our American Party would best be able to mobilize the workers in the United States as part of the struggle of the world proletariat.

The Communist International charges that our Central Committee did not do its duty in this case. Is this criticism by the C. I. correct? Consideration of only one problem will give us a decisive answer to the question—the industrialization of the South. We stressed the continued upward surge of American imperialism. This was not in conflict with the Comintern and its analysis. But it was our primary duty to analyze how the opposite forces develop simultaneously and parallel to the productive forces of Ameri-

## STATEMENT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY ON THE REMOVAL OF COMRADE BERT MILLER

Comrade Miller secretly sent a letter to Party members in various cities attempting to mobilize the membership for an organized struggle against the Communist International. In this factional letter Comrade Miller again took the same position as that represented in his "reputable" draft resolution and demanded of comrades to "conduct yourself accordingly and fight all removals,"—this last being not only a false and lying suggestion that "removals" of the party functionaries are in contemplation, for which there has been and is no warrant, but is also a direct incitement to splitting the party. Comrade Miller also used further means in the attempt to mobilize against the Comintern and against the Central Committee of the Party. In each case that is thus far known to the Political Committee, the Comrades addressed by Comrade Miller in the effort to induce them to fight the Comintern immediately reported Miller's actions to the Secretariat of the Party.

The Political Committee decided to expose before the whole membership of the Party this case of Comrade Miller as an example of the most dangerous type of anti-Party and anti-Comintern activity to be encountered in the Party during the Enlightenment Campaign, now opening, in respect to the Address of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

In Miller's unprincipled actions the Party faces in concrete reality a threat leading toward a split in the Communist Party of the United States—a split against the Communist International which (if it could be successful) would inevitably mean the formation of an anti-Comintern party in this country. The attempt of Miller is a classic example of the manner in which petty-bourgeois deviations (and the organized defense of such deviations against the Comintern) result in the formation of split-off, anti-Comintern groups which continue outside of the Party and the Comintern the role of "petty-bourgeois politicaldom" which they could no longer play within the Party.

The effort of Comrade Miller of course has its political platform. The platform is one of defense of all of the opportunist deviations which the Communist International has pointed out in the American Communist Party. Comrade Miller attempts to rescue from the mud the opportunist theory of "exceptionalism" in fighting the efforts of the Communist International to eradicate it from the American Party. The platform is one which openly adopts the Trotskyist conception, put forward by the Right wing, of the "degeneration" of the Communist International. It is a platform of struggle against the Leninist conception of international revolutionary discipline.

The removal from such an important position as that of Organization Secretary of the biggest district of the Party, of anyone who would use this position for secret organization of a split against the Communist International is an obvious duty of the Central Committee.

The Political Committee expects the full support of the Party in its prompt action for the protection of the Leninist unity of the Party.

Fraternally,  
POLITICAL COMMITTEE,  
Communist Party of the U. S. A.

can capitalism. Did we do this? No.

We have, for instance, the fact that the industrialization of the South transforms tens and hundreds of thousands of formerly declassed "poor white trash," almost overnight, into industrial proletarians. And this transformation takes place under conditions of most intense methods of exploitation, which the latent inventions and the most scientific systems can supply. Thus the industrialization of the South produced its own revolutionary antidote, an element of tremendously sharpening class struggle which tends to undermine American capitalism. This should have been the decisive factor for any Communist analysis based on the resolutions of the Sixth World Congress. But in our own analysis the decisive factor was not this counter-force to capitalist upward development, but rather the industrialization of the South itself. The Comintern criticism, therefore, is correct. And the source of our error certainly was petty bourgeois opportunism.

Was the Comintern justified in condemning us for our unprincipled factionalism, and is the conscious eradication of this factionalism a necessary prerequisite for the preparation of the Party for its serious tasks in this period? Of course it is. Factional considerations have in the past acted as a barrier between C. I. decisions and their unreserved application. The Comintern said: "Struggle against the Right." We said: "We accept the struggle against the Right." But we said that the Right danger is the other faction. The struggle against the Right danger in the ranks of our own faction was studiously avoided because it would only weaken "us" at this moment in our struggle against the Right danger of the other faction. Therefore we maintained, in practice, that in order to fight successfully against the Right danger, we could not fight against it in the ranks of our own faction.

The Comintern said: "Liquidate the factions." We said: "Accepted! Let us liquidate the opposing faction. Of course we cannot liquidate our own. That would weaken us in the fight against the factionalism of the other group. Therefore, our very acceptance of the Comintern demand of liquidating the factions necessitates that we should not liquidate our own."

Thus the corruption of our own logic, wrought by six years of factional strife, led us to a systematic negation of every important decision of the C. I. Can we hope to free ourselves from this corruption if we do not, first of all, recognize its existence and acknowledge the justice of the C. I. criticism? The same corrupt factional logic illustrated in our reaction to the demands of struggle against the Right danger and of liquidation of the factions, manifested itself in our reactions to all of the demands and criticism of the Comintern. It manifests itself even now in the attempt of comrades who do not dare to deny the justice of the C. I. criticism, to negate them by propagandizing the Party against its form and against the language in which it is couched.

It is true the Comintern does not mince words. Factionally corrupt logic presents to the Party that pleading guilty to the charges of the Comintern means to incapacitate the leader to leadership or even membership in our Party. But the Communist International only exercises its duty when it points out that certain policies proposed were opportunist, certain tactics employed were the tactics of petty bourgeois politicians. To accept the criticism means to recognize these errors in order to re-establish our Communist quality. But to reject the criticism means to turn these wrong policies, tactics and actions into a system and thereby prove that they were not mere deviations from a correct line, but were a line in themselves. And such a rejection of the criticism, such a maintenance of the wrong line, would transform the culprit from a Communist into a petty bourgeois opportunist, a petty bourgeois politician and a rotten diplomat.

The first duty of a Party member and, especially, of a Party leader, is objectivity. One who cannot subordinate himself to the Party and its needs, its interests, its policies, is not a Communist, but a petty bourgeois individualist. Comrades Lovestone and Gitlow take this non-Communist attitude now. They put their personal judgment over that of our world Party; they put their self-conceived personal integrity above the revolutionary integrity and unity of our Communist International. Such tactics are in direct and open opposition to the Communist International. They must be discarded or the Communist International must discard the comrades who seek to apply them. And our whole Party will and must help the Comintern to discard them.

Acceptance and unreserved execution of the decisions of the Communist International means an end to petty bourgeois opportunism, to petty bourgeois politicaldom, to rotten diplomacy.

Every fiber of our energy and loyalty must be given to our world Party and its American section! For unity and against all splitters!

## U. T. W. SELLS OUT ANOTHER STRIKE; DISREGARDS PAY

### Only Demand Is That Its "Union" Stays

(Continued From Page One) and went to Whitmore, where another mill is on strike.

State Sends Agent.

The Whitmore strike involves 1,300 workers. Of these, the speeders, who started the movement, demand fifteen per cent increase in wages. They have not been cut, or speeded lately, as is usual when a strike cause develops in the South, but are on the offensive, and this new spirit is due directly to the lessons taught by the National Textile Workers Union organizers.

As assistant to the sell-out of the U. T. W., the governor of South Carolina has sent in H. E. Thompson, secretary of the state board of conciliation. His task is to act with the U. T. W. betrayers of labor in the same capacity as Anna Weinstein, of the U. S. department of labor, did in Elizabethtown.

The National Textile Workers Union will send another delegation to the Mills mill to expose the treachery of the U. T. W.

Meanwhile, the strike is reported spreading. About 1,200 workers at the Warehous Manufacturing Co. mills at Warehous near Greenville walked out today. This is their second strike. The first strike in March was won, but the employers broke their promise that they would revoke the "stretchout" system.

A young married striker, Ledford, ran around through the large crowd at the mass meeting of strikers in Gastonia yesterday evening until he found members of the relief committee of the Workers International Relief. His wife was expecting a baby within a few hours, and the doctor demanded \$20 before he would take the case. The relief committee hurriedly conferred, and gave the last money it had on hand. The committee also gave absorbent cotton, rubbing alcohol, soap and baby powder, none of which the strikers alone would have been able to provide.

The Dedford family was evicted some time ago, and had been living in the overcrowded union boarding house.

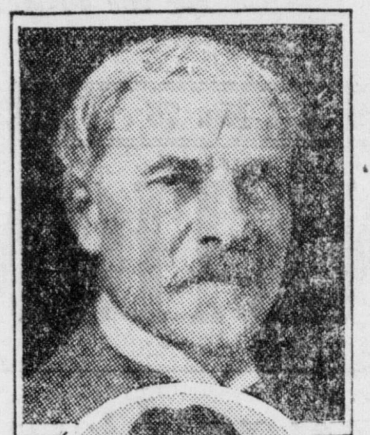
Need \$100 for Shoes. The W. I. R. committee here is negotiating with shoemakers to repair a hundred pairs of shoes, and needs \$100 immediately to cover the cost. The shoes are second hand, donated by other workers and have holes in soles, heels and guards.

The H. H. Mills family was evicted in Bessemer City last Thursday. Mills is an active striker, and now is blacklisted everywhere. It is impossible to rent a house for them, as the boss has bought up all available houses to victimize the strikers. The few pieces of furniture Mills has all stands on Main St.

Threaten Chain Gang. Mills has received notice from the police that his furniture must be removed from Main St., by noon today, or he will be arrested as a vagrant and given a sentence on the chain gang. The employers are determined to run the Mills family out of town. Four other active union members in Bessemer City have been blacklisted and are being evicted. They face the same problems as the Mills family.

One child of the Fowler family, 5 years old, in Bessemer City has a bad case of pellagra and needs a doctor. The treatment costs too much for the W. I. R. to pay for it at present. Other bad cases of illness are developing. The strikers themselves are erect-

For the Bosses



Father and son in the service of British imperialism and the bosses—Ramsey MacDonald, head of the British Labor Party, and his son, Malcolm, whom he is training in the service of capitalism. MacDonald took care of his son in the recent elections, picking a soft spot from which to send him to parliament.

ing a big new bridge over a gully which separates the National Textile Workers Union and W. I. R. headquarters from the tent colony. This bridge building is in charge of a striker named Lloyd, an old-time mountaineer.

Many tickets are being sold for the showing in the Rex Theatre at Bessemer City, Friday, of the Pascaic Strike film. Strikers will be admitted free, and there is much excitement over it.

Bosses Fear Union. Many active members of the National Textile Workers Union in mills in nearby towns have been discharged for union activity. The Workers International Relief helps these victims and their families until they are able to find another job.

New York Workers Help. Many labor and social organizations of New York City are contributing funds to the Workers International Relief to help feed, shelter and purchase medicine for the striking textile workers of Gastonia, N. C.

At a conference of the Non-Partisan Workers Schools, held at Irving Plaza, \$76 was collected after a short talk by Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer of the W. I. R. She also collected \$7.40 at a social at 309 E. 14th St. and \$14.45 at a meeting of the Grub St. Poets at 68 E. 11th St.

## Derailed Train Kills Migratory Workers, Injures Erie Flagman

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 4.—Two migratory workers beating their way were killed and two men were injured when 16 cars of a fast east-bound Erie freight train were derailed in a deep cut two miles north of here late today.

One of the men killed was identified as Charles F. Smith of Springfield, Mass. The other victim was not identified. The injured were Albert James of Philadelphia, and Alfred Moon, of Port Jervis, N. Y., a flagman of the train.

Communists fight on behalf of the immediate aims and interests of the working class, but in their present movement they are also defending the future of the movement.—Marx.

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with Pola Negri as Dubarry

Friday, June 14th—STREET OF SIN—A stark drama of London slum-life

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# Manifesto of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

**TO ALL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND PARTY UNITS!  
TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE C. P. OF THE U. S. A!  
TO ALL REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS OF THE U. S.!**

The address of the Executive Committee of the Communist International followed by the unanimous endorsement of the Political Bureau and the enthusiastic response of the broad strata of the Party membership opens up a new period in the life of the Party and marks an important stage in the Bolshevization of the Communist Party of the United States of America. The address of the Communist International puts an end to all factionalism that has been poisoning the Party for years, sapping its influence amongst the militant workers and undermining the revolutionary authority of its leadership.

