

## FISHWICK AND GUNMEN FORCING MINE WAGE CUT

Strikes Everywhere in Illinois Fields; Over Contract

Expose Fakers' Fraud  
National Miners Union Growing Rapidly

By DAN SLINGER.  
(Sec.-Treas. Ill. Dist. National Miners' Union.)

BELLEVEILLE, Ill., Dec. 10.—Harry Fishwick, the president of District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America, what is left of it, arrived here Friday night with a bodyguard of six gunmen to make a speech in favor of still more wage cuts. He argues that the miners of Illinois must have their wages reduced to the same level as that prevailing south of the Ohio river, because "mine owners of Illinois are in competition with those of Kentucky" and of course, now that the U. M. W. A. is almost openly a company union, it has to look out for the profit of its own operators.

Evidently the operators no longer feel that the present exposed and discredited U. M. W. A. is as useful as it was in the days of District President Frank Farrington and the \$25,000 a year bribe which Farrington got from the Peabody Coal Co., at least they do not appear to be paying up as well. It is an open secret that District 12 is bankrupt, and is trying to mortgage the famous Illinois Miners' Building, a skyscraper in Springfield, for \$200,000. The Lewis International administration is reported to be trying to borrow \$100,000 of this from District 12. The looting of the miners by way of special assessments is not working out the way it used to, and the last \$2 assessment tax had to be reduced to \$1 to avoid a mass insurrection of the rank and file.

Resistance to the Lewis-Fishwick-U. M. W. A. crowd is rising all over the district. There are strikes everywhere, especially in Makomis, West Frankfort, Buckner, Wasan, Du Onoin and Belleville, and the Fishwick tactics in case of a strike are to dissolve the local going on strike, reorganize it, and take over its treasury. The Makomis' local, 1,000 members, lost \$3,000 this way.

The miners of Peoria subdistrict recently elected a committee to investigate the stealing of votes in the referendum election to accept the wage cut proposed by Fishwick and the operators, for the whole district, on the orders of Lewis. They have found that there are enough local unions sending in their votes, with seals attached, to show that the miners voted 3 to 1 against the wage cut agreement, and that the tellers with consent of the district board miscounted the votes, to make it appear that the wage cut was accepted.

With clear evidence of this in  
Continued on Page Two

## HALT ANTI-WAGE REDUCTION RALLY

Textile Union Leader, Workers, Barred

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 10.—Police Chief McCarthy of Central Falls, Rhode Island, yesterday made an attempt to stop the growing influence of the National Textile Workers' Union, which is mobilizing the workers here for a fight against the recently enforced wage cut. He stepped a mass meeting arranged by the union at Conley Hall at which President Reid was to speak.

A large police detail was placed at the hall doors before they were opened and drove away all workers who gathered in a crowd near the hall.

Reid outmaneuvered the police by spending the whole day in holding smaller group meetings throughout the town.

Sentiment for a strike against the wage cut is extremely intense; Reid reports.

## 2 Workers Killed, Hurt in Train Crash

DALHART, Tex., Dec 10 (UP).—A southbound passenger train from Denver collided with a northbound freight two miles south of Dalhart, in the Texas Panhandle, today. The two engineers were killed, and two firemen and a brakeman were injured.

## Family of Nine Must Live on \$18 a Week



The photographer asked her to smile and so Mrs. Emilio De Bellis smiled. But she doesn't do much smiling when he children are hungry with no money in the house to buy food—a not unusual occurrence in view of the fact that there are seven children in the family and Emilio De Bellis only earns \$18 a week as a laborer. Above Mrs. Bellis is shown with three of her children. The family live on the sixth floor of a miserable tenement in New York City.

## FUR RALLY TOMORROW TO REPLY TO BOSSES

Official announcement was made yesterday by the Fur Trimming Manufacturers Association that it will join with the Associated Fur Manufacturers in granting recognition to the scab union of the American Federation of Labor, the Joint Council.

The left wing Joint Board, which knew that this action was taken two weeks ago, although it was officially denied, and who made an official declaration that such a move would lead to an inevitable general strike, is already in the midst of mobilization of the workers in the industry for the struggle. Tomorrow night, immediately after work, a big mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union, Eighth St. and Fourth Ave., where the workers will give an official reply to the official admission of the bosses.

When the plot of the manufacturers and the A. F. of L. officials was disclosed, the union called a meeting of Joint Board delegates, members of all local executive boards and there drafted a letter to the Trimming Association which demanded a clear-cut answer, admitting or denying their intentions to break off contractual relations with the Joint Board. They did not answer until yesterday, when such a letter was received by the union.

The reason for this action of the bosses, who had an agreement with the left wing union while the larger "associated" had a fake agreement with the right wing scab union, is clear to the workers. The small employers' organization, though facing a weakened Joint Board, was compelled to live up to most of the terms of the agreement, while the scab union offered no hindrance to the larger association's slashing of the workers' standards.

In addition to that the Joint Board daily showed signs of greater and greater strength, making stricter demands for enforcing the letter of the agreement, and the scab union was rapidly sinking into oblivion as new members joined the left wing organization.

In order to save the Joint Council from total extinction, the two associations banded together and will now conclude a fake agreement with the scab union, something which need never be obeyed, they are assured by Matthew Wolf, who is the negotiator for the scab union.

At tomorrow night's meeting in Cooper Union, leaders of the union will bring to the workers a definite plan of action. Proposals of how to offset the new onslaught of the employers will be presented by the union leaders and the members will be called on to take action.

The workers' organization now stands before a national convention where a national union will be established and where amalgamation with the cloak and dressmakers will be realized.

In addition to their own concrete steps toward a general strike, the merging of strength with the other needle trades union will provide the union with a deadly weapon against the employers and their lackeys, the A. F. of L. and socialist traitors, the mass sentiment holds. And they look forward eagerly to December 29 when the convention where this will take place will be opened in New York.

## Model, Pious Youth, Kills Tutor for Slap

SHERIDAN, Mich., Dec. 10.—After attending Sunday school and being a model child all his life, Jimmy Deakin, 15, finally up and killed his teacher at elementary school, Miss Carter, after nursing a grudge for a slap she had once given him, according to the confession of the devout child today.

After his confession, Mrs. Ileana Hinkel, who is sheriff of Montcalm county, said that "the youth was an exemplary one. He never smoked and attended Sunday school regularly."

## FRUIT STRIKERS CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST TROOPS

Wall St. Puppets Will Use "Iron Hand to Suffocate Workers"

'Socialists' Aid Mendez

Picket Fruit Co. Boats in New York

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 10.—The workers in the banana plantations of the United Fruit Company in Magdalena province, Colombia, continue to offer a determined resistance to the military forces and are reported to be organizing their ranks in the interior to resist the attack of the federal troops under General Cortes Vargas.

The Colombian government continued today to follow the dictates of the United Fruit Company and concentrated more military forces in the banana zone. Vargas characterized the strikers as "a band of bad men" and declared that they would be treated as such. Taken together with the statement of minister of war Rengifo that "the government will suffocate this rebellion with an iron hand" it is a certainty that the Colombian puppets of U. S. businessmen will not stop at anything to break the strike and will give no quarter to the revolutionary workers.

'Socialists' Aid Imperialists.

The "socialists" continue in their policy of finding excuses for the action of the government and even went so far today as declaring in their organ, Diaro Nacional, that it was the government's duty to protect foreigners, meaning United States capitalists. The complete debacle of the "socialists" was further carried out when their central committee today offered to send two delegates to the strike area to urge the workers to give up the struggle and submit to the will of the government and the fruit company.

In the meantime the strikers are putting up a determined resistance to the soldiers sent against them. The war department, which is very hazy about the information it receives, admitted that the workers had engaged in three battles with the military, putting up a sturdy fight. The revolutionary worker, Machecha, who is reported to be one of the leaders of the strike, is said to have led an attack against a de-

Continued on Page Five

## Wall St. Watchdog



Alexander P. Moore, Yankee ambassador to Peru, and watchdog of Wall Street's interests, is now in a hospital in Lima suffering from high fever. He was well enough, however, to join the Peruvian puppets in shaking the hand of the bulldog of imperialism, Hoover, when he came to point guns at the workers and peasants.

## HOOVER TRIES TO BUY CHILE

Competes With British Imperialism

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 10.—President-elect Hoover made a bid today for the fascist government of Chile to quit its allegiance to British imperialism, which officers its navy, and to become part of the American empire. He left the battleship Delaware at Antofagasta, and travelled overland to the capital of Chile, Santiago.

Full military honors were rendered him at the capital, and a procession thru the streets arranged for him, with President Carlos Ibanez, the murderer of Chilean workers, the chieftain who ordered the nitrate workers shot down like wild cattle, who sent hundreds of them on Chilean warships to be drowned at sea, and who has made labor unions illegal in his domain, seated by his side, coolly bargaining, and matching the offers of one imperialism against the other.

At Antofagasta the delegates from Bolivia greeted Hoover. President Siles is busy with U. S. business in his capital at present, being engaged in a war upon Paraguay dictated by the interests of American mine owners in Bolivia, and he did not come. However, he expressed his subservency thru a letter to Mr. Hoover thru the head of the commission, Foreign Minister Palacios, which read as follows: "The minister of foreign relations, Albert Palacios, has been instructed

Continued on Page Three

## JINGOES LABOR FOR PARAGUAY-BOLIVIAN WAR

Guggenheim Puppets' Tin Interests Call to Arms

Communists Oppose Industrialists Become "Patriotic"

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 10.—Feeling strong with the strength of millions of dollars of Guggenheim investments implying American financial and diplomatic support, the government of Bolivia systematically went about preparing its citizens for war against the weaker government of Paraguay today.

Jingoism Rages. A broadside of jingoism, unleashed in the government-controlled press, is keeping the people here in a turmoil of excitement and is backed by carefully organized parades and demonstrations and the inciting speeches of the president and other officials countenanced by the American investors.

Patriotic societies yesterday took the lead in assembling large crowds and inciting them to sing national songs in front of the capital buildings. Demands for President Siles to speak were then opportunely shouted.

Announcement was made that the president would interrupt a secret session of congress, which was discussing the war crisis, and Siles appeared on the balcony, surrounded by cabinet and legislative officials.

Duty—To Guggenheim. "The government will do its duty," Siles said to the excited crowd. This duty, which is to the Guggenheim mining interests and not to the millions of miserably poor peasants and workers who eke out a wretched existence on the Bolivian uplands, will certainly be carried out by the corrupt Siles group.

"We want to go to war," the patrioters shouted below the balcony and the nationalist societies took up the shout.

"If war is really necessary," replied the president, who had just left a secret meeting where war plans were being discussed. "We will

Continued on Page Five

## BOSS PRESS RAPS LEFT WING UNION

Hold Big Silk Meet Tonight

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 10.—The conspiracy of silence maintained by the capitalist press against the silk strike conducted by the Associated Silk Workers' Union, while that strike was led by the left wing strike committee, no longer exists since that strike committee was expelled by the reactionary union leaders. On the contrary, the boss papers now whoop it up for the Associated and its officialdom and bellow with rage against the workers for joining the fast growing Paterson local of the National Textile Workers' Union.