The readiness with which the Party membership has responded to the address, shows already that the Comintern understood very clearly conditions and problems of the Party and has provided a firm basis upon which the Party can overcome its difficulties and transform itself in the shortest possible time from a propaganda organization into a mass Communist Party; and further demonstrates that the Communist Party of the U. S. A. is an integral part of the Communist International.

Do the enemies of the working class and of our Party, the renegades and social democratic lackeys, jeer at the severe criticisms by the Communist International of our errors? We answer that the Communist Party, the Party of Lenin in this country, is a section of the World Party, the Communist International, the leader of the struggles of the revolutionary proletariat of the entire world: that we are proud of the fact that in the solution of our difficult problems we have the assistance of the best representatives of the revolutionary proletariat of every country in our common struggle against world imperialism. Unlike the hypocritical reformists and opportunists, the Party of Lenin does not stifle differences nor conceal its errors from the toiling masses, but takes up the criticism of the Comintern in the spirit of Lenin's teachings: "That the attitude of a political party towards its own mistakes is one of the surest tests of its seriousness and of its ability to fulfill its duties towards its class and towards the laboring masses." Through frank and merciless criticism the fighting capacities of the revolutionary Party are strengthened and the Party is enabled to fulfill its revolutionary duties to the proletariat.

### The General Line of the Sixth World Congress.

The Sixth World Congress registered the fact that capitalism has entered into a new phase of the general world crisis—the third post-war period—a period in which, while capitalist economy is exceeding the pre-war level, there is observed the accentuation of the internal antagonisms, in capitalist countries (the swing of the masses of the working class to the left, the growing acuteness of the class struggle), and the wide development of colonial movements, the inevitability of the use of a fresh series of imperialist wars, and the imminence of gigantic class battles. The Sixth World Congress emphasized as the main tasks of the Communist Parties in this period: the intensification of the struggle against social reformism; the establishment of the independent role of the Party in the struggles which could be accomplished only by the concentration of the full forces of the Party against the Right danger as the main danger and against any conciliatory attitude towards the Right, the purification of the Party of all social-democratic influences, the establishment of firm proletarian discipline, the elimination of factional strife, the establishment of the freest self-criticism and broad internal democracy, the strengthening of the International ties of the various sections of the Communist International—in short the Bolshevization of the various sections of the Communist International in the quickest possible time.

In applying its general line to the American Party, the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, while recognizing certain definite achievements of our party, sharply criticized the Right errors of the Party, and while observing a slackening of the long standing factional struggle, placed sharply before the Party as "the most important task the liquidation of the factional strife which is not based on any serious controversy of principle."

### The Line of the Party After the Sixth World Congress.

While correcting certain errors enumerated in the criticism of the Sixth World Congress (attitude toward the Socialist Party, organization of the unorganized, etc.), the Party failed to apply the decisions of the Sixth World Congress to the United States. There was not only a recurrence of serious Right errors, but in the pre-convention theses of both Majority and Minority there was contained the elements of the theory of exceptionalism leading to the implication that the fundamental line of the Sixth World Congress did not apply to the United States.

### The Opportunist Theory of Exceptionalism.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International correctly points out that "not only the mistakes of the Majority, but also the most important mistakes of the Minority were based on the conception of American exceptionalism" and that this theory "found its clearest expression in the persons of Comrades Pepper and Lovestone." The Executive Committee of the Communist International furthermore correctly points out that "both factions of the American Communist Party have been guilty of Right errors and that both factions show serious deviations to the Right from the general line of the Comintern, the root of which has been the theory of exceptionalism, which creates the danger of an openly opportunist Right deviation crystallizing within the Party."

This theory of exceptionalism (itself a theory injected into the working class movement under the pressure of the bourgeoisie and by the propaganda of the reformists) manifested itself in the incorrect estimation of American imperialism and has led to: 1) Underestimation of the coming crisis of American imperialism or separa-

tion of this crisis from the general crisis of world capitalism; 2) Underestimation of the swing to the Left of the masses; 3) Underestimation of the struggle against social reformism; 4) Underestimation of the struggle against the Right danger—in fact, tended to permeate the Party in every phase of its work.

This theory inevitably led to impeding the responsiveness of the Party to the growing mood of the masses for struggle, to blurring the revolutionary perspective of the Party, seeing in the struggles of the masses isolated events rather than a general trend of the masses to the Left. Such a theory would have the effect of causing the Party to lag behind the masses and thus deprive the Party of its leading role of the mass struggles and doom them to isolation and defeat instead of broadening, deepening, and giving revolutionary content to these struggles.

The events in the United States since the Sixth World Congress have more and more proven the correctness of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress. The establishment and growth of the new revolutionary unions, the growing response to the idea of the creation of a new trade union center co-ordinating the new unions with the Left wing in the existing unions, the entrance of new masses into struggle with unparalleled militancy and vigor (New Bedford, Elizabeth, Gastonia, shoe, food workers), resistance to wage cuts among the miners, the growth in the number of sporadic strikes, the street demonstrations on May Day, the increase of the election vote in a number of local elections, on the one hand; and on the other hand the cunning maneuvers of the reformists to deceive the masses (Muste movement), the ever closer collaboration of the reformists with the employers and the state (A. F. of L. Executive Council and West Point, Green and the launching of the Pensacola; the A. F. of L. treachery in the textile strikes in the South) confirm the correctness of the line of the Sixth World Congress for the United States as well as Europe.

### Obscuring and Weakening the Struggle Against the Right Danger.

The struggle against the Right danger as the main danger threatening our Party was from the very outset weakened by confusing the struggle against the Right danger with the struggle against Trotskyism on the part of the Majority, while the deviations from the line of the Sixth Congress were also strengthened by the fact that the Minority did not carry on a proper struggle against Trotskyism. Aside from this, both the Majority and the Minority underestimated the danger from the Right and in practice reduced it to a struggle against serious yet isolated deviations. The struggle did not assume the form of a concentration of the full energies of the Party for a complete realization of the actual danger threatening the Communist Party from the Right in the present period. The Right danger in the American Party manifested itself not only in the opportunist errors of both groups but also in the form of unprincipled factionalism, which in its turn, was the greatest barrier in the struggle against the Right danger. The unprincipled factional struggle resulted in the concealing of Right errors of the followers of each of the groups and converted the struggle against the Right danger into a weapon for factional advantage of one or the other group.

In the pre-convention discussion, instead of correcting the errors of the Party, both the Majority and the Minority were engaged in the bitterest factionalism and unprincipled speculation. No serious attempts were made on the part of either group to unite the Party on a common thesis following the correct line of the Sixth World Congress.

### The Convention and the Open Letter.

As a result of the conditions existing in the Party before the Convention, the E. C. C. I., after having estimated some of the errors of the Party in its Letter of December, 1928, sent the Open Letter to the Sixth Convention of our Party. The Open Letter had for its purpose the correction of the line of the Party, the establishment of the strong basis for a consolidation of the Party for a real struggle against the Right danger, and the direction of the forces of the Party toward the immediate practical tasks leading to an acceleration of the process of the development of the Party into a mass Bolshevik Party of the American Proletariat.

### The Actions of the Convention.

The Convention, which consisted of the best proletarian elements of the Party that uphold the line of the Comintern, failed to accomplish these ends. This failure was due to the unprincipled maneuvers on the part of the top leaders of the Majority as well as on the part of the leaders of the Minority. At the Convention, the meaning of the Open Letter was distorted and employed as a weapon in the factional struggle. The policy of speculation was continued, took on impermissible forms (both Majority and Minority carrying on a sort of un-Communist stock exchange speculation on the situation in the C. P. of Soviet Union), and factionalism reached the highest point of its development. "The Convention failed to produce the results it should have produced in regard to the Bolshevization, in the establishment of a healthier condition within the American Communist Party. . . . The Party was not mobilized for the struggle against the Right danger." The Executive Committee of the Communist International, through its categorical and precise characterization of the events occurring at the Convention, to which we call the special attention of the Party membership, has shown the serious effects of the long-standing factional struggle within our Party.

The events occurring at the Convention, the acme of factionalism reached, the speculation, justified the severity of the judgment of the Convention by the Communist International. Not only did the Convention fail to carry out its tasks enumerated above, but, through the unprincipled maneuvers for which the top leaders of the Majority bear chief responsibility it was guilty of methods alien to a Communist Party and correctly characterized by the Comintern as "the mobilization of the workers. He reminded the workers of their courageous fight in 1926 and how it was rewarded by a great victory. He concluded by the declaration that the issuance of the strike call was a matter of days, and urged the workers to help perfect the strike machinery even before the strike is actually called."

### Waterfront Meeting Successful Despite Police Brutality

A demonstration lasting some minutes greeted the appearance of Louis Hyman, president of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Hyman, while emphasizing in his speech the immediate struggle of the furriers, also discussed the machine of black reaction which is being lined up against the workers. In his customary informal, satirical manner, Hyman exposed the hollow lies in the yellow "Forward" and unmasked the pretensions of the fakers who, ever since the beginning of the Left wing movement, have tried to conceal their systematic graft, corruption and treachery by their attacks on the Left wing.

He told of a conversation he had with several fur manufacturers recently. "They blandly admitted," Hyman related, "that during the past year the Joint Council received no less than \$165,000 from the manufacturers." This huge sum was paid for the simple service of helping the bosses destroy the conditions of the workers, for the continuation of the company unions of the bosses and for maintenance of the fight against the Left wing, Hyman declared.

### Women's Battalion Affair.

To aid in the mobilization for the coming general strike of the furriers, the Women's Battalion will hold a social at the office of the union, 16 W. 21st St., on Friday night. The affair, which is being arranged jointly by the women's committee of the union and the United Council of Workingclass Women invites all women workers of the Industrial Union and all the wives of needle workers to attend.

Ben Gold will speak, it is announced. An attractive musical and entertainment is being arranged.

## 2,000 WORKERS IN COOPER UNION ENDORSE CALL FOR FUR STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

Salunen, a Greek furrier, served notice that the militant Greek furriers would give as splendid service in the forthcoming strike as they did in the victorious strike of 1926.

Another storm of applause greeted the speech of Ben Gold. The workers showed by their enthusiasm the confidence they have not only in this leader of the workers, but in the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Gold reviewed the history of the struggles of the furriers during the past years, and outlined the repeated betrayals of the corrupt Right wing, working hand in hand with the A. F. of L. misleaders, the socialist party, and the repressive machinery of capitalism—the courts, the police, and gangsters.

### Tells of Fighting Spirit.

He told of the suffering wrought by these betrayals; of the hundreds of jobless furriers; of the hunger and suffering of their families; of the petty tyrannies of the bosses and the foremen.

Speaking for the thousands of furriers, who during the past few years have been steered in struggle by their fights in the face of all the dark forces of the bosses, Gold served notice that the workers were determined to rebuild their organization.

"This will be a finish fight," he declared. "We will hit back and hit back hard at the first guerrilla who dares attack a furrier."

Gold urged the intensification of

struggle of the furriers and hailed the coming unity of all needle trades workers into one great, fighting industrial union.

A storm of applause greeted C. Henry Rosemond, Negro furrier and member of the Joint Board of the Industrial Union and Klinghauser, representative of the Youth Department of the needle union.

"As in the great strike of 1926," Rosemond declared, "the Negro workers will fight shoulder to shoulder with the white workers until victory is won."

Klinghauser pledged the fighting solidarity of the youth in the struggle, and pointed out that only the Left wing unions organized the unorganized youth. Tremendous applause greeted his declaration that "we are not afraid of injunctions; we shall treat injunctions as scraps of paper."

Describing the mass meeting as "an historic occasion," Joseph Boruchowitz, general manager of the Joint Board of the union, told the workers that the coming struggle of the furriers would reveal just what is meant by a fighting industrial union.

Arriving at the hall as Boruchowitz was speaking, Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and leader of the victorious strike of 1926, was greeted by a storm of applause which lasted nearly five minutes.

The meeting heard a brief talk by

arranged jointly by the women's committee of the union and the United Council of Workingclass Women invites all women workers of the Industrial Union and all the wives of needle workers to attend.