Providing an excellent example of this is the Paterson Press-Guardian. Saturday night's issue of this capitalist sheet contained two editorials attacking viciously the left wing, the Communists and the Soviet Union. But with an enthusiasm that only profit-protectors can arouse, the paper lauded the Associated, its officials and the meeting they are calling tomorrow night.

Hold Big Meet. They did not even dare to decide the mass meeting the left wing union is calling at the same time for fear of giving it publicity. Nevertheless, the N. T. W. adherents are confident of the attendance at their meeting, which will be held tomorrow, Tuesday, in the large Entre Nous Lyceum, Oliver St., near Main St., across the street from the Majestic Theatre.

William Z. Foster, Communist Party leader and leader of the great 1919 steel strike, will speak on "How to Conduct a Strike." William W. Weinstein, Communist Party leader and known to the workers here as a speaker at their mass meetings, will also speak on "How to Organize the Unorganized." While Albert Weisbord, national secretary-treasurer of the National Textile Workers' Union, will set forth the aims and policies of the organization he represents.

The meeting called by the strike-

## U. S. IMPERIALISM TAKES OPEN CONTROL OF MEETING OF LATIN AMERICAN STATES

Kellogg as Chairman Appoints Committee to "Investigate" Bolivia-Paraguay War

Four Delegates of Governments Owned by Wall St. and One for British Imperialism

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Pan-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration met solemnly today, with representatives of the governments of 19 Latin-American states present, and with unqualified cynicism elected Secretary of State Kellogg, chairman. He immediately took advantage of the situation to lay the basis for intervention in Paraguay.

Kellogg's unfitness to have anything to do with conciliation and arbitration in South America was attested at the very moment he was elected by the hostile demeanor towards each other of the Bolivian and Paraguayan delegates to the conference. The U. S. government acting thru Kellogg and his horde of spies and agents in Latin-American countries has just succeeded in prodding the American straggle of Bolivia into actual war against the Republic of Paraguay, in the effort to give American mining interests in Bolivia a seaport on the Paraguayan River.

Kellogg's Men Busy. The so-called "congress of conciliation and arbitration" opened shortly after eleven o'clock, with Kellogg presiding. His name as chairman was offered by Ambassador Dr. Amal, Brazilian delegate. Brazil is one of the countries with enormous resources, in which the strife between British and American capital is hottest.

Not one of the representatives of the states over whom the shadow of American imperialism lies had the courage to vote against Kellogg, for each of them represents a reactionary government, anxious more to preserve its right of exploitation over its own people than to save them from the rapacity of Wall Street.

Kellogg took occasion to propagandize for his war treaties, the Kellogg "peace pacts" by saying: "At no time in history has the movement for these principles acquired such strength as at the present moment," Kellogg said. "There is a real popular clamor for agreements renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, and for the re-establishment of machinery which will assure the pacific settlement of international disputes."

Using the Conference. It was freely predicted that the Bolivia-Paraguay war would be left untouched, out of defense to the wishes of the instigators of this war.

Continued on Page Two

## REDS HOLD THE MOUNTAINS

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10.—Reports from Changsha, capital of Hunan province, state that the Communists have succeeded in gaining control of the neighboring mountains.

The governor of Changsha has ordered the troops to proceed against the Communists and to set fire to the mountain forests in an effort to burn out the Communist strongholds. Incalculable amounts of valuable timber are being sacrificed in this futile effort.

The Changsha authorities are complaining that the armies sent against the worker-peasant forces gradually disintegrate and that unless they can compel the Communists to an open battle, it is not possible to expect success in the campaign.

A delegation of bourgeois organizations from An Hwei recently arrived in Shanghai, report that the Communists are daily growing more powerful.

Unconquerable Communists. Chiang Kai Shek has replied to the growing strength of the underground Communist Party of China by a proclamation promising "the annihilation of the An Hwei Communists," and the reorganization of the An Hwei government.

For a war lord who, with the entire resources of the Nanking government at his disposal, has failed to prevent the offensive of the Communist Party of China, despite its illegality, this is promising a good deal.

Lenin's paper, "Iskra" (The Spark) was the starting point for the formation of an organized revolutionary party in Russia. The Daily Worker will be the rallying point for a mass party in the United States.

breaking officials of the Associated is advertised as a planned attack on the left wing. Two socialist party clowns, August Claessens and Henry Jaeger, will perform in a skit where both will pretend to pose as "strike experts."

Assault Women's Council Members. When the members of the Women's Council came to the headquarters.

Continued on Page Five

## PROLETARIAN JUDGES AT BIG "DAILY" BALL SOON

The judges are going to have a hard time picking the winners of the costume contest at the big Daily Worker-Freiheit ball at Madison Square Garden Saturday night. And to make sure that real, proletarian justice is done on all sides a committee of judges has been selected who have qualified by their past service to the workers' cause to perform this important duty in an adequate manner.

Look 'em over: William W. Weinstein, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party; Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker; Mellich Epstein, editor of the Freiheit; H. M. Wicks, editorial writer of the Daily Worker; M. J. Olgin, editor of the Hammer; Michael Gold, editor of the New

Masses; Fred Ellis, cartoonist of the Daily Worker; William Gropper, cartoonist of the Freiheit; Ben Gold, manager, Joint Board, Furriers' Union; Louis Hyman, chairman, National Organization Committee of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union; and Moishe Nadir and David Bergelson, famous Yiddish proletarian writers, both contributors to the Freiheit.

Twelve good men and true—the proletarian jury at the big proletarian costume ball.

Saturday night's affair will be the first Soviet ball ever held in this country. Hundreds of costumes of every conceivable sort will be worn and every one of the 104 national groups that comprise the Soviet Union will be represented.

Music? Don't ask!

## HAHN ORGANIZES NATIONAL TRUST

22 Department Stores Merge in One Chain

The initial step in a nation-wide merger of retail department stores extending from coast to coast and having, according to present plans, a total annual sales volume of more than \$1,000,000,000 annually, has been made known in the announcement of the acquisition of 22 department store companies by the Hahn Department Stores, Inc.

Largest Retail Trust. The 22 units just acquired are expected to be the nucleus of the largest system of retail department stores in the world under central ownership and comparing in annual turnover with the largest units of other major industries.

Following is a list of the 22 stores.

Continued on Page Two

## ANOTHER DUPONT MAN AS SENATOR

Powder Trust Governor Appoints Hastings

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 10 (UP).—Judge Daniel O. Hastings of municipal court was appointed today by Governor Robinson to succeed Coleman DuPont as United States senator. Hastings will serve until the November 1930 elections, when a short term and a long term senator will be chosen.

Senator DuPont resigned a short time ago ostensibly on account of ill health. No political observer believes this, as senators have never resigned for such reasons before. The thing for a sick senator to do is simply to stay away from sessions.

Help build the Daily.

# Working Women's Federation Exposes Horrible Conditions in New York Factories

## U. S. EMPIRE IS IN OPEN CONTROL OF COLONIAL MEET

### Kellogg Appoints His Own Committee

Continued from Page One  
The American capitalist interests in Bolivia. But Kellogg and the inner clique at the conference that it better to recognize the conflict and make use of the conference. A resolution was unanimously adopted "expressing the desire of the inter-American conference on conciliation and arbitration that the republics of Bolivia and Paraguay arrange their difference peacefully and in a spirit of justice."

The resolution, introduced by Dr. Victor Maurus of Peru, provided also for formation of a committee charged with the duty of advising the conference with respect to conciliatory action which it might render in cooperating "with the instrumentalities now employed in the friendly solution of the problem."

The government of Peru is one of those most completely controlled by American capital in South America, and it was in the capital of Peru that President-elect Hoover, on his present trip got the biggest manufactured greeting, and according to common report put over a loan of some millions of dollars.

Secretary Kellogg himself appointed the committee, and saw to it that it was packed, four to one, with American hirelings against those friendly to British imperialism.

Chairman Kellogg announced that the committee set up under the terms of this resolution would consist of Chairman Victor Maurus of Peru; Cuban Ambassador Dr. Orestes Ferrar; Chilean delegate Manuel Foster; Brazilian Ambassador, Do Amaral; and Charles Evans Hughes, of the United States delegation.

The charge of Paraguay, Juan Ramirez and Bolivian Minister Diaz De Medina, Kellogg announced have been invited to join the committee and will be appointed as soon as they receive instructions from their respective governments. Paraguay immediately cabled for Dr. E. Ayala, its delegate to join the committee.

### The Argentine Course.

A statement was tonight given informally to the press by members of the committee on Bolivia and Paraguay to the effect that "the work of the committee is understood to be seriously complicated and rendered extremely delicate, due to the fact that commissions of the two governments are now in Buenos Aires working on a settlement."

The nineteen Latin American countries drawn into American imperialism's Pan-American Conference for Conciliation and Arbitration do not include the Argentine Republic. Argentina is the strongest and most independent of all South American countries, and has a well-developed capitalist system of its own. It leans rather to European, especially Spanish and English leadership than to the United States, though lately the Big Four packers of Chicago have been taking over the bulk of Argentina's chief export, frozen meat.

The Argentine government has invited representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay to meet in Buenos Aires to negotiate a peace, thus making itself in a way a rival of the conference in Washington, and creating what the committee just appointed by Secretary of State Kellogg calls "a delicate situation."

The Bolivian government, it was learned tonight, has appealed the case to the League of Nations.

## POLICE ARREST WOMAN STRIKER

### Aid Scabs in Attack on Milliner

Edith Sarashik, a millinery worker, was scratched by a scab—and so she is now in jail.

This is how it happened. The workers in a millinery house at 36th St. and Broadway have gone out on strike to enforce real union conditions. The owners have been attempting to operate the shop with scabs. Edith Sarashik, one of the striking workers, while picketing the building, began talking to one of the scabs and tried to persuade her to join her fellow-workers in a fight for better conditions.

The scab became infuriated and attacked the picket, scratching her face. A policeman appeared on the scene and arrested the militant, taking her to Jefferson Market Court on a charge of disorderly conduct (because she got her face scratched).

Jacques Buitenkant, representing the New York District of the International Labor Defense, defended the worker and pointed out the facts of the case. But Magistrate H. Stanley Reynard is evidently not interested in facts where workers are concerned. "This is a labor case," he said curtly. "Five days!" Buitenkant's protests were all overruled.

## Shore Leave and Then More Training for Imperialist War



The U. S. S. Texas docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with its guns muzzled for the moment. The sailors will be allowed off during Christmas holidays so that the battleship can be made ready for more maneuvers. After Christmas the "boys" will be made to pilot the Texas into South American waters where it will join the imperialist fleet in booming its guns within earshot of Latin-American workers and peasants and hesitant politicians. Sailors, future Christmas may not be so jovial, so better get wise to these Wall Street maneuvers!