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The speakers told the workers of the necessity of a common struggle against the low wages and long hours, led by militant leaders, and copies of the Daily Worker, Labor Defender, and the Negro Champion were given out, and eagerly received by the workers.

methods of intrigues clearly bearing the imprint of petty bourgeois politics."

### The Address and the Immediate Tasks.

The Address of the Communist International to the membership of the American Party was arrived at after a thorough-going discussion by the most authoritative leaders of the Communist International together with a large and representative delegation from the Party convention. The treatment accorded the American question was due not only to the seriousness of the immediate conditions existing within the Party, but also by the need for the application of the line of the Sixth World Congress in the United States of America.

The Address of the Communist International is a powerful weapon for the Bolshevization of our Party. It is a decisive measure to correct the deviations of the Party away from the line of the Sixth Congress enumerated in the Open Letter.

The heart of the Address is contained in the sweeping condemnation of the factional struggle that was threatening to destroy the Communist Party as a mass revolutionary organization of the American working class. The factional struggle which has been going on in the present unhampered form for the past six years, has not only been serious because factionalism has placed the interests of the factions above those of Party, class and the international working class movement led by the Comintern, but because its unprincipled character has led to the real danger of "the political disintegration of the leading cadres of the Party, endangering the entire work of the Party organization."

Factionalism has polluted the entire Party organization and its poison has seeped into the lowest ranks of the Party. It has stifled healthy Communist thought and has hindered the revolutionary education of the masses of the Party membership. It has been the worst breeder of opportunism. Factionalism has diverted the energies of the Party from the proletarian conflict of class against class to a devastating internecine warfare of group against group.

### For Bolshevization Against the Right Danger.

The decisions of the Comintern for the American Party are the result of the general process of Bolshevization of the various sections which is taking place through the resolute actions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. Everywhere the Communist International is adopting firm measures for realizing the decisions of the Sixth World Congress, in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland. Contrary to the allegations of the Rights, that the Communist International is "degenerating," the Party notes with satisfaction that the line of the Sixth World Congress and its application by the Executive of the Comintern is resulting in an increase of the vitality and fighting spirit of the sections of our World Party. Not the Communist International has been degenerating, but the opportunist elements which are unable to adapt themselves to the revolutionary requirements of the Third Period are sinking into the morass of social democracy and are degenerating into renegades and splitters.

The Central Committee therefore endorses the emphatic condemnation of the attacks made by Comrade Lovestone on the leadership of the Comintern by his reference to a "running sore" in the apparatus of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. These attacks of Comrade Lovestone represent a repetition of the slanderous attacks upon the Comintern made by the international Right. The Central Committee likewise repudiates the declaration of the Majority of the delegation made by Comrade Gitlow in Moscow which objectively upholds the attacks of the Right elements on the leadership of the Comintern and of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

### The Campaign of Enlightenment.

The Address indicates the need for a campaign to be opened now in our Party to carry out seriously the line of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress, of the Open Letter to our Party Convention and of the Address itself. The Central Committee therefore calls upon all units to begin this campaign, to meet forthwith and to begin to put into effect the practical tasks before us. By open and unsparring criticism, the old errors of Majority and Minority must be exposed and condemned, especially in the Party's practical work, of which each unit of the Party has its own unsavory experiences.

By means of this self-criticism the understanding of the Address will be deepened throughout, and the whole Party inspired by the Communist understanding that begins in the basic units amongst the proletarian elements. By this means, the acceptance and endorsement of the Address, wherever it was made upon a basis of formal discipline only, will henceforward be transformed into a true Communist understanding and Leninist grasp of its spirit and contents. There must be not only self-criticism of past shortcomings, especially in our practical work, to be carried out on the basis of fullest inner Party democracy and in the light of local and national experience, but also taking up all the practical tasks that lie in the forefront of our Party work.

This self-criticism campaign combined with practical work brings forward the need of ridding the Party of all barriers to its work, ridding it of the remnants of past factionalism or of any opposition to the line of the Comintern. The self-criticism and the work must be combined with the growth of a real Communist discipline, which has been weakened and sapped by six years of factionalism. Not only must discipline be built up but new working class elements must be brought into the work—not in order to supplant the existing leadership but to strengthen it in every committee by just those non-factional proletarian elements whose presence will help in reviving true Party life and activity.

The activity of the Party lies in the resumption and intensification of its every day tasks, in the need to intensify the building of

the new unions and to increase the work in the existing unions, in the application of the strike policy and strategy of the RILU, in opening up a broad campaign against the effects of capitalist rationalization and for unemployment insurance and social insurance, in struggling for the shorter workday, the creating of new shop nuclei and shop papers, in recruiting new cadres of workers, especially the industrial youth, the widening of the agitation and organizational work in the big plants in the main branches of industry and among the Negroes.

In the direction of giving immediate attention towards the development of broad mass demonstrations on International Red Day, August 1st, the Party must intensify manifold its activity in the struggle against the war danger. The Tenth Anniversary of the Party, September 1st, must be utilized for a campaign to be begun immediately for the building of the Party, for the raising of the ideological level of the Party, for sharpening the struggle against Reformism and for increasing the influence of the Party among the masses. Intensive efforts must be made to make the coming conference of the TUEL a great service in the direction of building a new trade union center.

### The Fight Against All Opposition to the C. I.

The Party will fight mercilessly against all opposition to the Address, no matter what quarter it comes, no matter what form it takes, whether openly rejecting the decisions or covertly sabotaging them under a cloak of formal loyalty.

The Central Committee condemns emphatically the course followed by some of the delegates in Moscow, led by Comrades Lovestone, Gitlow and Wolfe, when they openly declared to the Presidium of the Comintern that they were "unable to accept this letter, to assume responsibility before the Party membership for the execution of this letter (the Address), to endorse the inevitable irreparable damage that the line of this letter (the Address) is bound to bring to our Party"—or when they stated that the Address would "promote demoralization, disintegration, and chaos in the Party." (Majority Declaration of May 14.)

The membership of our Party will agree with the Executive Committee of the Communist International "that only opportunists want to fight against the Communist International." Those that undertake to fight the decisions of the Comintern (as Comrade Gitlow defiantly asserted he would do saying that he would "openly and actively oppose" the carrying out of the Address) can only go along the course already traversed by the opportunists of Germany and Czechoslovakia and their predecessors who have long since joined in common cause with the social democracy, a path leading out of the Communist International. Such a course is against the interests of the working class, against the policy and line of the Communist Party of the United States of America. The membership will resist with all its might any splitting tactics, will crush those who employ them. They will soon learn that all such efforts are doomed to quick collapse.

Nor will the Party be tricked by any concealed opposition. Such hidden opposition which covers up under a profession of acceptance its real solidarity with the Lovestone-Gitlow entente is particularly dangerous, and wherever it appears it must be analyzed, exposed and destroyed. The membership must not show the slightest toleration to any efforts of organized resistance, to any concealed or diplomatic play with the decision of the Comintern. Those who block the execution of the decision, those that throw doubts upon its validity, those that discredit the Communist International and its Address, stand in the way of the liquidation of the factional struggle and of the development of our Party. The membership must exert its utmost, must not hesitate to employ the necessary measures against anyone who attempts to revive the factional practices of the past, the formation of caucuses, the spreading of factional rumors and slanders and the whole system of faction struggle. Faithfully carrying out the Address, the Communist Party of the U. S. A. will become one of the best sections of the Communist International.

For the unconditional acceptance and carrying out of the Address of the Communist International—weapon of Bolshevization and unification of the Party.

The sharpest fight against all attempts to split the Party; against every opposition, open or concealed, to the Address of the Comintern!

Fight against the Right danger and against one of its worst manifestations in the American Party—unprincipled factionalism.

For self-criticism, for inner-party democracy, for strengthened discipline—the path to the extermination of factionalism and of Opportunism in the Party!

### Forward to the practical work of the Party.

Forward to a unified Bolshevik mass party of the American Section of the World Communist Party!

- MAX BEDACHT
- EARL BROWDER
- J. LOUIS ENGDALH
- WM. Z. FOSTER
- JOHN HARVEY
- E. HOFBAUER
- J. KRUTIS
- ROBERT MINOR
- HENRY PURO
- FRANK VRATARIC
- WM. W. WEINSTONE

**FOR THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.,**

**By Unanimous Decision of the Political Committee.**

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE FINNISH PARTY ASKS AMERICAN MEMBERSHIP TO SUPPORT COMINTERN OPEN LETTER

Brother Party in Cable Address Appeals Especially to Finnish Membership in American Party.

The following cable received by the Finnish Bureau of the Communist Party of the United States Tuesday morning, sent by the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party and addressed especially to the Finnish membership of the American Communist Party:

"After carefully considering the internal situation in the American Communist Party, the Executive Committee of the Communist International has found it at this moment extremely bad. An unprincipled factional struggle is very seriously threatening the development of the Party as a mass Bolshevik party and hindering realization of a Leninist political line. Both of the struggling groups have been exerting all of their energies for the struggle against each other and have made serious opportunist mistakes. In many cases these mistakes have common roots. Both factions have for example such a viewpoint, which is against decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, that the United States has some kind of an 'exceptional' position in the capitalist world.

"Factional struggle in the American Party reached its height in the last convention of the Party in spite of warnings and demands given in the Open Letter of the Communist International. And we who have closely followed the sessions of the Executive Committee where the American question has been considered have become convinced that if the Executive Committee does not now conclusively and determinedly interfere in order to lead the development of the American brother party away from its present previously unheard of chaotic and factional situation, there will be serious danger for the future of the American Party.

"With this in view the Executive Committee decided to take the necessary steps in order to create a healthy basis for future immediate development of the American Party. For this reason it has sent

a new open letter to all party members. And all brother parties who have been represented in the Executive Committee have unanimously and unconditionally endorsed this open letter. Only part of the delegation of the American Communist Party has, with the leadership of Comrades Lovestone and Gitlow, placed themselves in opposition to this open letter and its decisions. This part of the delegation has in defiance of discipline decided not to submit to the decisions of the World Communist Party's general staff and not to carry out the requirements of the Open Letter. This in itself proves how correct and necessary are the steps taken by the Executive Committee and the decisions included in the Open Letter.

"The Open Letter appeals to the membership of the American brother party asking and demanding that it rally with the leadership of the Comintern for a determined struggle against unprincipled factionalism and against the right danger and also for the struggle to build the party on a fundamentally healthier basis.

"This appeal is directed also to the Finnish speaking members in the American Communist Party. Those leaders of the American Party, who are here declining to submit themselves to Communist discipline are still maintaining their unprincipled struggle and right mistakes, claiming that the majority of the Party is behind them. We do not believe this to be true of the American Party membership generally and especially we do not believe this to be true as far as the Finnish membership is concerned. For we know that the Finnish membership of the American Communist Party has always very determinedly assisted in carrying out advice and directives of the Comintern and is for the bolshevization of the party in spite of certain waverings amongst them. And we believe that this attitude of the Finnish speaking Communist comrades is due to the fact that they want to stay in line with our world party and without any opposition to maintain Communist discipline. At this movement this question is before the Finnish speaking membership more directly than ever before. The Executive Committee expects also from the Finnish speaking membership an absolute and unconditional realization of the new Open Letter. As a member of the World Party, the Communist Party of Finland at this moment, because we are convinced that this Open Letter shows the correct way for overcoming the crisis in the American Communist Party.

"And trusting that common proletarian struggles have created close ties, we seriously ask and advise you, Finnish Comrades in the American Communist Party: RALLY AROUND THE COMINTERN AS ONE MAN AGAINST THOSE WHO WANT TO TRAVEL AWAY FROM THE ROAD SHOWN BY THE COMINTERN! Do all in your power for immediate carrying out of the Open Letter!—COMMUNIST PARTY OF FINLAND. (Signed) MANNER."

# \$19,000,000 Wheeling Steel Corporation Rules Ohio River Valley in West Virginia

## ENSLAVE GIRLS IN CORRUGATING HELL IN WEST VA.

### Bosses Try to Crush Workers' Efforts

*(By a Worker Correspondent)*  
WHEELING, W. Va., (By Mail).—The Wheeling Steel Corporation is an independent concern ranging about fifth in its line. This slave driving corporation is worth about \$125,000,000.

It operates twelve plants within a radius of 20 miles in this district. Over 20,000 steel workers slave in its plants. The net profits of this company were over \$19,000,000 in 1921, according to the company's own statement.

The Wheeling Steel Corporation dominates this part of the Ohio River Valley, exploiting mercilessly workers around this part of the country. The workers, especially the Communist and other militant workers of this section have had many bitter experiences of its reactionary, anti-labor drives, especially during the last presidential election campaign. Half a dozen of its meetings were broken up with several arrests of our speakers, including Scott Nearing, by the lackeys of this open shop corporation.

In spite of the huge profits and the tremendous expansion of its new plants in Steubenville and Wheeling, the workers of these plants are suffering all sorts of privations and miseries.

Needless to say there is not a vestige of union left since the big strike of 1919. The steel slaves are compelled to work long hours and to accept wage cuts. The conditions are unsanitary and inhuman.

The working hours are different in every plant, each having its own system. In no plants, however, are the hours less than 10 a day, and in some of the Wheeling plants the hours are as high as 15 a day.

**Young Girls Slave.**  
Wages are as low as 25 cents an hour for unskilled labor, especially in the Wheeling Corrugating, where about 1,500 young girls are employed at low wages. The sanitary conditions are also of the worst description. Dining rooms and toilets are in the same room.

In the Martins Ferry plant just across the river from Wheeling the steel magnates are, scared to death on account of the activities of the Communist Youth League and the Communist Party. As a result of this fear two League members lost their jobs and several Party members were fired.

But these measures did not discourage the Communists from issuing more shop bulletins calling on the steel slaves to form shop committees, to organize the toilers to resist the speedup system, the wage cuts, to fight against the preparation for a new imperialist war.

## 5 More Hungarian Communist Workers in Prisons of Vienna

VIENNA, (By Mail).—Today a further Hungarian Communist was arrested, making in all five arrests. In violation of the regulations which provide that an arrested person must be brought before a magistrate within 48 hours, the prisoners are still being detained. A similar violation of Austrian law was the fact that the process material was today shown to the leader of the Budapest police Schweinitzer who arrived in Vienna today. It is clear that the whole action was carried out at the request of the Hungarian police. The Austrian police admit that all the arrested are guilty of false registration, the penalty of which is 48 hours arrest. The bourgeois press is utilizing the affair for a furious campaign against the Communist Party.

**JUVENILE STAR RECOVERING.**  
GLENDALE, Calif., June 4.—Jackie Coogan child film star was reported recovering rapidly today from an operation for acute appendicitis performed Saturday at the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital.

## SOLIDARITY IN 3 RIVERS

### Mill Strike Won by Sticking Together

*(By a Worker Correspondent)*  
THREE RIVERS, Mass. (By Mail).—In the mill here a little while ago the spooler girls went on strike. They did not know how to organize and many did not know what a union was. Yet they knew something should be done against the speedup and the five per cent cut in wages handed them, as it meant more rapid grinding away of their strength for starvation wages.

They left their jobs and held a meeting to decide what they should do. They asked for union organizers. At first the boss threatened to shut the mill and move it out and stood large moving vans to scare the workers.

But the girls were endeavored and decided to stick to their demands

## After Day of Slavery—The Dance Hall for Working Girls

*(By a Worker Correspondent)*  
PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).—At first sight the public dance hall seems a far cry from the sweatshop and all its miseries. A sickly amorous glow sits down from the chandeliers hooded in peachblow tissue; the jazz band enthroned on a poop at one end of the huge and barren room stutters a raucously maudlin mating-call; coupling bodies wheel and jounce over the glossy floor in a seeming frenzy of animal spirits. This, apparently, is the very place to forget the speed-up, the wage-cuts, the slave conditions and the vicious exploitation of shop and factory life.

But appearances mean nothing. Behind its tawdry show the dance hall too takes its toll of working class flesh. As a case in point consider the Parkway Dansant at 1624 Arch St., one of the most prosperous halls in Philadelphia. In addition to the jazz band, whose members earn more or less regular wages, it employs from 12 to 20 girls as dancing teachers and professional "partners." They are paid nothing but what they can get out of the male "patrons."

These girls, without exception, belong to the working class: they spend their days in sordid mills at health-sapping drudgery. But this being the Hooverian age, they find it impossible to live on the sleazy returns of one job and so are driven into taking on another.

There is an 8-hour "law" for women workers in Pennsylvania. There is also a saying to the effect that the world owes everyone a living. In order to collect that debt these young women must work all day and dance all night, putting in a minimum of 15 hours toil daily. Strive and succeed!

**Second Shift at 7.**  
The "dancing instructress" reports to the Parkway boss at 7 p. m., after a 9-hour day in the mill for a starter. If she hopes to attract any "customers," she must be dolled up like a society wench, her hair fixed in a \$10 permanent wave, her face all smiles in spite of the shattering life she leads. She sits on a bench along with her sister slaves; the "stags" drift by and leer at the harem, trying to pick out the most appetizing legs and breasts.

When a "stag" (a man who has roamed into the hall without a partner) approaches one of the "house" girls and asks her for a dance, she dares not refuse, no matter how repulsive he may be personally. Even if he is dead drunk and barely able to stand, she has to fall into his arm with a fetching simper.

Indeed the management, instead of excluding the drunks, welcomes them, for they are the heaviest buyers of stag tickets. These sell at 20 cents apiece and entitle the holder to a dance with any professional "partner" who may strike his fancy. And besides, the box-office finds it easier to short-change a boozing "patron" than one who shows up cold sober. The girl's cut on the dance is 10 cents, so that, to make \$2.00 a night, the highest possible wage, she has to endure 20 dances, paved over by all sorts of rowdies, suffering under obscene talk, putting up with the insulting advances of drunks and pimps.

**Doesn't Dare Refuse.**  
Sometimes a girl is given a "tip." She needs it badly enough, "god" knows, but if she takes it her partner considers that he has bought the right to "see her home." On the other hand, if she turns it down there is the danger of being reported for "discourtesy" and fired off the job, which, miserable as it is, helps keep her in food. The dance hall boss, holding this threat over her head, slowly but surely gets her into prostitution. He knows full well that once his dancing slaves get a reputation for being "good company" and "fast steppers" his dive will attract whole herds of dissolute stags. Therefore it is a sound business policy to drive the young women over the brink of so-called "decency" without delay.

The brutal system of making them dependent on dances rather than paying the girls a straight salary is the direct proof of this white-slavery policy. On a "good" night a "dancing instructress" may earn \$2 but her average wage is far below that figure. It is not uncommon for her to wind up the night with one dollar "profit" of less than 50 cents.

One slave recently had only two dimes to show for her 6-hour stretch, an average of 3 1-2 cents an hour. Under such conditions a dance hall serf having no daytime job would be absolutely forced into prostitution. And to the greater advantage of the boss.

Usually the Parkway closes at one o'clock in the morning, provided a crowd of after-theater parasites does not stagger in at the last minute, in which case the young workers are kept on the job until two o'clock later. Then, footsore and half-dead with weariness, they drag themselves home to grab a few hours of sleep before taking up the mill grind at 7:30 the next morning. Such is "prosperity" in the haunts of the "good time."

—N. B.

## PICKETING IS A "CRIME" TO BOSSES' COURT

### Food Worker Writes from Tombs

*(By a Worker Correspondent)*  
THE TOMBS, (By Mail).—I am writing from behind prison bars and have 20 days more to look forward to. All around me are stick-up men, confidence men, pickpockets, drunkards, dope-fiends, etc. I am trying to figure out what I have done to be locked up with these hardened criminals, and treated the same as they are.

**A "Crime."**  
I went out on strike seven weeks ago to try to better my conditions and that seems to be a crime in this "glorious land of the free." I thought I was doing what I had a right to do yet here I am in the pen after being slugged by the cops and gangsters of the bosses. The judge who sentenced me said that workers have the legal right to picket. That was all that I did. The courts make a mockery of the law. The judge admitted that wages and hours in the cafeterias are terrible. But he robs us of our right to fight for better conditions. I suppose he thinks that we should pray to God to give us higher wages. He knows that no boss will hand you the 8-hour day and decent wages on a silver platter. You have got to force bosses to grant better conditions thru a strike led by a union. There is no other way.

**Keep Up Fight.**  
A few months ago I did not think this way. I was a "100 per cent" American worker believing all the bunk that President Hoover and the capitalist papers told me about this country and the bosses. I thought that if I worked hard and saved my wages I would get my chance to get out of the exploited class. But that is a lot of applause.

You workers that are still out of jail should keep up the fight. As the I. W. W.'s used to say, we are in here for you, and you are outside for us. Show the bosses and the courts that workers can fight for their rights. If the strike is still on when I get out I will be back on the picket line with you.

—A COOK.

## Vienna Police Imprison Many More Hungarian Communist Workers

VIENNA, (By Mail).—The police have made further arrests of Hungarian Communists here so that now four are under arrest. The arrested are accused of having falsified registered themselves and with having been in possession of false passports. The bourgeois press is already writing of "a great action to revolutionize Hungary" which the arrested are alleged to have organized. It is also said that the arrested maintained connections with Moscow and in particular with Bela Kun. One of the arrested is even alleged to be "an organizer of the 1921 revolt in Central Germany." The attitude of the bourgeois press shows that the whole affair is a joint action of the Vienna and Hungarian police who are playing into each other's hands in order to persecute the Hungarian fugitives living in Vienna and if possible extradite them to Hungary. A high official of the Hungarian police has already arrived in Vienna in order to examine the letters found on the accused.

## Sign Tacna-Arica Pact in Which Wall Street Retains Full Control

LIMA, Peru, June 4.—Representatives of the Peruvian and Chilean governments signed the Tacna-Arica pact, negotiated by former Secretary of State Kellogg and completed by President Hoover, settling a 45-year-old dispute over the possession of the two border provinces and reaffirming the Yankee imperialist control of Peru, Chile and Bolivia.

## USSR Plans to Study Agriculture Abroad

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail).—The State Planning Commission proposes to set up in foreign countries a network of special bureaus for the study of rural economy abroad. In particular such bureaus are proposed to be opened in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Denmark and U. S. A.

## CHILDREN OF 9 SLAVE IN MILLS OF SO. CAROLINA

### At Times Work Weeks for Nothing

*(By a Worker Correspondent)*  
GASTONIA, N. C., (By Mail).—I wish to write of conditions in some of the mills in South Carolina, in which I have worked before going to the Manville-Jencks Loray mill here. My first place in a mill was in Clinton, S. C. My boss was E. E. Smith. I went in on the morning of June 6, 1914, and I asked him what I was supposed to be making. He said, "You are making nothing right now." So I went to work and had worked three weeks when due to the rotten treatment I had a run-in with the foreman, and being excited, I threw a weight at him. I missed him and hit the clock and broke it. The boss said, "Look here, you little devil, that is going to cost you something, I am going to dock your pay." I said, "I don't see how you can dock my pay when you have paid me nothing since I have been here."

**Fights Foreman.**  
The boss then said he was going to pay me 25 cents a day, and doctored me the first \$1 I made. A week later the foreman began to beat a little orphan working in the mill, slapping the child's eye, and being an orphan myself, I couldn't stand for it, and I hit the foreman. I was only 13 then, and the child was 9, so you see the ages we work in the mill.

I left there and went to Chester, S. C., where I worked on a farm. The next mill job I had was in the mill at Rockhill, S. C., where the wages were less than \$1 a day and the hours 12 a day. Little children worked there, too. After that I worked in the Aragon Mill, where I was taught to run drawing. There I was forced to work three weeks for nothing. They said they could pay me nothing, and as I was doing the job and the boss was getting the pay I quit.

Then I worked at the Manchester Mill at Rockhill, S. C., where the wages were \$1 a day. The conditions were awful there, same as in the other South Carolina mills. Low pay, long hours (12 a day), nothing but slavery.