## FOCH, PAINLEVE LIED BOULDER DAM IN BARGAIN STAGE

### Judges Flabbergasted in Marty Trial

(Wireless to the Daily Worker) PARIS, Dec. 10.—The trial of Andre Marty, leader of the sailors' revolt in the French Black Sea fleet in 1919, opened here today for his open letter to Marshal Foch in connection with the marshal's interview to the British newspaper "Referee." Both Foch and Painleve, minister of war, denied that the interview had taken place. In the interview Foch had declared that he was ordered not to "clean the Bolsheviks out" when the French fleet attacked the Soviet Union from the Black Sea in 1919 and he further stated that it was not too late for the British and French to oust the Bolsheviks even now.

At today's trial the editor of the

"Referee," Preston, gave evidence that the interview had actually taken place in Lesin Valides in the presence of two French officers. Preston declared that Foch had illustrated the interview by pointing out strategic points on the map of the Soviet Union which hung on the wall.

Preston's sensational evidence flabbergasted the judges. The defense lawyer, Berthou, stressed the cowardly duplicity of Foch.

In his open letter to Foch, Marty had written that the French Black Sea fleet had failed in its purpose because of the revolt of the French sailors and that the sailors and soldiers would again revolt should an attempt be made to war against the Soviet Union.

## CLASH OF INTERESTS ON IMPERIALISTIC LOAN

### WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Boulder Dam affair is not yet "settled out of court."

Representatives of California real estate interests and Arizona power companies continue negotiations started last week. It is considered certain that the power companies will eliminate any government-owned power plants.

The senate started work today on a calendar containing 560 minor bills, passing a large number of them before resuming the Boulder Dam debate.

Easy Terms to Greece.

The house passed up the Greek debt and loan settlement, involving the \$19,000,000 owed the United States by that country and containing a provision for a further \$2,000,000 government loan.

Democrats were fighting the measure, but it passed after routine debate. Greece will pay 34 cents on the dollar.

Bankers Want Cash.

The original loan to Greece was made as part of the price paid the Venezuelan government for joining the allies in the world war, and further debts allowed are construed as an attempt of American bankers to oust the British imperialists from their well concentrated position in Greece.

The democratic opposition seems to come from bankers who wish the debt to be paid, in full, as an example to other debtor countries, and are more concerned with getting the cash than with the larger aspects of American imperialism.

Bread Trust Safe.

A resolution to re-open the investigation of the bread trust was reported to the senate from committee today, with one significant change. Instead of "directing" the U. S. to further investigate the Continental Baking Co.—Ward Baking Co. trust—the committee merely "expresses the sentiment of the senate that the case should be re-opened, permitting the federal district attorneys and the senate to delay action or fail to comply altogether."

The Daily Worker is the theoretical and organizational expression of the American revolutionary movement. It will help build an organization of professional revolutionaries.

## GREET MILITANTS HERE TOMORROW

### Were Jailed for Rally in Washington

Continued from Page One  
Porter. Tomorrow night we will welcome these brave fighters who have suffered at the hands of capitalist "justice" because they demanded freedom for their fellow worker, Porter. And tomorrow night we intend to continue the work of these militants and to intensify the movement that will tear open the doors of the capitalist jail and return John Porter to the ranks of the working class.

Leaders To Speak.

Among the speakers at the reception, in addition to Ben Gitlow, member of the secretariat of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Otto Huiswood, organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, will be five of those arrested at the Washington demonstration: Clarence Miller, Philadelphia district organizer of the Young Workers League; Paul Crouch, national secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League; Karl Reeve, editor of the Labor Defender; and Ben Thomas and Jennie Cooper, two Philadelphia militants.

Workers, fight all class-collaboration schemes of the bosses and the union bureaucracy. Fight back militantly against the offensives of the bosses.

## Are You Ready?

- PHILADELPHIA
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- DETROIT
- LOS ANGELES
- BOSTON
- PITTSBURGH
- CLEVELAND
- WASHINGTON
- KANSAS CITY
- SEATTLE
- SAN FRANCISCO
- Etc., Etc.

Have already arranged for celebrations of the Fifth Anniversary of the DAILY WORKER  
Are still to be heard from. Get on the job immediately!  
Organize your fifth Anniversary Celebration

## FISHWICK AND GUNMEN FORCING MINE WAGE CUT

### National Miners Union Growing Rapidly

Continued from Page One  
their possession, the miners of Peoria sub-district are filing charges against the tellers and executive board—which charges will certainly result in Fishwick's administration whitewashing the guilty ones, and convincing a number of miners that their place is with the new National Miners' Union.

When the committee first began investigating the vote, Fishwick made a desperate effort to prevent their exposing his henchmen and sent a letter to all locals that anybody who gave any information to the committee would be expelled. In spite of this, the locals in general voted to hand over a record of their votes, thus providing the best possible evidence of the ballot steal.

So far the Fishwick machine has expelled six progressive miners of Peoria sub-district for their part in exposing the fraudulent counting of the votes.

New Union Grows.

The National Miners' Union is organizing locals everywhere, but the U. M. W. A. check-off still forces them to also pay dues to the old union, and the employers force all workers to show cards in the old union.

Conditions are very bad throughout the district, under the U. M. W. A. agreement. The installation of machinery goes on, and without any compensation being made to the miners thrown out of work. One mine in Bend is about to install a new automatic loader which will let two men load 340 tons a shift, and will throw 200 men out of work.

This will bring a revolt, for the miners of Bend are militant, and most of them own their own homes, which they have been paying for for years, and do not want to lose.

Of 10,000 miners normally employed in Belleville sub-district, there are now only 2,559 working. Last month they worked 18 days and divided the work, which means only 9 days' pay for each miner.

The employers are trying to cut wages still more, by putting the loading machines on a tonnage basis, instead of the \$8.04 a day which the old scale paid. In Bend they have fixed the rate at 33 cents a ton, which means that more than 21 tons a miner will have to be loaded to let him get the same wage he draws at present.

## Victims of Witchcraft Superstition



Capitalist America, with its reactionary fundamentalists and anti-evolution laws feeds the basest and most brutal of ancient superstitions. A series of murders in York Co., Pa., culminating in the killing for ritual purposes of a farmer named Rehmyer by John Curry, Wilbert G. Hess, and the "witch doctor" John Blymer throws the mother and younger brothers (photo above) of Hess into mourning. Wilbert Hess believes in witchcraft because the Mellon administration ruling Pennsylvania was anxious to keep the workers in ignorance in order to make better coal mine and steel mill slaves of them.

## SECTION 2 AIDS 'DAILY' CAMPAIGN

This is Daily Worker week for Section 2 of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party. The members of this section are showing the way to the other members of the Workers' Party in activity for the fifth anniversary celebration of the only working class daily in the English language.

The units of Section 2 are discussing the general question of the Communist press this week, with special reference to the Daily Worker. But they are doing something more than talk. Action is the watchword of the members of this section. Here are some of the ways in which Section 2 is helping to "put across" the big fifth anniversary celebration and special anniversary edition of the Daily Worker on Jan. 5.

1. Every member of Section 2 is going to send in his own greeting to the Daily Worker and is taking a list to collect greetings from his friends and shopmates.

2. A committee has been elected to visit various labor and fraternal organizations and secure greetings.

3. Every member is taking a number of tickets to the fifth anniversary celebration in Manhattan Opera House, Eighth Ave. and 34th St., for which occasion a brilliant program, including the Isadora Duncan dancers in a series of revolutionary dances, is being arranged.

4. Large shops and factories will be selected where the special anniversary edition of the Daily Worker will be distributed.

5. A campaign is being started

## HAWN ORGANIZES NATIONAL TRUST

Continued from Page One  
all of whose capital stock is to be owned presently by Hahn Department Stores, Inc., directly or indirectly.

Jordan Marsh Company and C. F. Hovey Company of Boston; Morehouse-Martens Company and the Welber Company of Columbus, O.; L. S. Donaldson Company, Minneapolis; the Bon Marche, Seattle, Wash.; the Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minn.; Rollman & Sons Company, Cincinnati; Herpolsheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

O'Neill & Company, Inc., Baltimore; Titcher, Goettinger Co., Inc., Dallas, Texas; Quackenbush Company, Paterson, N. J.; the A. Polisky Company, Akron, Ohio; the James Black Dry Goods Company, Waterloo, Iowa; Rudge & Guenzel Co., Lincoln, Nebraska; Meyers Company, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Field Company, Jackson, Mich.; Muller Company, Ltd., Lake Charles, La.; A. E. Troutman Company, Greensburg, Pa.; Louis Samler, Inc., Lebanon, Pa.; Wright-Metzler Company, Connellsville, Pa.

by the section to get workers in shops to write Workers Correspondence for the anniversary edition of the "Daily."

Section 2 is on the job this week. Members of other sections, what are your sections doing to help make the big celebration of your "Daily" a success?

## CONFERENCE THIS THURSDAY WILL TAKE UP PROBLEM

### Women in Candy Plants Viciously Exploited

Calling attention to the intense exploitation of women workers in the unskilled and semi-skilled trades where trades union organization is confronted with the opposition of powerful corporations and trusts, the New York Working Women's Federation cites the condition of the candy workers of New York state as an example.

According to official reports there are no less than 4,500 workers employed in the candy factories of the state, 3,500 of them in Greater New York. Working in dark and filthy basements, long and exhausting hours of work, especially during the rush season before holidays, they are miserably underpaid, speeded-up and "fired" the minute the rush lets up.

The New York Working Women's Federation Delegate Conference, called for this Thursday evening at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., will lay before the delegates the proposals of the Federation for reaching not only the mass of women in the candy trades, but plans for an extensive drive to arouse women workers to organize to fight for better conditions against the hostile forces of the employers and the reactionary labor bureaucrats of the A. F. of L., who have deliberately closed their eyes to the situation and openly fought the efforts of militant workers to organize industries employing great numbers of women.

The policy of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats is to exclude women workers from the unions wherever possible and to avoid organizing them. The initiative to organize the women of New York has come from the vanguard of militant women, particularly in the needle trades, and the New York Working Women's Federation at the coming delegate conference Thursday will lay down the policy for an energetic campaign to push organization in every trade.

FRANCE BUILDS GUNBOATS. LORIENT, France, Dec. 10.—The shipyards here will soon start construction of six of the most modern destroyers, it was learned today. They will be 2,480 tons each, 130 feet long and capable of a speed of 37 knots.

Out with the trade union bureaucrats, misleaders of labor.

# 1<sup>ST</sup>

# BALL

## SOVIET COSTUME COLORLIGHT

Sat. Eve.

# DECEMBER 15

Madison Square GARDEN

### 104 NATIONALITIES

comprising the Soviet Union will parade in native attire

AUSPICES:

## Daily Worker

and FREIHEIT

ADMISSION: \$1.00 IN ADVANCE

\$1.25 AT THE DOOR

**DOWN TOWN**

Daily Worker Office, 26-28 Union Square.

N. O. C., 16 W. 21st St.

Lidsky's Book Store, 202 East Broadway.

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant, 199 Second Avenue.

**BATH BEACH**

Malerman's Book Store, 8603 20th Avenue.

**BRONX**

Rappoport & Cutler's Book Store, 1310 Southern Boulevard.

Restaurant of U. W. C.

**BROWNSVILLE**

Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Avenue.

**BORO PARK**

Max Snow Drug Store, Thirteenth Avenue and 43d Street.

Tickets Now on Sale at:

Demonstrate Your Solidarity! Be One of the 25,000 that Will Crowd Madison Square Garden Saturday Night, December 15. Don't Miss!

# PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

## The Right Danger in the American Party

### EDITOR'S NOTE

We herewith print the platform of the Opposition. It was first presented to the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International in July, 1928, by Alex Bittelmann, Manuel Gomez, Bill Dunne, Jack Johnstone, Wm. Z. Foster, G. Siskind and Jas. P. Cannon against the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Cannon's Trotskyist organ, "The Militant," in printing this document in installments, has charged the Central Executive Committee with refusing to publish it. This charge is absolutely untrue. Immediately, upon request of the Opposition, the Central Executive Committee instructed the Daily Worker to print this document. We herewith are complying with the instructions of the Central Executive Committee.

The main danger in the American Party comes from the Right. This is due to the changing objective conditions of the class struggle in the United States and the opportunist political line of the Lovestone group, which is the majority of the Central Committee.

The maturing inner contradictions of American capitalism and the leftward drift of the masses produce a turning point in the class struggle. From a long period of retreat before the onslaught of capital the American workers are passing over into a period of defense and resistance preliminary to a higher phase of offensive and aggressive struggle against capitalist exploitation.

In this period of increasing sharpness of class relations and class struggle in the United States, requiring a reorientation of the Party's perspectives to changing conditions and a reformulation of Party policy toward more aggressiveness, initiative and militancy, we confront the danger of holding on to old perspectives, outworn policies and methods of work, which prevent the full unfolding of the Party's leadership in the developing struggles.

As analyzed and proven by Comrade Stalin, in his two speeches in the ECCI in January, 1926, on "The Fight Against the Right and Ultra-Left Deviations," the danger in such a period as we are entering in the United States comes from the Right. This danger becomes real and actual because the Lovestone group, which constitutes the majority in the Central Committee, refuses to reorient itself to the changing conditions of struggle and pursues an opportunist line, as will be proven in the following points:

#### I. Overestimation of the Reserve Power of American Imperialism.

Two basic factors determine the condition of American capitalism in the present period. (1) The maturing inner contradictions of American capitalism (disproportion between the rate of expansion of productive capacity and rate of growth of volume of production, disproportion between the growth of production and consumption, unemployment, the contradictions of rationalization, capital export, polarization of wealth and poverty, etc.) are beginning to produce QUALITATIVE CHANGES in the whole economic system. (2) These inner contradictions are maturing in the surroundings of a declining world capitalism and the Socialist growth of the U. S. S. R., which sharpen, intensify and accelerate the development of the contradictions of American capitalism, hastening the coming of its downfall.

An analysis of the degree of ripeness of these contradictions will show that American capitalism is about to reach the apex of growth and that further expansion leads American capitalism to further and more drastic attacks upon the standards of life of the American masses and to an attempt to an armed redivision of the world market and spheres of imperialist domination, both of which only further intensify these contradictions leading to the downfall of American imperialism.

In the light of the above, the present economic depression must inevitably become the forerunner of a deep-going crisis, even though American capitalism may succeed in postponing its coming with the help of the reserve powers which it still enjoys. This depression cannot be viewed merely as a "normal" cyclical depression having only slight and passing effects. On the contrary, because of the qualitative changes which are taking place in American capitalist economy, every such cyclical depression intensifies to the highest degree the contradictions of capitalism, undermine deeper the entire structure, eventually leading to deep-going crises.

The Lovestone group has an entirely different conception of the position and present phase of American capitalism. This conception is marked by the following characteristics:

- 1.—The main emphasis upon the tendencies making for the growth and power of American capitalism.
- 2.—Totally inadequate emphasis upon the force and cumulative effect of the contradictions of American capitalism, which are already producing qualitative changes.
- 3.—The Lovestone group sees no qualitative changes taking place in American capitalism.
- 4.—Lack of proper evaluation of the inner contradictions of American capitalism as distinct from the undermining effects of the declining world capitalism and the growth of the U. S. S. R.
- 5.—Viewing the coming of deep-going crises in America mainly as a result of the disintegrating influences of declining world capitalism, relegating to the background the effects of the inner contradictions of American capitalism.
- 6.—Following the lead of bourgeois economists in evaluating the present depression only as a "recession." On this the Lovestone group persisted as late as February, 1928.
- 7.—Accepting the "theory of spot-tiness" of the capitalist press and capitalist economists to explain the nature of the present depression and refusal to see its special characteristics as a forerunner of a deep-going crisis.
- 8.—Underestimation of the great significance of the imperialist epoch of the strikingly uneven development of industry (coal, oil, textiles, etc.)

in connection with other inner contradictions of American capitalism.

9.—Failure to understand the processes of rationalization, the menacing nature of the movement designated as capitalist-engineering-efficiency-socialism, and the integration of the labor aristocracy and bureaucracy into the imperialist machine of American capitalism.

10.—Failure to understand the full effects of the rationalization drive upon the workers particularly as represented by the large extent of wage cuts, especially piece rates.

11.—Assuming that the course of American imperialism will proceed mainly along the lines of development of British capitalism and failure to understand the basically different present world situation.

The totality of these characteristics make for a dangerously opportunist conception of present day American capitalism and for a grave overestimation of its reserve powers.

This tendency of the Lovestone group finds its expression in the original draft of the February thesis, the CEC plenum resolution of May 1, 1927, and in the writings and speeches of Comrades Lovestone, Pepper, Wolfe, Nearing, etc.

#### II. Underestimation of the Leftward Drift of the Masses.

The murderous effects of the rationalization drive of American capitalism upon the masses (4,000,000 unemployed, speed-up, wage cuts, etc.) the sharpening imperialist aggression of the American ruling class (Nicaragua, China, Philippines, etc.), the success of socialist construction in the U. S. S. R. systematically breaking down the effects of capitalist and reformist propaganda, are all producing a widespread leftward drift of the masses in the United States.

There is a general growth of discontent, militancy and readiness to struggle among the semi-skilled and unskilled workers (the bulk of the American proletariat). A process of widespread and general radicalization is taking place in all industries among the most exploited sections of the workers.

This leftward or radicalization drift of the masses came to most active expression in the struggles of the mining, textile and needle trades workers, and in the widespread foment and prospects for struggle in automobile, shoe, oil, meat packing, rubber and other industries.

The April letter of the ECCI to our Party characterizes this general leftward drift as "a rapidly growing participation of the workers in mass struggles."

Similar signs of foment and leftward development are shown among the working farmers who continue to suffer under the effects of the agricultural crisis which though somewhat retarded, has not been liquidated.

This leftward drift means a definite break in the mood of the American masses. A break from passivity and retreat to increasing militancy and struggle.

The Lovestone group does not share this point of view. Its conception of the mood of the American masses is marked by the following characteristics:

1.—Failure to see the break in the mood of the American masses and the coming of a turning point in the class struggle.

2.—Denial of the existence of a widespread and general leftward or radicalization drift among the bulk of the American workers, covering it up with a demagogic and false charge against the minority that it believes in a deep-going "revolutionary" radicalization of the "entire" American working class.

3.—Carrying over the question of the mood of the masses the bourgeois "theory of spot-tiness," insisting upon the "spotty" nature of radicalization in the sense that it is found only among the workers in the mining, textile and needle industries.

4.—Failure to recognize a leftward drift among the working farmers. Failing to develop an effective agrarian programme. Failure to treat the agricultural workers as part of the proletariat.

5.—Instead of taking advantage of the obvious manifestations of the radicalization drift of the masses, the Lovestone group underestimates it, and continually and systematically (in speeches, articles, resolutions, etc.) issues warnings and concentrates its attack against those who are seeking to attract the Party's attention and orientate its policy on the growing favorable condition for struggle resulting from this radicalization. The sum of these characteristics constitute a serious underestimation of the leftward drift of the American masses.

#### III. Lack of Prospective of Struggle.

The growing aggressiveness of American capitalism internally against the masses, externally against its imperialist rivals, chiefly England, and the leftward drift of the masses constitutes the main basis of the perspectives of sharpening class struggle and an increasing degree of leadership of our Party in the struggles of the masses. This follows from a correct analysis of the diminishing reserve powers of American capitalism and the growing leftward drift of the masses.

The ECCI letter to our Party of April 13, 1928, states in the following way this perspective of struggles in America:

"Amid an atmosphere of growing deep depression developing towards a crisis and more acute and aggressive policy on the part of American imperialism at home and abroad (naval budget, persecution of the workers thru injunctions, Nicaragua, Philippines, Mexico and so on); and under conditions of a rapidly growing participation of the workers in mass struggles as shown by the heroic struggles of the miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by the Pas-saic textile workers' strike, the fight in the needle trades, the historic Sacco-Vanzetti agitation; the Workers (Communist) Party of America, which has already played the leading role in these struggles, and was able also to take a prominent part in the miners' struggles in Colorado, has now as its major task to mobilize and organize the workers under its banner against the capitalist offensive and against the reformist supporters of capitalism, namely, the American Federation of Labor, and the Socialist Party of America."

The correctness of this characterization of a perspective of struggle given by the Comintern in April has been more than justified by developing class struggles and increasing foment among the masses since (New Bedford and Fall River strikes in textile, continuation of the desperate struggle of miners, Bayonne strike in oil, maturing struggle situation in automobile, meat packing, shoe, etc., foment among the farmers, the intensifying political situation, etc.)

The perspective of the Lovestone group is in opposition to that outlined above. Its perspective is based upon an overestimation of the reserve powers of American capitalism and an underestimation of the leftward drift of the masses. It is characterized by:

1.—Overestimation of objective difficulties and underestimation of the growing favorable opportunities for the proletarian class struggle.

2.—Overemphasis of the weakness and smallness of the Party and underestimation of its great task for leadership in the development class struggles and its ability to undertake the solution of these tasks.

2a.—Failure to realize the seriousness of the war danger and the coming of serious struggles as is seen in the failure to build the underground apparatus.

3.—Playing down the systematic significance of such sporadic struggles among the unorganized as the oil strike in Bayonne, automobile strike in Oshawa, etc.

4.—Seeing in the present political situation no signs or promise for political conflict and mass political movements.

5.—Revising the perspective for struggle outlined in the February thesis which was forced upon the majority by the minority of the Central Committee. This revision was made in the policies of the Lovestone group since February in articles by Lovestone and Pepper, and in the May resolution of the CC Plenum. Failure to publish the February thesis.

These characteristics of the perspectives of the Lovestone group lack the outlook for struggle and orientation towards it.