I next worked in the speeder room at Lancaster, S. C., getting only 75 cents a day, or \$4.50 a week. There I learned to run frames and they gave me a set of frames. I ran them about a year at \$7.50 a week, but I could not support my family on this. These jobs showed me a union was needed.

—P. P.

## Berlin Policemen Seize Pamphlets Scoring Brutality

BERLIN, (By Mail).—Today the political police in Berlin confiscated all the remaining supplies of a pamphlet issued by the Communist Party and bearing the title "The Bloody May Days in Berlin." The pamphlet contained a terrible description of the police brutalities in Berlin during the first days of May. The pamphlet was issued in an edition of 50,000 copies and was practically exhausted, having sold like hot cakes, so that the police haul was very poor.

## STATES ARGUE RIVER RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Whether the waters of the Gila River in Arizona shall be added to those of the Colorado in determining the total to be divided among the lower basin states will be decided by commissioners from Arizona, California, and Nevada who opened formal negotiations for a tri-state compact today.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE

### Unity Camp WINGDALE, N. Y.

NOW is the best time to spend your vacation in a proletarian camp  
50 New Bungalows—Additional Boats  
By train: Grand Central Station, or 125th Street Station to Wingdale, New York  
Unity buses are leaving at 1:30 this Aft. from 1800-7th Ave.  
ENJOY ROWING AND BATHING ON THE BEAUTIFUL LAKE ELLIS  
REGISTER AT ONCE  
Children's Colony for Workers' Children  
The Unity Camp has established a children's colony for workers' children  
**\$13.00 per week—\$130.00 for the season**  
New York Office: 1800 Seventh Avenue, Corner 110th Street—Telephone: MOnument 0111-0112

## 'Decision' at the 49th St. Theatre Uninteresting

ONE of those plays that you wonder why the playwright ever wrote, and then wonder twice as much why the producer ever went to the trouble of putting it on the stage, is now at the 49th St. Theatre. It is called "Decision" and is by Carl Henkle.

The first two acts are uninteresting to an extreme degree and only by a last minute rally in the last act is the play able to receive any favorable consideration.

It seems that Nancy Lane, who lives in a suburb of Worcester, Mass., has been mothering the two orphan children of her dead sister for the last ten years. She has starved herself and made sacrifice after sacrifice so they could be brought up in a regular petty-bourgeois manner.

Then one day, like a flash out of a clear sky, an announcement is made that some uncle had died and left the children three-quarters of a million dollars and little Nancy the other quarter of a million.

The small country house where Nancy has been living for all those years without ever seeing anything except the little pussy cat that appears in the first act, suddenly becomes as crowded as a Bronx express at seven in the morning.

All the relatives of Nancy come and tell her how she should invest her money.

The boss then said he was going to pay me 25 cents a day, and doctored me the first \$1 I made. A week later the foreman began to beat a little orphan working in the mill, slapping the child's eye, and being an orphan myself, I couldn't stand for it, and I hit the foreman. I was only 13 then, and the child was 9, so you see the ages we work in the mill.

## Unemployed Are Hoaxed in Saskatoon

*(By a Worker Correspondent)*  
SASKATOON, Canada (By Mail).—About 400 laborers after a rumor was spread around that there was work at the Canadian Northern Railway depot, marched in a body to the C. N. R. depot, where according to a "tip" they were to get jobs on extra gangs.

The bosses of the C. N. R. told them there was no work for any of the laborers. The men were foreign-language speaking workers, who had been attracted to Canada by lying advertisements spread on the other side that there was plenty of work in Canada. This was done in a collusion between the bosses and the foreign governments. The foreign governments wanted to reduce the number of unemployed in their countries, and get rid of them by sending them to Canada.

The bosses know, that with thousands of unemployed workers here, it would be easier for them to cut wages to the bone. The men were pretty sore when the C. N. R. boss told them there were no jobs. Many of them told me they had had nothing to eat for days, and were unemployed since they were fooled into coming over here. One said he had had a farm job which he had quit because they would give him no food for several days. They have to work 16 hours a day for \$40 a month on the farms.

—CANADIAN NORTHERN WORKER.

## JERSEY CENTRAL MAKES MEN RUN AFTER THEIR PAY

### Finally Get \$2.16 for Night's Wage

*(By a Worker Correspondent)*  
While walking along the Bowers I noticed an employment agency had a sign saying that 16 truckers were wanted by the New Jersey Central Railroad in its Jersey City yards. The agency picked up 16 men and sent them from the Jersey Central ferry house on West St., Manhattan to Jersey City, where we signed up with the Jersey Central.

It was, we found out, to be a one night job. We started to work as truckers at 7 p. m. and we slaved away until 11:30 p. m., when we were each given \$1 to get cats. The restaurant was on the railroad property, and we were allowed a half hour to eat. We had to be back at midnight, and slaved until 4 a. m. trucking cement, loading it onto barges.

In emptying the carloads of cement on the barges our clothes were ruined by the powdery material. The wages were to be 49 cents an hour, we were told, which would figure up to \$4.16 for the night. Going home they let us each have \$1 again, and we were told to come back next day at 7:30 for our pay. We were given a slip of paper, and coming back the next day at 7:30 a. m. we had to wait till 10:30 before they would even see us. Then they made out an order for \$2.16, having deducted the \$2 they gave us before, and told us to take the orders to Pier 11, North River to a Mr. Irvin. Getting there at 11:30, we had to wait until after 12:15 before we finally got the miserable \$2.16 for the night's slavery. We lost two days trying to collect wages for one night's work.

—G. B.

## Vaudeville Theatres

**PALACE.**  
Helen Kane, former star of "Good Boy," in a cycle of songs; Bill Robinson; Harry Carroll Revue, featuring William Demarest; John T. Murray and Vivian Oakland; The Rangers and others.

**81ST STREET.**  
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday: Jay Dillon and Betty Parker; Harold Yates and Cooper Lawley; feature photoplay, "A Dangerous Woman," starring Baclanova, supported by Clive Brook and Neil Hamilton.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday: Feature photoplay, "Square Shoulders," co-starring Louis Wolheim and Junior Coghlan; vaudeville program.

**E. F. ALBEE.**  
Baclanova, star of program, appearing both as the vaudeville headliner in person and also on the screen as the star of "A Dangerous Woman," which is the feature photoplay. Supporting Baclanova in "The Farewell Supper" is Nicholas Sousanin, Paul Decker and Ivan Marr. Others include Corinne Tilton, the Norman Thomas Quintette, Block and Sully and "Broken Toys."

### AMUSEMENTS

THIRD AND FINAL WEEK!  
"Among the best achieved so far by the motion picture adventures anywhere," says THEODORE DREISER in his book, "DREISER LOOKS AT RUSSIA."  
"Village of Sin"  
First Sovkino Film Directed by a Woman  
Little CARNEGIE PLAYHOUSE, 146 W. 57th St., Circle 7551  
(Continuous 2 to Midnight).

First Showing in America! Now Playing!  
"NOSFERATU the VAMPIRE"  
Inspired by DRACULA  
A powerful psychopathic drama—A symphony in sadism—  
A thrilling mystery masterpiece—  
Directed by F. W. MURNAU, director of "The Last Laugh"  
FILM GUILD CINEMA, 52 West 8th Street  
Continuous Daily 2 p. m. to midnight.

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# Negro Workers Join Communist Party, League at Detroit Anti-Lynching Meeting

## BILL TO REGISTER FOREIGN-BORN IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Is Part of the Hoover Repression Drive Against Labor Churches Fall in Line Police Convention for Radio Spy System

Against American workers. The registration scheme will provide a perfect blacklist for the employers and will make easier than ever the frame-up of militant workers.

It is pointed out that workers in strikes can be "provided" with a criminal record with little difficulty by utilizing the apparatus of the registration officials. It was revealed some time ago that fingerprints can be forged; in this way frame-ups of militant workers can become a matter of routine.

Efforts are being mobilized to mobilize the churches and all other agencies of "public opinion" behind the repression program being pushed by President Hoover. At a conference of Congregationalists now being held in Detroit, a discussion on the "enforcement program" took place and resolutions were passed supporting it.

At the same time, under the guise of "fighting crime" new and ingenious methods of branding workers are being worked out, in conformity with the Hoover drive. In Atlanta, Ga., a meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police adopted a system of "criminal statistics" by which the amount of crime in America will be accurately gauged in the future.

Under the system, to be operated by the federal department of justice, police forces throughout the country will make monthly and annual reports concerning crime and criminals.

Making way for the establishment of a complete and elaborate spy system by radio, Commissioner William P. Rutledge, of Detroit, recommended that a committee be named to discuss with the Federal Radio Commission the question of allocating to police departments a wave length or radio frequency "best adapted to police service."

## Communist Activities

### MANHATTAN

**Women's Work Organizers.**  
Urgent matters will be discussed at the meeting of Unit Women's Work Organizers at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq., at 8 p. m. tonight.

**Yorkville Communist Youth League.**  
The Executive Committee will meet tonight at 6:30 p. m. at 359 E. 81st St.

**Italian Fraction.**  
The C. I. letter will be discussed at the membership meeting to be held at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq., Room 402, tonight.

**C. Y. L. Iron Strike Benefit.**  
A garden party and dance for the benefit of the iron strike will be held at 445 E. 160th St. at 8:30 p. m. Saturday.

**Unit B, Section 4.**  
A class in the C. I. program is conducted by the unit at 350 E. 81st St. at 7:30 p. m., Wednesdays.

**Greek Fraction.**  
Bring membership books to the meeting at 101 W. 27th St. at 8 p. m. tonight.

**Section Organization Conference.**  
Comrades will be notified by mail of the new date of the Section Organization Conference, which was to have been held today but was postponed.

**Communist Youth League.**  
A speakers' bureau will be held at 7 p. m. tomorrow at 29 Union Sq.

**Unit 124.**  
A meeting will be held at 6 p. m. tomorrow at 101 W. 27th St.

**Unit 48.**  
A meeting will be held at 6 p. m. tomorrow at 101 W. 27th St.

**Section 4 Housewives' Members.**  
A meeting will be held at 8 p. m. tomorrow at 132 E. 132 St.

### BROOKLYN

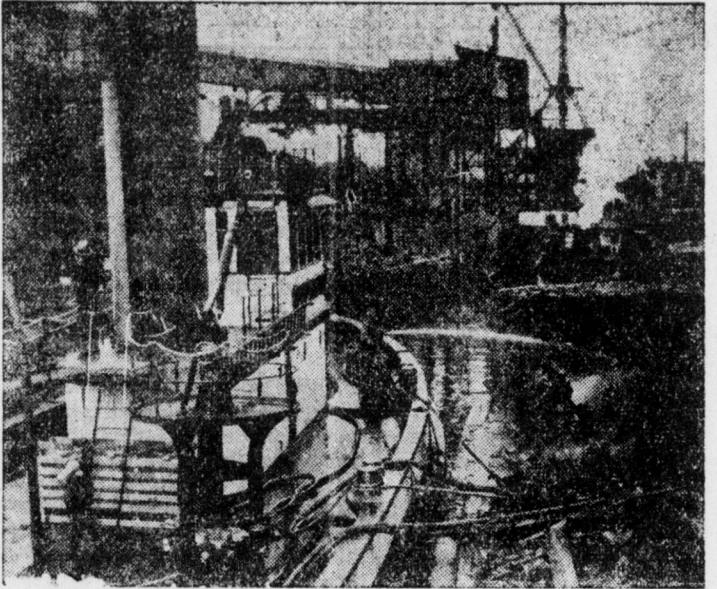
**Coney Island Unit.**  
A meeting will be held at 8:30 p. m. tonight at 2901 Mermaid Ave.

## Open Air Meetings

Wednesday, 15th St. and St. Anne's Ave. speaker, Wright.  
Thursday, Second Ave. and 10th St. T. J. Gottleb, 15th St. and Seventh Ave. Young, Adams, Bevan.  
Friday, Fifth Ave. and 110th St. Poyntz, Ehrlich, Baum, Wilkins and Intervale, Primoff, Tetes.  
Saturday, 62nd St. and Amsterdam, Williams, Glassford.