#### IV. Failure to Orientate Towards New Unions and the Organization of the Unorganized.

To organize the many millions of unorganized workers is the major task of the Party. The building of the Party as the leader of the workers in all phases of their struggle against American imperialism depends largely upon its carrying through vigorously this basic task of organization. With large masses of workers developing moods and movements of struggle, under the pressure of the industrial depression, rationalization and the capitalist offensive, the organization of the unorganized becomes now the more urgent and possible.

The old craft unions, which are chiefly based upon the skilled and privileged workers, are controlled by ultra-reactionary leaders, and following a class collaboration policy, and which have been undermined and driven out of the basic industries by the employers' offensive, will not organize the great unorganized masses. This can be accomplished only through new unions, militant in character and based upon industrial instead of craft lines. It is fundamentally necessary that our Party aggressively take the lead in the formation of these new industrial unions. At the same time the Party shall continue and extend through the trade union fractions, the TUEL, its revolutionary work in the old unions.

In the organization of the unorganized, the Party must base its orientation upon the unskilled and semi-skilled masses in the basic industries, the most exploited and decisive sections of the working class, transfused with American capital, with all its economic strength and with all its powers of governmental repression at its disposal, will violently resist the organization of the workers in basic industries. The new unionism will be established only by determined struggle. Hence the Party, in its great task of organizing the unorganized, must undertake its work with firm determination and with a thorough mobilization of all available forces.

The line of the Lovestone group in its vital work is a right wing line which liquidates the Party's efforts to organize the unorganized. The principal defects are: (a) resistance to reorientating the Party decisively in the direction of the building of new unions and (b) dilettante approach to the mass organization campaigns and failure to carry them through with the vigor and persistence necessary to this success. The whole American Party was slow in orientating towards organizing new unions, but the Lovestone group is primarily responsible for this, because it has resisted and is still resisting despite the pressure of the Comintern, the Profintern and the minority of the CEC.

Principal causes of wrong Lovestone policies in organizing the unorganized:

1. Lack of faith in the possibility for effective struggle of the masses resulting from the overestimation of the reserve powers of American capitalism and underestimation of the industrial depression, the capitalist offensive and the developing mood of resistance among the workers.

2. Tendency to orientate upon the organized skilled workers rather than upon the unorganized, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

3. Underestimation of the diminishing influence of the skilled workers due to the mechanization of industry and the growing gulf between the skilled and unskilled.

4. Tendency to orientate upon alleged differences in the upper strata of the labor bureaucracy.

5. Underestimation of the crisis in the trade unions, and a tendency to minimize the necessity for new unions. Illusions regarding possibilities of organizing the masses into the AFL unions: Articles and speeches by Comrades Pepper and Lovestone.

6. Constant practice of placing the interests of the Lovestone fraction ahead of those of the Party, and the sacrifices of mass campaigns for factional advantage.

7. Tendency to toy with mass organization campaigns instead of pushing them through aggressively.

The majority leadership of the YWL, which is an organic part of the Lovestone faction in the Party, follows the same opportunist line in its industrial work: Typical examples of these wrong tendencies and policies are:

1. Rejected as dual unionism the proposal made by the CEC minority, in May, 1927, for the calling of an open conference of the left wing and progressives in the coal industry to wage direct struggle against the Lewis machine.

2. Condemned as dual unionism by a campaign throughout the whole Party the proposal of the CEC minority in its thesis of May, 1927, that the Party should "unhesitatingly" establish new unions wherever the old unions are decrepit or non-existent.

3. In the February, 1928, thesis, the Lovestone group simply repeated the year-old Comintern decision regarding new unions, although the Comintern was then in the process of developing another resolution, which on the basis of the industrial depression and the deepening crisis in the old unions, laid far greater emphasis on the formation of new unions.

4. Resistance to the introduction of the slogan "Organize New Unions in Unorganized Industries" into the Party national election platform.

5. Failure to push forward vigorously for new unions in the needle industry. In this industry the Lovestone leadership has a craft union ideology and is afflicted with Right wing theories that the workers cannot fight the employers and the union bureaucrats at the same time, that the police can be bought into the service of the workers and that the unions must cooperate in building up associations of employers.

6. Resistance to open struggle against the Lewis machine and building a new union in mining industry.

7. Failure to concentrate Party forces for determined or organizing campaign: example, total lack of preliminary work in New England textile industry prior to New Bedford strike.

8. Systematic factional discrimination against comrades capable for trade union work. Placing and displacing of field and district organizers and industrial organizers solely with regard to factional interests, with resultant damage to mass organization.

#### V. Resistance to Orientation of Active Struggle Against Lewis Machine and for Building New Union in Mining Industry.

The most important industrial struggle ever carried through by our Party and its biggest achievement in trade union work is the left wing struggle now being waged in the mining industry. The driving force in the formulation and execution of correct policies and mobilization of Party forces in this campaign was the CEC minority. The policies of the Lovestone group dictated by an underestimation of the whole fight definitely militated against the development of the aggressive action necessitated in this crucial struggle and prevented this work making greater success.

With the coal industry in a deep crisis (due to over-development of the industry, use of substitutes for coal, etc.) and with the union, weakened by the heavy unemployment and the shifting of industry to the South, being rapidly torn in pieces under the impact of the attacks of the employers and the treachery of Lewis, our Party orientation should have been definitely in the direction of an open struggle against the Lewis machine and for the formation of a new union. The policy of the Lovestone CEC majority placed many obstacles in the way of developing the execution of such a policy. Among these are:

1. Rejection of the open conference proposed by the CEC minority. This action checked the Party orientation towards a new union and confused and demoralized the miners' left wing and left the miners' movement without a definite perspective and disconnected our Party from the disoriented masses of miners who wanted to struggle against Lewis. Renewal of the motion several months later by the CEC minority for an open conference and a direct struggle against Lewis, and its acceptance by the Polcom re-established our leadership over the masses who were in grave danger of being demoralized by the IWW.

2. Failure of the CEC to vigorously combat the deep-seated pessimism and systematic resistance against the application of the policy of open struggle, after this policy, upon motion of the minority, had been formally adopted by the CEC. The task of breaking down the resistance of these Lovestone group district organizers fell chiefly upon the CEC minority who were sharply criticized by the Lovestone majority for these actions. The right wing tendencies of these organizers signaled by reluctance to fight the Lewis bureaucracy and by a general underestimation of the fighting spirit of the miners, were most clearly exemplified by the letters of Comrade Bedacht, district organizer of Illinois, to the CEC.

3. From December, 1926, till December, 1927, including nine months of the miners' strike, the Lovestone majority failed to publish a left wing miners' organ. This was due on the one hand to the underestimation of the struggle and on the other to yielding to the demand of the so-called progressives (Brophy, Hapgood, etc.) that no criticism of Lewis should be made during the strike.

4. For six months no efforts were put forth to establish a left wing miners' relief organization and relief campaign, which offered exceptionally favorable means for the left wing, to establish mass contacts. This relief organization could only have been built by an open fight against the Lewis machine and the AFL bureaucracy.

5. Factional juggling in the anthracite districts. This was based upon the established principle of the Lovestone group of keeping minority comrades from key positions. By placing incompetent organizers in charge of the Party apparatus and by carrying on a sharp factional war, the whole campaign in the anthracite was gravely injured.

6. Failure to initiate in time and to prosecute vigorously the cam-

campaign to organize the unorganized in Western Pennsylvania prior to the calling of the April 6 strike and for the formation of a new union.

#### VI. Insufficient Appreciation of Leading Role of Party and Failure to Build It.

The political Secretariat of the ECCI found it necessary to state in its letter of April 13th to our Party that it "deems it necessary to call attention to . . . the tasks of the Party in the sphere of leadership of the growing workers' mass movement"; the Secretariat further stated that our Party "has now as its major task to mobilize and to organize the workers under its banner against the capitalist offensive . . . it is immediately necessary to intensify the ideological and organizational preparations of the Party, especially the local Party organizations to enable it quickly to mobilize its forces and means and thus to make it ready for a leading role in the developing class struggle."

The insufficient appreciation of the leading role of the Party and the failure to build the Party which this letter called attention to, is one of the main characteristics of the Lovestone group. This is shown by the following facts:

1.—Overemphasis on labor party. Slowness and delay in deciding upon and announcing our own election campaign. (Lovestone article, April "Communist." Delay in acting on minority motion of February 29th for mobilization of Party for our own election campaign). Allowing SP to enter field first.

2.—The Panken, Bearak and Milwaukee cases (support of Socialist Party candidates).

3.—The tendency to make our Party into a mere instrument for organizing a Labor Party (Minnesota), describing our election campaign as an "organic part of the Labor Party campaign." (Lovestone).

4.—Tendency to look upon our own election campaign as of less importance than the Labor Party campaign.

5.—The tendency to look upon our Party merely as the left wing in farmer-labor organization (running Party candidates in primary elections without statement that they are Communists). (Minnesota).

6.—Resistance to Party leadership in trade union work. (Needle trades).

7.—Absolute denial of Party leading role (Furriers' Union and workers' delegation to the USSR).

8.—Failure to carry on genuine Communist education and training—opportunist confusing of mass workers' education and the education of the Party membership and training of Communist cadres. (Workers' Schools).

9.—Failure to build Party in campaign.

10.—Failure to create Party apparatus for women's work and permitting foreign language organizations, consisting mostly of housewives, to take the leading role despite repeated demands of the International Women's Secretariat.

11.—Refusal to print Swabek's pamphlet on internal Party organization and Party building.

12.—Sectorial approach to Party building (Bedacht—separation of Party building work from mass work).

13.—Non-recognition of Party role in Women's Work. "The working women will march to power through trade unions, through clubs, housewives' organizations, through cooperative leagues, and through a labor party." (First issue New York "Working Women," 1928).

14.—The official organ of the Party, the Daily Worker, affords a devastating example of the underestimation of the role of the Communist press as "the collective organizer of the Party and the masses" as described by Lenin. As an organ of a Communist Party the DW is seriously deficient. There has been a systematic liquidation of Communist political writing in the DW to the point where its Communist character has been weakened. Comrade Minor, the editor, made a motion in the Political Committee on April 19th, 1928, to permit the publication of articles "on both sides of the controversy" with the IWW and against the establishment of an anti-war department in the paper April 1st. Instructed to publish articles against Shipstead, Comrade Minor was obliged to make a motion to turn over to the Agit-prop on the ground "of the almost total deprivation of the Daily Worker of all political writers at the present time. . . . One of the chief political writers of the Daily Worker for the last five months has been Comrade Nearing, whose articles, almost without exception, contain gross reformist and petty bourgeois errors.

There has been a systematic liquidation of tried Communist journalists on the staff and their replacement by elements whose training has been acquired on the capitalist press. The line has been to try to make Communists out of journalists rather than to train Communists as journalists.

The Daily Worker today gives neither a picture of the class struggle in the U. S. A. nor any Communist analysis of even the main

features of imperialist development. The Daily Worker has been treated frivolously by the Lovestone group both in the editorial and management departments (the appointment of three separate business managers in less than two years—all of them incompetent and all appointed for factional reasons, and rejection of proposal to appoint Comrade Wagnenknecht, the most competent comrade for the position.