**John's Restaurant**  
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES  
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302 E. 12th St. New York

## Fire in Plant Threatens Workers



Fire in the Department of Street Cleaning incinerator plant in Brooklyn threatened the lives of many workers there, and destroyed the plant. Over 50 workers are made jobless as a result.

## STIRRING CALL IS ISSUED TO ALL CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS

(Continued from Page Five)  
the pogrom policies of Zaritsky and his henchmen, and devising new methods for maintaining in power the reactionary Zaritsky machine.

The conditions of workers are being steadily undermined by the competition of the open shops, in which tens of thousands of unorganized workers are working under miserable conditions. The demands of the workers for a campaign to organize the open shop centers, a campaign against the speed-up system, unemployment, etc., were completely ignored. During the entire period of the two years since Zaritsky has taken over the reins of the administration of the 1927 convention, our union has been steadily going downward.

### Zaritsky's Administration - An Orgy of Destructiveness

They expelled Local 43 with a membership of close to 4000. They employed scabs, guerillas, and the police to break the strikes of Local 43 and united with the bosses to destroy the local. They provoked a lockout against the Chicago Cap Makers to force piece work in the trade, expelled the Chicago Strike Committee and gave up the general strike a few weeks before the season, thereby reducing Chicago to an open shop center. Later they expelled 200 members which reduced the local to the insignificant number of 85. They expelled the Millinery Local of Women Workers of Chicago, and made the field free for open shoppers of that city. They made all efforts to force piece work and the forty-hour week on the New York Cap Makers, which was frustrated only thru the efforts of the left wing. They presented tens of thousands of dollars from the unemployment insurance fund to the bosses, and are now secretly planning to do away with the unemployment insurance fund. They broke up the fighting Local 7 of Boston, organized a company local instead and took out an injunction against the old local, and withdrew the charter of the Millinery Workers of Boston which had laid the basis for the organization of the unorganized Millinery Workers. They expelled Salsberg, Miller, Weissman, Feingold and Anna David and many other loyal fighters for the workers. They fought against the Toronto workers because they insisted on enforcing the terms of the agreement and made the grounds fertile for small contracting shops in New York and elsewhere to spring up like mushrooms over night.

### Call to Action!

Sisters and Brothers! The Zaritsky convention has shattered all hopes for unity even among those workers who had entertained the illusion that, realizing the destruction brought upon our union by Zaritsky's ruinous policies, the convention would make an end to his pogrom policies, and would unite the workers for struggle.

The Conference of Representatives of organized, unorganized and minority groups of right wing locals offers the only hope, a constructive program of action for the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers. The National Committee calls upon every worker in our trade to rally to the program adopted by the Conference. It calls upon the workers in the unorganized centers to form shop and factory committees, and with the aid and cooperation of the National Committee elected at the conference, to immediately take steps and begin organization work in the various centers. The National Committee calls upon the workers to organize their ranks and carry on the struggle in their respective locals for affiliation with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. It calls upon the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers to carry on a struggle for the following program, worked out and decided upon by the left wing conference:

1. For organization of the unorganized with particular attention to the specific problems of the young workers, women workers and Negro workers.
2. For shop and factory delegate form of organization.
3. For a minimum wage for young and adult workers.

for an immediate campaign to organize the unorganized, under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. It decided to call upon the expelled locals to affiliate with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. It decided on an intensive campaign to expose and repudiate the decisions of the Zaritsky packed convention, and to enlighten the workers who are still in the locals that have not yet been expelled from the International, the urgent need for unity with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the only organization in the needle trades today that is really championing the cause of and leading the militant struggle against the bosses and their agents, the reactionary right wing clique.

### Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers: Sisters and Brothers: What are the problems confronting the workers of our industry today? What can we do to solve these problems?

Our trade is practically unorganized today. There are close to 40,000 workers employed in the trade and only about 7,500 of these are organized. More than two-thirds of the workers are women, who are the lowest paid in the industry. The speed-up system, standards of production and low wages have been gradually introduced into the trade.

The capmakers agreement in New York expires in July. And the administration is again conspiring with the bosses to rob the cap makers of their basic gains, 40 hour week and the week work system. It is evident that they are already scheming to camouflage this betrayal of the workers interests in a manner similar to Hillman's hire and fire supplementary agreement.

### Probable Cabinet.

Political writers made the following forecast of the labor cabinet: Premier, J. Ramsay MacDonald; foreign secretary, Arthur Henderson; chancellor of the exchequer, Philip Snowden; home secretary, J. Ramsay MacDonald.

4. Equal pay for women and men workers.
5. For the 40 hour week and the week work system.
6. For Social Insurance, such as unemployment, old age pension, etc.
7. Against the inhuman speed-up systems (standards of production, piece work, etc.), which is undermining the health of the workers and increasing unemployment.
8. For a struggle against the contracting and corporation shops.
9. Against Zaritsky's maneuvers to reestablish a collective agreement in the millinery trade in New York.
10. For a struggle against child labor.
11. For the formation of a militant trade union center to consolidate the ranks of the workers and to coordinate their struggles.
12. Against the impending imperialist war, and for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union.

### Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers:

The time for action has come! Take up the work in your shops and in your locals! Take up the tasks of building your union in the large as well as in the small centers! Our industry must be placed under union control. We must see to it that every Hat, Cap and Millinery worker earns a decent livelihood in the trade. We must unite with the workers in the other needle trades and build a mighty Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union that will stand up against the power of the bosses and lead the workers from victory to victory.

We must go hand in hand with the heroic striking textile workers,

## M'DONALD CALLED TO SAVE EMPIRE BY KING GEORGE

### Nobility and Traitors for New Cabinet

(Continued from Page One)  
MacDonald will do anything radical, or in any way interfere with the income of king, dukes, landlords and big business men or other employers of labor.

The Communist Party of Great Britain has warned the workers who voted "Labor" as a protest against the strikebreaking and starvation and war-making policies of Baldwin, that the labor party program, as outlined in its published election leaflets and speeches shows that there will be little change in England. In some respects it is more reactionary than the conservative.

The debt claims will be pushed against France. The usual talk of "reduction of armaments" will be continued, the labor party officially demanding "a sufficient navy to protect the empire."

"Freedom of Seas."  
Now that the British no longer have a policy of building two ships for every one that their strongest competitor builds, and agree to naval parity with U. S., the labor party is made the instrument through which to demand the freedom of the seas. Freedom of the seas, hypocritically put forward, is a good slogan for any country that does not have a clear control of the seas.

Closer co-operation with the League of Nations is another tenet of the MacDonald imperialists. Britain controls the League of Nations enough to use it as an instrument of war against the U. S.

### Sell Out Labor.

MacDonald's party came out during the elections for class collaboration, and arbitration of strike demands. The labor party chiefs on the British Trade Union Congress General Council went to the extent of accepting the Mond plan, Britain's anti-strike and union surrender scheme.

The labor party government may renew relations with the Soviet Union. A large body of business men who lost money when Baldwin broke them off are after their markets again. On the other hand, MacDonald's ministry is certain to continue the suppression of the British colonies, and to enforce the strictest measures against any real workers' movement in industry.

During the present building season it is intended to erect several houses from sphagnum.

## Find Cheap Form of Houses in Moscow

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (By Mail).—Professor V. Nekrassov has built in Moscow a two-story house of sphagnum blocks (sphagnum is the upper layer of peat retaining its fibrous qualities) with a slight admixture of caustic soda and lime to make it fireproof. The cost of this house was equal to 40 per cent of that of a wooden house.

In view of the great supplies of sphagnum in the U.S.S.R., which possesses three-fourths of the world peat deposits, Professor Nekrassov's experiment opens up bright prospects for the building industry of the U.S.S.R.

with the shoe workers, with the food workers and the miners and all others who are fighting in open struggle against the exploitation of the capitalists and their servants, the right wing bureaucracy and social reformists, by uniting into a militant class trade union center.

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## CALL NEW STRIKE IN ELIZABETHTON; FIGHT SELLOUT

### Workers Meet Today at Call of N.T.W.U.

(Continued from Page One)  
back to slavery for \$8 to \$13 a week, under the lash of the speed-up system, and terrorized by an elaborate blacklist.

Wilson, the company official who is declared the "impartial arbiter" by the terms of the sell-out, to decide who shall work and who shall not, is exposed in the leaflet, which says:

"Wilson is organizing the blacklist system together with these U. T. W. and American Federation of Labor officials.

"Wilson is a specially skilled type of stool-pigeon known as a 'personal director,' who was employed by the Passaic, New Jersey textile bosses to blacklist hundreds of Passaic strikers. Wilson's specialty is getting rid of 'undesirables,' 'reds,' and 'agitators.' (An undesirable, a red or an agitator is a working man or woman who fights for strong unions controlled by the workers themselves for better wages, for less working hours, better working conditions, and who will not sell out his fellow-workers to the bosses.)"

The U. T. W. and A. F. of L. officials who called off the strike are also shown up, their black anti-labor records being given in detail.

"What of Jailed Strikers?"  
"We know that we struck and fought under the rallying cry of 'All go back or none go back!'" states the leaflet, and continues: "What has become of this basic principle of union solidarity? What of the 52 strikers who are under arrest? Why were they left to the mercy of the courts controlled by the Bemberg and Glangzoff companies? Why should not these 52 workers have been freed before the strike was called off?"

"Why were the soldiers left here? Why were they not withdrawn if 'peace' has been declared? Why are the soldiers paid by Bemberg and Glangzoff? The U. T. W. officials surrendered, but the Bemberg and Glangzoff companies are keeping up the fight on the mill workers.

"How was the strike called off? By deceiving us as to the terms of the 'agreement,' by concealing the sinister meaning of the terms of surrender, by carefully creating confusion in our ranks!"

Only 25 Per Cent Register.

"But—in spite of every effort of the misleaders, the big majority of mill workers now feel that they have been played with as pawns in a profitable game between the mill owners and the U. T. W. officials. Not more than 25 per cent of former strikers have registered. On every hand there is discontent and anger. Already hundreds of strikers have been refused work in the mills.

"However, there is no need for discouragement. Victory can still be won. The workers are here, the mills are here. The mills cannot

Lloyd George's Attitude.  
The London Daily News, chief liberal organ, issued an evidently inspired statement threatening the downfall of the MacDonald regime unless certain terms were met. It says:

"There will be a lamentable breakdown unless Mr. MacDonald changes in two important particulars which characterized his last term of office.

"First he must remember, he is the servant not of his party executive committee but of parliament and the nation; and secondly, his attitude toward liberal members must undergo a complete spiritual transformation."

The paper then declared the former condition led to the labor party leader's downfall in 1924; of the latter it said: "The liberals will never again submit to the cheap mean-spirited indignities to which labor in 1924 thought fit to subject them and unless the ordinary human decencies are preserved practical cooperation will be impossible."

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## Labor and Fraternal Organizations

### MANHATTAN

**Anti-Imperialist League.**  
A membership meeting of the New York Branch will be held at 8 p. m. today at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., to prepare for the Eastern Conference to be held June 15. Louis Gihari, International representative of the League Against Imperialism will be the main speaker at the membership meeting.

**New York Drug Clerks Association.**  
A new executive will be elected at the meeting at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow night.

### BROOKLYN

**Council 5, United Council Working Class Women of the World.**  
M. J. Orlin will lecture on the class struggle and literature at 2901 Mermaid Ave. at 8:30 p. m. Friday.

**Cleaners and Dyers.**  
A report on the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity Conference will be delivered by one delegate at the meeting at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 E. 14th St., Friday. Discussion follows report.

**run without workers.** The mass of the common people are with the mill workers. Only business men dominated by the Bemberg and Glangzoff companies—but who live on your trade—and officials who hold their jobs by grace of Bemberg and Glangzoff, are against us.

"Now is the time to fight! Let us fight as the textile workers in New Bedford fought last summer, the textile workers in Passaic, New Jersey, fought, as the textile workers in Gastonia, North Carolina are fighting now. They are still on strike in Gastonia and organizing in more than 60 other mills under the banner of the National Textile Workers Union of America. This is the kind of union we want!"