Building the prestige of the DW is a major task which now confronts our Party. Its editorial staff must be organized from among the best politically equipped comrades.

15.—Failure to utilize the mass campaigns to strengthen the nuclei and build the Party, New York, etc., allowing a gradual and growing disintegration of the nuclei in many centers to take place, are characteristics of the present leadership.

16.—Extravagant financial programs which place undue heavy burdens upon the membership and make it difficult for the lower paid workers to join and remain in the party and fulfill the demands made upon them.

#### VII. Opportunist Application of United Front Policy.

The CI line against the united front from the top with reactionary trade union, liberal and Socialist Party leaders, and for united front with the workers against them applies with special emphasis in America. The new objective factors making for the discontent of the masses and strengthening their impulse and will to struggle create increasingly favorable conditions for the application of the united front tactics directly with the workers and leading them in the fight against the reactionary leaders and the capitalists. The firm adherence to this basic conception is a prerequisite for the full utilization of the possibilities to broaden and intensify the fight of the workers and build the Party. The complete degeneration of the Socialist Party and its incorporation into the capitalist A. F. of L. police machine, puts before the party as one of its essential tasks the smashing frontal attack against it and its entire leadership all along the line in order to destroy its influence over the workers.

The Lovestone majority has not understood the CI policy on the united front and has applied it in an opportunist manner. This is demonstrated by a whole series of gross errors, many of which remain unacknowledged and uncorrected.

Examples which illustrate the opportunist line in this respect may be cited as follows:

1.—False estimation of the Socialist Party and calculation on a "left wing" within it which would work with us for a labor party. This is indicated by the motion of Lovestone to send a number of comrades into the socialist party "for the purpose of working for our labor party policy in the Socialist Party" and the rejection of the motion of the minority declaring such tactics to be false and calling for a policy of frontal attack against the Socialist Party all along the line. (Polcom minutes, Dec. 14, 1927).

The same policy was executed in the support in the elections of the Socialist Judge Panken, an agent of the black gang in the needle trades who was likewise supported by the republican party and the New York World and the New York Times. The majority stubbornly defended this decision in spite of the most energetic protest of the Socialist Bearak in Boston, and the proposals to support Berger, the national chairman of the Socialist Party in Milwaukee; (criticized in the letter of the ECCI).

The policy in the Panken case was not an incidental error; it proceeded from the false conception of the Lovestone group. . . . It was proposed as a national policy in a program submitted to the Polcom by Comrade Lovestone, which contained the provision that our party should run candidates on its own ticket only in those cases where it can be done "without endangering the election of candidates running locally on the tickets of other working class parties." (Point 22 of Lovestone's proposals on the Labor Party campaign, Polcom Minutes, Oct. 7, 1927).

2.—The Open Letter to the Socialist Party, an error of the Polcom as a whole, which was pointed out in the letter of the ECCI.

3.—The united front made by the Party leaders of the Furriers' Union, members of the Lovestone group in the Party, with the so-called middle group in the union, under conditions which surrendered the leadership to the latter and on the basis of a written agreement containing the unheard of provision that "there shall be no Party or clique control of the union."

4.—Building united front in anti-imperialist work too much on top and with liberals and not from below among the workers. Concealing the role and face of the Party in anti-imperialist work. Removal of Comrade Gomez as secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League in order to secure as secretary a "non-Communist or someone not known as a Communist." (Polcom minutes, Dec. 21, 1927—reconsidered at a subsequent meeting under pressure of minority). Failure to do serious anti-imperialist work as shown by refusal to send workers into the American forces in China and Nicaragua on the ground that it was necessary to proceed slowly and concentrate on the work at home.

5.—Failure to publicly criticize Brophy and other progressives in the Mine Workers' Union united front despite numerous record motions to that effect passed under pressure of the minority.

6.—Wrong form of united front with so-called "tolerance group" and Schley group in the Internationals, Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; failure to criticize them, failure in the united front with them to build our own strength and forces in the I. L. G. W. U.

7.—United front with Brennan in the Miners' Union under conditions which rehabilitated the prestige of the faker and brought discredit on the party and weakened its forces in the anthracite.

8.—Liberal, legislative, constitutional and vulgarly "American line in the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born."

9.—Opposition to leading role of Negro proletariat in united front Negro movement by Comrade Moore, Party leader of Negro work, corrected by Polcom on the initiative of the minority.

10.—Persistence in organizing workers and farmers in one Party (Farmer-Labor Party) contrary to CI decision.

11.—Wrong orientation in women's work, basing it on housewives instead of devoting main attention to women in industry despite repeated letters from the International Women's Secretariat on this point. Failure to draw women industrial workers into leading activities; the entire leading committee for women's work in New York is composed of school teachers, with the exception of Comrade Wortis, a leading right winger in the needle trades.

#### VIII. Opportunist Mistakes in the Election Campaign.

In line with the general right wing tendencies, the Lovestone group have made several serious opportunist errors, in the national election campaign of which the three following are the most outstanding:

1.—In the national election program of our party occurs the following demand: "Abolition of the senate, of the supreme court and of the veto power of the president."

This opportunist proposal creates illusions regarding the reform of the capitalist state. It cultivates the false notion that the workers can escape the pressure of the capitalist government, much of which is exerted through the senate, the supreme court, and the president's veto power, by liquidating these institutions within the frame-work of capitalist society.

2.—Illustrative of the right wing tendencies of the Lovestone group is the letter officially sent to the party units to direct the securing of signatures to put our party candidates on the election ballot. The following quotations indicate the corrupting methods used in this work.

"Remember that you are out to get signatures and not converts. This means no argument of any kind."

"Don't ask for signatures in the name of Communism."

"If necessary you can explain that the signature is not an obligation to vote for this party."

"Never state your mission to anyone but the person whose signature you wish to get, because if you give them time to think you will get too many questions."

"See how many more tricks you can work out for yourself and write your experiences to the National Office."

This grossly opportunist letter was condemned by the Comintern.

3.—The general use of professional signature gatherers, and the buying of signatures, and the failure to mobilize the party forces for these campaigns.

#### IX. Opportunist Mistakes in Labor Party Work.

The Party needs a fresh and clear formulation of policy in the labor party question based upon the changed conditions and new perspectives. The following is proposed as a main outline for our perspective and policy on the labor party question.

1.—The developing depression and coming crisis will create favorable conditions for mass break-away movements from the capitalist parties which our Party must anticipate and utilize to "mobilize and to organize the workers under its banner against the capitalist offensive and against the reformist supporters of capitalism, namely, the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party of America." (CI letter, April).

2.—It is not the task of our party in the present period to carry on agitation campaigns and struggles for the organization of a labor party.

In view of the changed conditions (integration of labor bureaucracy and aristocracy into capitalist machine, narrowing base of A. F. of L. and restriction to skilled workers, the organization of new unions as main task of our party, leftward drift of masses, etc.) and the above opportunist errors, the labor party slogan in this period has only a general propaganda value.

3.—Our Party must fight resolutely against the tendencies for a third capitalist party (Norris, La-Fontette, Berger, Thomas, etc.) and strive to establish itself as the positive force in the labor party question.

Continued on Next Page

# PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

Continued from Previous Page

4. The Party must carry on active campaigns for the organization of united front action with the masses from below on concrete and immediate issues of struggle against the capitalist offensive, on the political as well as economic fields. More than ever must the united front policy from below be applied by our Party in the fight against the reformists and to win the masses for the class struggle.

5. In the present period, the Party's chief means of furthering the political awakening of the American masses, is the vigorous participation and leadership in the everyday struggles, deepening the content of these struggles, carrying out energetically the program of the organization of new unions. In the process of these struggles the Party will establish united fronts with the masses on the political field.

6. The theory that the CP of the U.S.A. can make little or no gains in election campaigns until a labor party appears must be combated vigorously.

The grave opportunist errors of the Lovestone group in the labor Party work, places squarely before our Party the need of discontinuing the old labor party policy. The following are the main errors:

1. Abandoning the industrial base by failure to carry on political campaigns among the working masses in the industrial centers.

2. Orientating the struggle for independent working class political action largely on the farmers and farmer-labor movements of the Northwest.

3. Persistence in advocating the organization of workers and farmers in one party (Farmer-Labor Party) contrary to CI decision.

4. Proposals to send Party members into the socialist party to fight for a labor party.

5. Reliance upon the trade union and socialist bureaucracy for the building of the labor party, criticized in the April letter of the CI, a mistake shared in also by the minority of the Polcom.

6. Wrong conception of the role of the labor party in the class struggle ("emancipation of the working class") noted and criticized in the Comintern letter of April.

7. Wrong conception of the relation between the Communist Party and a labor party. Reducing the Communist Party to a left wing in the labor party and farmer-labor movement (Minnesota, Allegheny, county labor party). Reducing the Party to an instrument for the organization of the labor party.

8. The Panken and Bearak maneuvers criticized by the CI.

X. Failure to Build the T.U.E.L.

In numerous letters and resolutions the Comintern and Profintern have repeatedly stressed the necessity of building the Trade Union Educational League. With our Party orientating itself towards the organization of new unions the T.U.E.L. acquires added importance. It must through its general organization and industrial committees, actively proceed with the organization of the new unions. It must continue and extend its activities in building the left wing in the old unions and coordinate these with its major task of organizing the new unions.

Notwithstanding the importance of the T.U.E.L. as a factor in the trade union work, little is being done by the Party to build it up. Party support of the T.U.E.L. is mostly mere lip service. It still re-

mains largely a skeleton organization in most localities and industries. No efforts were made by the CEC to follow up the recent national conference of the T.U.E.L. by an active campaign to establish local groups. The return of the Profintern and trade union delegations have not been utilized to build a T.U.E.L.

The T.U.E.L. nationally and its respective National Industrial Committees must be brought more prominently to the front in a leading role in industrial struggles. There is a strong tendency to push them aside and liquidate them by conducting all industrial activities directly through Party fractions. The official organ of the T.U.E.L., "Labor Unity," now neglected by the Party, must be strengthened and developed into a weekly mass organ.

XI. Pacifist and Petty-Bourgeois Liberal Tendencies in the Anti-War and Anti-Imperialist Work.

The Party manifested many pacifist and liberal deviations in its anti-war and anti-imperialist work. The following illustrates this point:

1. Calling upon the workers to protest against the death of American marines in Nicaragua, and treating the death of these marines as of greater consequence to the American workers than the murder of hundreds of Nicaraguan rebels by American marines. (Central Committee Nicaragua Manifesto, July, 1927) never repudiated by the CEC nor repudiated by the Lovestone group.

2. Tendency to obscure the independent and aggressive role of American imperialism (Lovestone group theory of American imperialism being the "catspaw" of British imperialism, and its newest theory of American imperialism "supporting Japan in China.")

3. Failure of the Polcom to prevent the issuance and stop immediately the use of pacifist slogans in the Nicaragua campaign, "Enlist with Sandino—Stop the Flow of Nicaraguan Blood"—a mistake corrected later by the Polcom.