### Strike Demands.

The strike demands outlined in the leaflet are:  
"Reject the blacklist settlement!"  
"Full recognition of our own union!"  
"The right to organize shop, department and mill committees in the mills."  
"No registration! No blacklist! All strikers to be put back to work before new workers are hired."  
"All workers to be hired through the union committee."  
"All charges to be dropped against the 52 workers arrested under the injunction!"  
"Women and young workers to get the same pay as men for the same work!"  
"The 8-hour day for all workers!"  
"Fifty per cent increase in wages!"  
"No night work for women and young workers under 18 years!"  
"Twenty per cent increase over day wages for night work!"  
"No speeding up workers!"  
"Make the union the strongest power in the Valley. Smash the sellout!"

### Long Live the Revolutionary Struggle of the Oppressed Colonial Peoples!

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**Moved!**  
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## POLICE BREAK UP MEETING, ARREST THREE SPEAKERS

### Distribute "Champion," "Young Worker"

DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—Breaking up a meeting called by the Communist Youth League here in protest against the lynching of Joe Baxley, 19-year-old Negro farm laborer of Alamo, Tenn., police arrested Philip Frankfeld, local organizer of the League, Lee Orsang and Marr from among the sympathetic crowd of nearly 500 Negro and white workers at Hastings and Alexandrina in the heart of the Negro district last Saturday. Faced by the flimsy evidence of police who brought charges of "blocking traffic" even after police permission to hold the meeting had been obtained, the police captain was ultimately forced to discharge the case.

"Take us too! Arrest us all!" shouted many Negro workers who resisted the brutal attack of the police and the arrest of the speakers. Eagerly reading copies of the "Negro Champion," organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, the "Young Worker" and copies of over 3,000 leaflets denouncing lynching and race discrimination, they expressed their interest in the Communist platform. Over 40 applications for membership in the Party and League were turned in in the heat of the meeting.

The story of the lynching of Joe Baxley was recounted by Lee Orsang, chairman, who pointed out the nature of the class conflict which gave rise to vicious discrimination against Negroes. Murray followed with an appeal to the workers to join the American Negro Labor Congress.

Problems confronting Negro workers as an oppressed race and as part of the working class were outlined by Frankfeld, who directed his appeal primarily to the Negro Youth. "Organize an effective self-defense corps and join the Communist Youth League, which fights and defends the interests of the young Negro workers!" he urged.

Police arrived after Orsang read a resolution which condemned the Baxley lynching and exposed it as "part of the whole system of lynchings, discrimination, and suppression of the Negro workers."

While they forced the Negro workers outside the speaking zone, League members shouted to the workers to stand firm, telling them that "legal" permission to speak had been obtained and that it was only another attempt to smash the meeting.

Taking advantage of the aroused interest in the Communist activities, local units will hold another meeting at the same place next week.

### Comrade

**Frances Pilat**  
MIDWIFE  
351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y.  
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Phone: UNIVERSITY 5865

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

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## The King Calls for MacDonald

"GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," has called on J. Ramsay MacDonald, the most able exponent of the treacherous anti-labor leadership of the bourgeois Labor Party, to form a new government.

The mere fact that the titular head of the British empire, speaking for the outstanding old world imperialism, calls on MacDonald to form a government should be significant in the eyes of international labor.

This is the same King George V. who "called on" Lloyd George and Baldwin to wage the world imperialist war, to hurl the British army and navy and every financial means it could muster against the Bolshevik revolution in Russia for the purpose of destroying it and restoring czarism; that is trying to smash the workers' and peasants' power in China and India, and that bitterly oppresses the working class at home.

MacDonald is being "called on" to continue this job, nothing else, and in the present period MacDonald offers himself as the best instrument in the hands of the British imperialists to crush working class resistance at home, for intensifying the butchers' rule invoked against the Indian masses of which the Simons Commission was a forerunner, for developing "The Empire's" interests in China and other semi-colonial countries, for developing militant aggressions that lead to new war against the Union of Soviet Republics.

Winston Churchill, one of the Soviet Union's bitterest foes, who has poured a steady stream of gold from "The Empire's" treasury into the coffers of every counter-revolutionary movement against the Soviet power, applauds the action of Premier Baldwin in resigning and turning over his post to MacDonald, declaring "that it was the only fair thing to the Labor Party" and that it should have a "fair chance."

The army and navy will not be mobilized against the MacDonald government, precisely because it will be, as in 1924, a bourgeois government.

The conservatives and liberals will give MacDonald every possible assistance against the left wing in the Labor Party, preparing the basis for any necessary disciplinary measures. The expulsion campaign that has been carried out in the Labor Party and the trade unions against the Communists, resulting in many local labor parties disaffiliating from the national party, was part of the rapid drift of the Labor Party to the right to make it acceptable to British reaction, so that MacDonald might be "called" by the King.

The duties that will fall to the MacDonald government, from day to day, will repeatedly reveal its anti-labor character. One of its first dirty jobs will be to prepare the so-called "King's Speech" for the new parliament. MacDonald will write it and defend it, just as his whole administration of power will be for the benefit of reaction against labor.

It is this anti-working class regime, that is scheduled to go into office today, that receives alike the applause of Matthew Woll, the National Civic Federation's leader in the American Federation of Labor, and Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas, spokesmen of the socialist party.

## Imprison Leaders in Food Strike.

The Tammany Hall police tyranny in New York City has sent to prison two of the outstanding militant leaders of New York labor, Michael Obermeier, organizer, and Sam Kramberg, secretary of the Hotel, Restaurant and Food Workers' Union, that is waging a courageous struggle that aims at the organization of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the food industry.

The big crime of Obermeier and Kramberg is that they aim to build a powerful, class struggle union, that will work in the closest harmony with similar unions in other industries. If they were loyal to the craft unionism of the New York Central Labor Union and of the American Federation of Labor, they would never be troubled with the employers' justice meted out by the Tammany Hall police and courts. That is the difference between the leadership of the new left wing industrial unionism and the old craft unionism. The leaders of the former fight and go to prison, the leaders of the latter betray the workers and remain in the good graces of the employers, the police, the courts and Tammany Hall, of which they are an integral part.

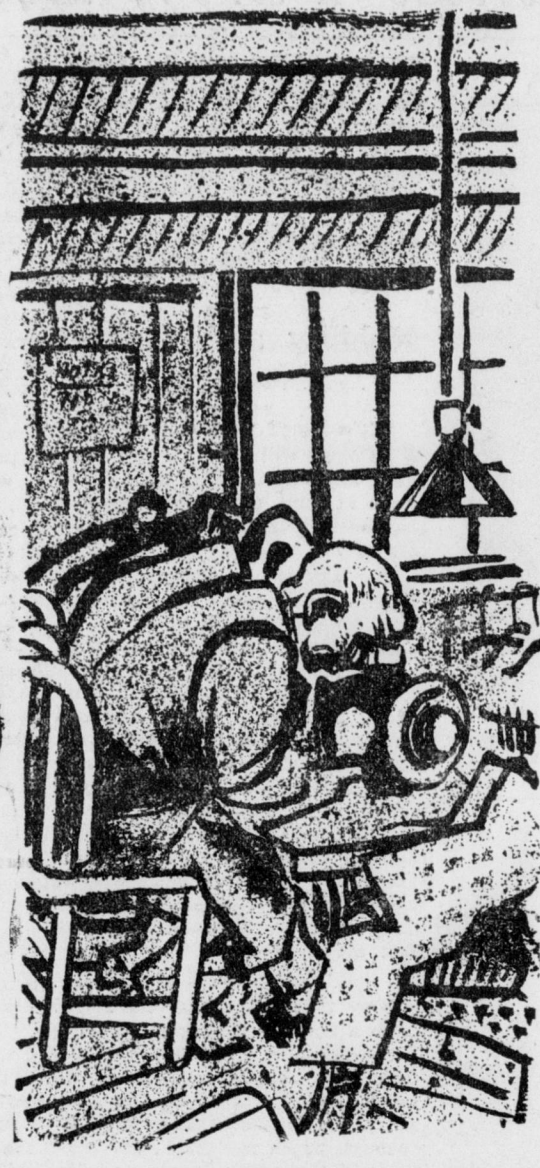
The specific crime charged against Obermeier and Kramberg is that they have refused to pay the fine of \$250 levied against them on May 18th by Judge Thomas C. T. Crain, who is considered of such high quality by the Tammany Hall laborites that he has been accepted as an "impartial arbitrator" in the building trades controversy. This judicial lackey with true capitalist consistency ordered that the money be paid to the powerful and wealthy Wil-low Cafeteria chain that mulcted the workers of New York City of \$300,000 in profits during the last half year period, and is reputed to own \$20,000,000 worth of property. It is against this chain of 23 cafeterias, among others, that the workers are striking for an end of the 12-hour workday and the most meager of wages.

The refusal of the food workers' officials to pay their fines to the profiteering cafeteria owners, who were assisted on their side of the struggle by one of the most brutal injunctions ever handed down by a local court, marks a crucial point in the development of the strike. It is an old maneuver of employers to have the leaders of a strike sent to prison as one method of breaking the strike.

The sending of Obermeier and Kramberg to prison, however, should only strengthen the will of the workers in the food industry, and in all other industries, to struggle more courageously than ever. The fight of the food workers is the fight of all labor. Kramberg and Obermeier go to prison for the whole working class.

## EVERYBODY PERSPIRES IN SUMMERTIME

By William Gropper



The Socialist "New Leader" boasts that its readers spend much money for their vacations in well-to-do resorts.

# Communists Expose 'Laborites'

The Daily Worker prints the election program of the Communist Party of Great Britain as a document of historical importance to workers throughout the world and particularly to the workers of this country. For the first time the British Communist Party entered the elections with its own candidates and with a clear-cut class program dividing it unmistakably from the three capitalist parties. Of special importance is the section dealing with the labor party which exposes the true imperialist face of this fake "labor" organization that has now become the ruling party of British imperialism.

**WORKERS OF Britain!** Three parties are appealing to you in the name of the nation at the general election. They call themselves Tories, Liberals and Labor. But they all defend capitalist rationalization—the drive to rebuild capitalist Britain by forcing you to work longer hours, under speeding-up conditions, for lower wages. They all support the policy of holding down India, Egypt, Ireland and the other colonies by brute force. They all do their best to pile up armaments.

The Communist Party is the only party which appeals to you in the name of your class. It believes in the capacity and power of the working class to seize power from the capitalists. It takes the lead in the workers' rising tide of struggle against capitalist rationalization, and alone calls the workers to the fight against war preparations and to defend the Soviet Union. It alone fights to expose the hideous oppression of the colonies by British imperialism.

All three parties are defending capitalist dictatorship, under the cover of parliamentary democracy. The Communist Party fights for the dictatorship of the working class, for the purpose of establishing real workers' democracy.

### The Tory Government.

The Tory government joined hands with the coal owners to drive the miners into poverty and misery, and its 8-Hours Act threw scores of thousands on the streets. It led the capitalist class against the General Strike, which it defeated with the help of the treacherous trade union and labor party leaders, and helped the capitalists to follow up their victory by depriving the workers of trade union rights, through the trades disputes act.

Through the Blanesburgh unemployment act and its control of the labor exchanges, it has starved the unemployed. Its de-rating act cripples social services to present £24,000,000 to landlords and factory owners.

The Tory government broke off relations with Soviet Russia, hampering trade which was developing, and increasing the peril of war against the first workers' state. Never before have the Union Jack and the brutal, plundering imperialism it represents been to such a degree the object of hatred and terror of all the oppressed.

### Indian Terror.

Particularly in India, a new wave of ferocious legal repression and military violence has been launched to crush the national fight for independence. The Indian workers' fight against coolie conditions, and the peasantry's fight against rack-renting and crushing taxation. At this moment 31 of the best Indian trade unionists, leaders of the heroic six months' strike of the Bombay cotton operatives, are jailed on the trumped-up charge of "levying war on the King."

In China, British forces have been

## Election Program of British Communist Party Is Clear-Cut Class Document

used to defend the privileges of the foreign exploiters and the power of the feudal landlords. In Egypt, British warships and troops have been used to destroy parliamentary government.