4. Pacifist and liberal appeals to the marines (leaflets in California, Boston and elsewhere, corrected by the Polcom).

5. The tendency to build the united front in the All-America Anti-Imperialist work, chiefly upon petty-bourgeois liberal elements and failure to draw labor elements into this movement (also corrected by the Polcom in formal decision).

6. By failure to carry on active anti-militarist work among the American forces in Nicaragua and China.

7. Pacifist ideology in work among women. "We cannot even stop that terrible scourge of humanity—war" (first issue New York Working Woman).

The above deviations flow from the general right wing orientation and main line of the Lovestone group.

XII. Underestimation and False Conception of Work Among Negro Masses.

The problem of Communist work among the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States, the overwhelming majority of whom are workers and working farmers and their families, must be approached from the Leninist viewpoint that this most exploited and oppressed section of the population forms an immense reserve for the proletarian revolution. The main tasks are:

The development of a revolutionary Negro race movement led by the Negro proletariat.

Systematic work among the Ne-

gro masses in industry; campaigns to mobilize the white workers for struggle on behalf of the Negroes against all forms of imperialist oppression and discriminations, linking up race questions with economic questions, systematic work among the Negro peasant masses of the south, their organization for the struggle against white oppression, struggle against white chauvinism in the ranks of our Party; the training of a cadre of Negro Communist leaders, the drawing of Negro workers into all organization campaigns, the intensification of the struggle inside the existing unions, the development of the influence of our Party as the leader of the struggles of the Negro masses—these are the immediate tasks of our Party.

The Lovestone majority has systematically and continuously neglected work among the Negro masses. This error is based on an underestimation of the revolutionary role of this most exploited and oppressed section of the population. This is expressed by Comrade Lovestone in his speech at the February plenum as published in the Daily Worker, where he refers to the Negro farmers in the south as a "broad social reserve of capitalist reaction." It is further shown by the complete absence of any reference to work among the Negro peasantry in the south in the program introduced by Comrade Pepper in the Polburo April 30, 1928.

For two and a half years the Negro work of our Party has been bankrupt. (1) The Negro organ was liquidated. (2) The organization of the Pullman Porters into a Negro union was carried out by social reformists without our Party making any serious effort to establish its influence. (3) No struggle against white chauvinism in the ranks of the Party has been carried on (such as the case of Gary, Harlem, Detroit, Pittsburgh, are proof of this) and continuous retreating of the Party leadership before the chauvinism of the whites. (4) The last Negro program of the Party, written by Comrade Pepper makes no reference to the necessity for such a campaign.

(5) The Lovestone majority entirely underestimates the necessity for struggle for the mobilization of white workers on behalf of the Negro masses. (6) Systematic factional corruption to conceal bankruptcy of the Negro work. (7) No systematic attempt to build real Communist cadre of Negro comrades. (8) Orientation towards Negro petty-bourgeoisie rather than towards workers and farmers. (9) Failure to connect Negro work with general trade union work of the Party. (10) Failure to draw Negro comrades into general Party work.

XIII. Opportunist Errors in Cooperative Work.

The cooperative work of the Party in New York, the largest district, has been and still is characterized by gross opportunism and virulent factionalism. The cooperative work (United workers cooperative) has been based on buildings and financing cooperatives which in turn are based on speculation in real estate, etc. These enterprises are now in a financial crisis which threatens to discredit the Party. The extreme right wing which cooperated with non-Party elements against the Party, refused to accept CEC decisions, has been placed in control of the organization and encouraged even by the Polcom members of the Lovestone group in impermissible violation of Party procedure.

The worker members of the cooperative, both Party and non-Party, are demoralized and discouraged.

In spite of the continual struggle of the minority against it, the Lovestone group refuses to abandon or even criticize this disastrous policy.

The cooperative section of the Comintern should conduct a thorough investigation of this enterprise and officially inform the Party of its findings and conclusions.

The work of the Party in the cooperatives is exceedingly weak. The Party has no program for cooperative work.

The work of the Party in the consumers cooperatives in the northwest and Massachusetts is carried on without any direction from the center.

XV. The Rejection of Self-Criticism.

Leninist self-criticism is one of the greatest necessities of our Party to enable it to learn from its mistakes and to clarify its policy.

The whole party has been guilty of failure to criticize itself, in the Leninist method, and its ideological development has been thereby greatly retarded. Diplomacy, the covering up of errors, the reconciling conflicting viewpoints on "unanimous" resolutions, passing resolutions for the record which are never carried out, the concealment of weaknesses and failures and the gross and bombastic exaggeration of achievements in Party reports, the failure to explain errors in such a way as to educate the Party—these practices foreign to a Communist organization amount to a deep-seated disease in the American Party, which can be cured only by the inauguration of a ruthless and thorough-going course of genuine Bolshevist self-criticism.

The Lovestone majority rejects such a course, and resists all attempts to introduce criticisms which go to the heart of the Party errors and shortcomings. It systematically practices diplomacy with the Party

members, refuses to tell them the truth about its mistakes, and denounces all criticism of its policy as factionalism.

The "self-criticism" of the Lovestone majority is a caricature. It consists of a formal acknowledgment of the most obvious shortcomings of the Party without establishing their nature, cause and responsibility for them, and taking steps to overcome them. The most serious errors of the leadership are concealed from the Party or only formally admitted even in cases where the CEC has intervened to correct them. The great opportunistic errors in the Panken case, the attitude to the socialist party, and the labor party, which were pointed out by the ECCI in a special letter, have never been explained to the Party members, whose ideas on these questions have been derived from the propaganda of the CEC on the basis of the false position.

A decisive struggle against diplomacy and evasion, and for the inauguration of a course of Bolshevist self-criticism in all aspects of Party work is a pre-requisite for a correction of the errors and the setting of the Party on the right track.

XIV. Denial of Right Danger and Militant Attack Against Left.

In the face of all these facts, the Lovestone majority not only fails to take the necessary steps to change its policy, and to acknowledge and correct its errors, but it militantly and persistently denies the existence of right tendencies and right elements in the Party. It has consolidated itself into a closely bound faction with all the prominent former members of the Lore group, and with the right wing in the needle trades, and has given up all struggle against their opportunist errors. Neither the political report nor the resolution of the May plenum contained a word regarding the Right danger in the Party and not a single word has been published to explain the right errors pointed out by the ECCI and similar errors cited here.

At the same time, the majority concentrates its whole fire against the left dangers and errors, as well as against the comrades who criticize the opportunist errors and try to bring the line of the Party into accord with the policy of the CI. It demagogically distorts and misrepresents the position of the minority, falsely attributing to it a fanatical overstatement of the radicalization of the American workers and an opposition work in the old unions. In this manner it sets up a false issue and wages a war against it as a cloak for its opportunist policies and practices. Comrades responsible for opportunist errors are shielded from criticism and protected in the most responsible positions, while those criticizing are attacked during the assignment of Party duties. (For example, the appointment of Comrade Poyntz, a former leader of the Lore group, as head of women's work, failure to correct the opportunist errors in this sphere and many other appointments of a similar character.) The denial of the Right danger and the concentrated fire against the minority are a component part of the opportunist policy of the Lovestone group.

The many errors which have been criticized by the ECCI have been errors to the right without exception. The denial of the existence of right dangers by the Lovestone group is in effect a denial of the position of the letter of the CI.

XVI. Right Wing Internal Factional Regime.

The Lovestone group has consolidated with the former following of Lore into the right wing of the Party, against the present minority and conducts a factional regime in support of its opportunist policy. The secretary, the organization department, the agitprop department, the WIR, the Council of Protection of Foreign Born, all foreign language bureaus, all Party press and all districts except two minor ones, are in the control of the Lovestone group, which, as a matter of policy sacrifices mass work for internal factional expediency.

Factional composition of Profintern delegation, trade union degeneration, mining campaigns in anthracite, Pittsburgh, Illinois, Ohio, shoe campaign, Massachusetts, automobile campaign, Detroit, New York, I.L.D., Secretary Jewish Section I.L.D., Secretary New York Needle Trades, factional removal of Comrade Swabek, one of the most qualified organizers in the Party, as district organizer in Illinois, which resulted in greatly weakening the mining campaign and a loss of membership in the district, discrimination against Comrade Aronberg in favor of right wingers, arbitrary removal of Comrade Dunne from Profintern Executive, factional campaign against T.U.E.L. and I.L.D., removal and persecution of Comrade Costrel, removal of Schachno Epstein as Freiheit editor, systematic exclusion of competent comrades of the minority from leading party positions.

The Social Composition of Lovestone Group.

The social origin of the Lovestone group leadership is petty-bourgeois. It has built around and attracted to itself a circle of more or less prosperous petty-bourgeois elements. A number of these elements, some of them non-Party, know the inner workings of the Party, enjoy privileges that are denied even to political committee members of the opposition, and exert an influence upon

the Party of an unhealthy character. The upper stratum of the Lovestone group leadership is composed mainly of a special type of intellectuals developed by New York City College and graduating from it or similar institutions into leadership of our Party, without appreciable experience in the class struggle. The connections of the Lovestone group with dilettante elements, and their allowing these elements special privileges creates a feeling of resentment in the ranks of the proletarian members.

The decisive elements of the Lovestone leadership is composed of comrades who were students, teachers, artists, philanthropic society and commercial investigators, insurance agents, etc. before their rise to leadership of our Party.

XVII. Summary and Proposals.

The Party has extended its influence among the workers during the past year, but has not taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the favorable objective situation. It

has succeeded in leading a number of important struggles but has failed to consolidate its influence in organizational form.

The period ahead, which will be one of growing unrest and struggle of the workers, offers exceptional prospects for the Party. With correct policies and leadership the Party will be able to take advantage of the opportunities to popularize itself more widely as the leader of the workers in the daily fight to fulfill its vanguard role in broadening the struggles of the workers, developing their implications, and hastening the process of their development towards revolutionary struggles.

The main danger to the proper carrying out of this revolutionary task in this period comes from the right, and the line of the Lovestone leadership is a right line and contrary to the CI policy as shown in the foregoing pages. A continuation of the present opportunist line will endanger the Party's prospects and hamper its development as the revolutionary leader of the masses.

## "THE YELLOW TICKET"

Films that hail from the Soviet Union are of utmost interest to us because they come from a land where workers have taken power and where socialism is in the construction. We have a perfect right to expect a complete revolution in the cinema as well as in other institutions of the old society. In that whole series of Sovkino productions which has gained so much of our admiration and enthusiasm, both because of their revolutionary background and the use of scenic adaptations so fitting to the action and moods portrayed, we have witnessed a wide range of subject and treatment, from the massive tempo of the "End of St. Petersburg" to the centering of a whole age in an individual as in "Tsar Ivan, The Terrible."