### The Labor Party.

The labor party pretends to be the opponent of the Tory party. It promises you a paradise of class collaboration. But in every one of the attacks on the workers and colonial peoples, the labor party has actively co-operated with the Tories and Liberals. This was the policy pursued during the war, when it entered the capitalist coalition in order to prevent the working class ending the war by rising in revolt.

Before the General Strike the labor party opposed any preparations by the workers, in spite of the open organization of the O. M. S., Special Constabulary, etc.

The General Strike of 1926, in defense of living conditions for the miners and the cause of class solidarity, was the biggest event in British working class history. It raised the question of who should rule in Great Britain—the capitalist class or the working class. The capitalists were led by the Tory government, which was determined to defeat the workers. The workers entrusted their cause to the General Council, which co-operated with the labor party in carrying out Baldwin's program by betraying the General Strike and the stupendous seven months' struggle of the miners.

### Rebuilding Capitalism.

The capitalists' victory in the General Strike was followed by a tremendous drive for rationalization. Capitalist rationalization in Britain is intended to stabilize and rebuild declining British capitalism at the expense of the workers. And the Tory, Liberal and labor parties have all pledged themselves to carry out this policy under centralized government control.

The labor party's program of rebuilding capitalism is the natural consequence of its policy of co-operation with the Tories during the last five years.

It prevented mass action against the trade union bill and the break with Russia. It supported the

Blanesburgh report and intervention in China. It participated in the Simon Commission, and approves of the repressive measures taken against India. It supports the notorious "industrial peace" campaign, aimed at preventing strikes, at a time when the capitalists are cutting the workers' standard of living on every side.

On all essential issues, where the safety of capitalist rule in Great Britain is menaced, the labor party sides with the Tories and Liberals against the workers.

### Exposes Illusions.

The Tory, Liberal and labor parties are using the general election to strengthen the workers' illusions about parliament as a means of achieving emancipation. The Communist Party takes part in the general election to combat these illusions, and to show the workers that only a resolute struggle to smash the power of the capitalists can bring about emancipation. The three capitalist parties proclaim that they stand for the empire, and are jointly preparing world-wide wars against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and against the British empire's rival, the United States. The Communist Party calls the workers to action to smash the world prison house of nations known as the British empire, reminding them of Marx's famous message that "a nation which oppresses others can never be free itself."

### Fights Imperialist War.

The Communist Party fights the preparations for new imperialist wars by unmasking the war plans, by fighting the agents of capitalism in the workers' midst, and by mobilizing the workers in day to day struggles against the capitalists and their agents, so that when a new imperialist war breaks out the workers will be prepared to defeat the war-makers' government and establish a Revolutionary Workers' government.

A Revolutionary Workers' government in Britain would nationalize the land, mines, railways, large factories, shipyards, banks, foreign trade, etc., without compensation, except for small investors, trade unions and co-operatives. It would run industry on up-to-date lines

through self-supporting state trusts, with workers' control through all-inclusive factory committees.

### Central Economic Council.

It would establish a Central Economic Council, under complete control of the workers, with full authority to co-ordinate all branches of national economic life and to eliminate the anarchy and waste of capitalism. It would make preparations for introducing the 6-hour day, for which British industry is fully ripe, while insuring the 7-hour day and the 40-hour week as transitional measures.

It would commit all local authority into the hands of local Councils of Workers' Delegates, elected in the factories and trade unions, and would organize its own revolutionary armed forces to which only workers would be admitted.

It would immediately grant complete independence, including the right of separation, to the colonies, and would give them political and economic assistance.

It would establish Britain as a Workers' Socialist Republic, federated with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

### Mass Communist Party.

The Communist Party, in pursuance of its independent policy, is putting up its candidates in a number of constituencies against those of all three capitalist parties. In other constituencies where no Communist candidate is in the field, and where the labor candidate refuses to pledge himself to a program of fighting working class demands, the Communist Party advises the workers not to vote for any capitalist candidates, Tory, Liberal or labor.

It calls on the workers to strengthen the forces of their class, their bulwark against capitalist oppression and imperialist war, by building a mass Communist Party.

Down with British imperialism! Against the peril of a new war! Against the three capitalist parties!

Class against class! For a Revolutionary Workers' government!

### IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

Immediate restoration of the 7-hour day to the miners, no overtime and a guaranteed week.

Full maintenance of the unemployed.

Enactment of the 7-hour day for all industries, with 6 hours for young workers and dangerous trades.

Repudiation of the national debt, with compensation for small investors, trade unions and co-operatives only.

Abolition of the workers' contributions to national insurance. Requisitioning and rationing of empty houses.

Free meals for all school children. Full economic equality for women and men, including equal pay for equal work.

Abolition of the monarchy and the house of lords; payment of election expenses.

Full political rights for soldiers, sailors and airmen, and prohibition of their use in strikes.

Repeal of the trade union act of 1927, and restoration of complete freedom of strikes and picketing. Repeal of the sedition and other penal laws against the workers, and of the emergency powers' act. Immediate opening of full diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia (exchange of ambassadors).

Complete independence for India and other colonies (including right of separation); withdrawal of British troops. Repudiation of the Versailles treaty and support of the Soviet Disarmament Proposals.

# CEMENT By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh  
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Gleb Chumalov, Red Army commander, returns to his town on the Black Sea to find the great cement works in ruins, and the life in the town generally disorganized. With his proletarian determination and vigor he wins over the workers for rebuilding the factory and repairing the track over the mountain in order to transport wood into the town before the winter sets in.

Serge, an intellectual who has joined the revolution and fought side by side with the workers, gets a note from his father, an old scholar.

SERGE smiled affectionately while reading the note.

Troubled by a vague presentiment he went to the library. He saw in imagination his father's head, bald like his own, but with rebellious ash-colored hair surrounding it like a halo, and his beard which stuck out at right angles to his chin. There was something child-like in this head and something weak and restless in his inadequately expressed wisdom.

Serge saw through the cool dark corridor which stank repulsively of mice, through a partly opened door, a vast hall bathed in dusty twilight with far-away rows of books on shelves. He heard the murmuring rustle of pages.

In this hall once upon a time there had been a cinema. The floor sloped slightly. There were only two narrow windows. That was why there was always this dusk as in a temple. There was also the tranquility of a temple, ancient and saturated with decay. No walls could be seen: only books from floor to ceiling, in flowing parallel rows. Why were there so many books? Could a man read them all during his brief sentient life? Were they squeezed so tightly on the shelves because man had grown alarmed at their numbers, threatening to devour his life, and he pining for the light of the sun.

VEROCHKA smiled behind a pile of books on the counter, enraptured and amazed.

"Serge Ivanitch! Is it possible? Ivan Arsenitch. . . . Just a moment. . ."

In the center of the hall, like an altar-piece, was a large bookstand, full of books, and near it with his streaming grey hair was Serge's father, clad in a long linen smock. He looked at his son from afar, raising his eyebrows. As Serge approached his father, stepping cautiously over the inclined floor, he noticed that he was barefooted; his feet were disfigured and dirty, covered with bunions and scars.

"You love me—I can see it. Come to me at my altar and sit down. You had eyes like those even when you were a child—the eyes of one possessed."

He spoke and laughed in a confused whisper. He looked at him sharply and steadily, with an anxious questioning gaze.

"Do you know what it is to be possessed, Serge? It is a terrible, unbounded curiosity about life. Such people suffer because they exist a sad necessity in the world: namely, sleep."

Serge smiled at his father's friendly words; and, as always when in his presence, felt joyfully excited. He seemed gigantic and inexplicably near to him.

HIS father was laughing very low and keeping his anxious questioning gaze upon Serge. He had something of the curiosity of a person who verifies the solution of a problem. With his trembling fingers he was stuffing bits of his beard into his mouth, and laughing mockingly. Serge felt that he had something serious and grievous to tell him.

"Don't you feel depressed in this cavern, father?"

"The fate of all books, Serge, is to be the prison of thought. Each book is a noose for human liberty. Isn't it true that all these shelves look like iron bars? Aspiring to immortality, the human spirit produces a book—its own tomb. An inexorable doom, Serge: man is in permanent rebellion, and rebellion is no more than a leap from one prison to another; from one's mother's womb into the womb of society, into the shackles of obligatory rules, and from there—into the grave! Marcus Aurelius was no fool; he knew how to sense freedom while rattling his chains, and possessed sufficient wisdom to look through the walls of his prison."

"Father, I think that real liberty is only in the creative union of our will with dialectic necessity. Man is immortal in the dynamics of creative collectivism."

His father looked at him attentively with the stern smile of a sceptic.

"Why don't you inquire about your mother? How would you feel if she were to die today?"

Serge remained silent for a moment, looking into his father's eyes.

"Is she very bad? I'd like to see her, if only for a minute."

"She's dying from a sorrowful love for her children. She's dying, little Serge."

His eyebrows quivered in a smile that was full of anguish.

"But I'm not going to die. Be calm. Real life, my son, means freedom from dependence on sequence. As the world is only relative, real happiness consists in losing oneself in the moment. Not only Marcus Aurelius, but even Lucretius Carus himself, could have made a friend of me."

SERGE felt a beneficent calm and tranquility in his soul. In the intervals of his tense and strenuous days, poisoned by sleepless nights, he could blissfully abandon himself in this bookish silence, let his soul rest without thought, remain undisturbed and alone. His nights in his little room in the House of the Soviets were torturing nightmares, haunted by headaches; for the House of the Soviets never slept, and for twenty-four hours it was full of tobacco smoke and telephone bells, and every fibre of one's mind was woven into the electric network of the Republic. There were no days and nights in the House of the Soviets—there was just a little room in which one felt the agony of over-strain, the austerity of effort and self-immolation.

"My dear Serge, your mother is very ill. Go to her. Yes, yes. Even if you don't talk to her, just look at her as you used to when a child and you will give her great happiness."

Serge became more and more troubled. In the confused words of his father he felt an intolerable anxiety which imbued his words with a special meaning. It had always been so: neither in the days of his childhood nor of his youth had Serge ever come close to his father's soul, which seemed to dissolve into the depths of his eyes, leaving nothing behind. His father had always seemed like a young child, and passed his days in the twilight of the library. He looked with dismay and perplexity at the money he received for his work; he was a stranger in his own home, laughing shyly when the mother spoke to him, always in a hurry. The mother filled the whole house from kitchen to bedroom; and even in the night amidst his dreams, his mother's face, worn with care and with eyelids moist and swollen, appeared and disappeared.

"Come on, father. I want to see her now."

"Yes, yes, little Serge. You have delighted me very much. . . . very much. But listen: How will you look and behave if you meet your brother, Dimitri? Your brother, your brother. . . . Don't ask me about him; I fear him more than I fear you. At any rate, I fear no one and nothing because I am full of curiosity, my dear; and so you know, curiosity is nothing other than wisdom. Frightfulness, my dear Serge, is not in the depths of things, but only in the simple elements of movement—in a passing glance, in a gesture or a cry. In this, my friend, is the crucifixion of man; the curse which rests upon him."

### At the Mother's Bedside.

THE orchard, surrounded by its fence, lay in a brownish mist. Bare branches and twigs were crossed and interwoven into flexible knots. Only the almond trees bloomed with thick swarms of white flowers. This garden had been planted by his father's own hands when Serge was still a boy. He walked along by the fence, looking through the chinks, and saw the well-known trees and neglected paths and the arbor of lattice-work covered with clusters of wild grapes. He had hammered it together while he was still a high-school boy. And the stone house seemed near and yet distant, like a memory of childhood.

"Was it a long time ago, my little Serge, since you were living and growing up here? Do you remember your attic?"

The old man laughed, gripped Serge's hand and then at once released it. His scarred feet tripped on in short steps. And Serge realized that his father was glad to see him and was ashamed of his own joy. And suddenly Serge noticed for the first time the slovenly and neglected appearance of his father and the empty profundity of his eyes.

"Your revolution is one of the happiest revolutions in history, Serge."

(To Be Continued)

## Bosses Shower Lackey with Flowers



Rejoicing in the appointment of a faithful lackey as magistrate, the business men showered Magistrate Jeannette Brill with flowers and gave her a dinner.

In China, British forces have been