"The Yellow Ticket," now showing at the Cameo, could perhaps be called the younger brother of Tsar Ivan, in that same general class, but not so matured and finished both in conception and execution. Here the new director, Ozep, is vague in just exactly what he wishes to do. The story is a simple one. One of the master class takes a fancy to a peasant girl who has just been re-united with her husband, recently returned from serving his military in the tsar's army. The couple, out of the kindness of the master's heart, is rented a farm all stone and stubble. Orders come from the city that the master must have the peasant girl to take care of his baby. A year's toil on stone-filled soil, no harvest to reward the year of labor, the mortgage must be paid—so the peasant girl goes to the city to work in the household of the master, leaving her two small children in the hut in the gully with her husband. In the city the peasant girl rejects the advances of the master and leaves the mansion only to be rounded up in the public garden in a police raid on the prostitutes. In the police station she is given a yellow ticket. She offers it as a recommendation and offers it as such in an employment agency. She is of course shown the door and soon finds herself employed in a public dance hall and prostitution house. The first night there she lies with a peasant from her neighboring village who tells her that her husband has been hurt in an accident. She rushes out of the hall and to her husband. When she comes into the small hut her husband, who before could not walk, advances sturdily toward her. And the picture ends with everybody happy.

If the plot smacks a little too much of the American ending and a stretching of reality to bring about an insipid finale, the producer takes every opportunity for psychological effects and telling contrasts. Waving wheat on a Russian steppe is a sight for any eye to delight in; peasants advancing in unison swinging scythes; the peasant soldier coming home, swinging his boots on a stick, stopping to rub wheat in his hands to test the quality of the crop, his meeting with the peasants on the field and his simple embrace of wife and child. Moments like these abound in Soviet films, which are so close to the earth and factory, so at home to the life of the worker and peasant.

Sovkino productions fully exploit nature to express the mood of a character or of a mass. And here, too, nature is shown, changing with the mood of the husband as he trudges to the city, pulling his newborn child in a small cart behind him and holding his daughter by the hand. Cloud formation, trees waving their tops at a threatening sky from the brim of a hill; buds and blossoms decorate the homecoming of the soldier, the coming of the child and the return of the wife.

There is also a directness and simplicity here, which throws the idyllic plot into bad relief. The love-taking of husband and wife—with such a sense of inevitableness and study resignation, with no caresses and kisses, centers in itself years of labor and oppression with no way out. The peasant does not tell his wife that her son has died—but only shows her the baby's woolen socks and she understands this direct language of the soil.

By far the best scenes in the film are the public dance hall and the prostitutes in the police station. The prostitutes before the police officials laughing, jeering, poking each other

showing their yellow tickets with a flaunting gesture, and off again into the streets. Of course, the director makes the peasant woman stand out, pure, simple and innocent in the crowd of prostitutes—so that no clear-sighted audience could mistake her chastity. But the part is acted well and she takes her yellow ticket, amidst the laughs of the girls of joy, fully believing that she had gotten an excellent recommendation.

The dance hall is an excellent piece of work. Men and girls dance and drink mechanically—there is no spirit or real will in the pre-coffee merry making. Couples go off to their compartments. There is a simple realism in the peasant woman and her peasant companion as they lie on the couch.

The fault might be found that "The Yellow Ticket" does not exploit all the fine opportunities for social contrast, that it centers itself too much about the two individuals, the peasant and his wife, that it is hazy in its conception and brings with it no sharp enough attack upon the society of the tsar—something we certainly should expect from a Soviet film.

If Sovkino has succumbed somewhat in this film to American cinema tradition, it has, however, countered by a broader grasp of essentials by broadening out into the life of the peasant, and its deepened rendering of certain moments. "The Yellow Ticket" does not mark a distinctive step forward above the Soviet films we have already seen in fact its plot is a little disappointing. But its rendition and execution place it high in the films of today.

## HOOVER TRIES TO BUY CHILE

Competes With British Imperialism

Continued from Page One to express to your excellency my good wishes for the success of the administration over which your excellency will preside; ar' it is the unanimous desire of the Bolivian people that the powerful nation of the U. S. S. R. will continue to be the promoter of progress and regulator of justice in the destinies of the world.

"HERNANDO SILES." Another Warship. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UP).—The U. S. S. Utah, which will transport President-elect Hoover and his party up the east coast of South America, to Central America and to the West Indies, arrived at Montevideo at 3 p. m. today after an 18-day trip from the Brooklyn navy yard, the navy department was advised. Hoover will board the battleship at Montevideo to continue his good-will trip while the U. S. S. Maryland, his present transport, will return to the west coast. The Utah expects to leave Montevideo Dec. 17 and arrive in Rio De Janeiro on Dec. 20, the department said.

January 5 is the Fifth Birthday of the Daily Worker This is an event of the greatest importance to the revolutionary movement. All cities and workers' organizations should make arrangements for celebrations.

The CI must thoroughly examine the situation and give a clear statement of policy on the main tasks of the Party. The opportunist line must be corrected and the basis laid for the reorganization of the Party leadership in such a way as to insure the carrying out of the line of the Comintern.

To this we propose the following measures:

1. The sending of an open letter to the Party for the purpose of educating the Party on the policies and tasks and mobilizing the membership for executing the policies.

2. The authorization of the holding of a Party convention within two months after the end of the national election campaign.

3. Provision for the holding of a full and free discussion on the Party problems and tasks prior to the Party convention.

4. A thorough consideration of the Party apparatus and a redistribution of the Party forces. Qualified

comrades now factionally excluded or relegated to minor positions to be drawn directly into the Party apparatus. A reconsideration of the whole question of district organizers and the language bureaus, is especially necessary in those important industrial districts where the main task of the Party pointed out by the CI—the organization of the unorganized into new unions—must be applied.

A reorganization of the staff of the D. W. and the language press to strengthen its Communist political quality and to provide for the drawing into the staff of politically qualified editorial workers from the present minority.

(Signed) ALEX BITTELMAN MANUEL GOMEZ BILL DUNNE JACK JOHNSTONE WM. Z. FOSTER G. SISKIND J. CANNON.

## IN 'SIGN OF THE LEOPARD'



Flora Sheffield, one of the principals in "Sign of the Leopard," a London importation, by Edgar Wallace, which the Shuberts will present at the National Theatre this evening.

## Railroad Profits Sky High While Men Slave Harder for Less Wage

Although the railroad workers are getting less wages than they did in 1920, the rail lines are piling up record-breaking profits. This is revealed by the reports submitted by 38 of the leading lines for October business, showing an unprecedented increase of 27.5 per cent in net profits over the returns for October of 1927.

The increase in gross revenue is 6.1 per cent, and the difference between these two percentages represents more "efficient" management, largely in getting less workers to do more work at less wages than ever before.

The Daily Worker will five years old on January 5. Workers from all parts of the country are sending in greetings. Have you sent in yours? If not, send it in today.

AMUSEMENTS CAMEO NOW! Best Film Show In Town 42nd Street and Broadway PREMIERE AMERICAN DARING! SENSATIONAL! "YELLOW TICKET" By the Producers of "END OF ST. PETERSBURG" WINGS OVER EUROPE MARTIN BECK THEA. 45th St., West of 8th Ave. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30 Major Barbara GUILD THEA. W. 52nd St. Even. 8:30, Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30 Strange Interlude JOHN GOLDEN THEA. 58th St. E. of B'way EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30 "HOLIDAY" a new comedy by Philip Barry PLYMOUTH THEA. W. 45th St. Even. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. CHANIN'S 46th St. W. of B'way Mats. Wednesday and Saturday SCHWAB and MANDEL'S MUSICAL SMASH GOOD NEWS with GEORGE OLSEN'S MUSIC. NITE HOSTESS VANDERBILT THEATRE W. 48th St. Even. 8:30 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday CIVIC REPERTORY 148th St. E. of 5th Ave. Even. 8:30 50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 EVA LE GALLENNE, Director Tonight—"The Cherry Orchard." Wednesday Eve.—"Peter Pan." FAY Bainter "JEALOUSY" JOHN HALLIDAY MAKE ME ELLIOTT'S MIND YOUR BUSINESS RUBBER DISCOVERIES. RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 10 (UP)—General Rondon, who is exploring the Dutch Guiana frontier, sent a radio message to President Washington Luis today announcing the discovery of an extensive region of rubber trees, known as the Balata region, along the River Camina. We demand the immediate recognition of Soviet Union by the United States government.

500,000 COPIES of the Anniversary Edition JANUARY 5, 1929 FIFTH BIRTHDAY ORDER A BUNDLE NOW for distribution on the anniversary of the only revolutionary fighting English Daily in the world. We must make this Anniversary the occasion for bringing the DAILY WORKER to thousands of workers that we have never reached before. This edition will have additional features, special photos and will be larger many times the present size. Price, \$10 per thousand. Order a few days in advance. Daily Worker 26 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY. Please send me..... copies of the DAILY WORKER at the rate of \$5.00 per thousand. NAME..... ADDRESS..... CITY..... STATE..... To arrive not later than..... I am attaching a remittance to cover same.

# Workers International Relief Shop Delegate Conference to Map Out Plan of Action

## IRON WORKERS' HEAD IN APPEAL TO ALL LABOR

### Calls for Support of W. I. R. Meet

A call issued yesterday by George E. Powers, organizer of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers Union, workers of all industries were urged to join the Workers International Relief and to participate in the shop delegates conference of that organization to be held Thursday, Dec. 20, at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St.

His statement, in part, reads: "Bitter experience has taught many workers the important role which relief work plays in industrial battles of the toiling masses. Too often has this vitally necessary work been haphazardly done or totally neglected. Generally in the midst of the struggle relief organizations have been set up. When the particular conflict was over these committees disappeared. Thus in each new battle the workers had to learn all anew again how to construct and operate the necessary relief machinery, which even at its best could exist only on a small scale.

"Lack of real organization, lack of centralization and lack of permanency, have characterized most attempts at relief work in the past. What we urgently need is a permanent, efficient and centralized relief organization. Particularly in the coming period when the needle trades, the iron and bronze workers, and other building trades, and many other groups of workers face ever greater struggles, do we need such an organization as the Workers' International Relief. Every progressive worker should join the W. I. R. and see to it that his or her shop is represented at the coming Shop Delegate Conference on Thursday, Dec. 20, at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St."

## Gil Reported Ready to Mediate With the Clerical Reaction

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 10.—Thru the efforts of Dwight Morrow, United States ambassador to Mexico and formerly of J. P. Morgan and Company, conferences have been arranged between Portes Gil and Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, exiled arch-bishop of Michoacan with a view toward restoring some of the exalted position of the feudal catholic church in Mexico.

## Notorious West Takes Up Duties; Opens Bid for U. S. Oil Royalty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary of Interior West, the newly appointed oil man whose affiliations with Salt Creek and other oil scandals have caused a certain amount of amused interest among those who realize that Teapot Dome graft was by no means restricted to those exposed during the trials last year, has opened bids for government royalty oil in Salt Creek. It was thru fake bids that Sinclair and Cheney got their rich oil deposits during the last big scandal, when Albert B. Fall was secretary of the interior.

## CHARGED WITH MURDER. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 10 (UP).—An indictment charging Peter Kudnowski with the murder of seven-year-old Joseph Storrell was handed up by the Hudson county grand jury late today.

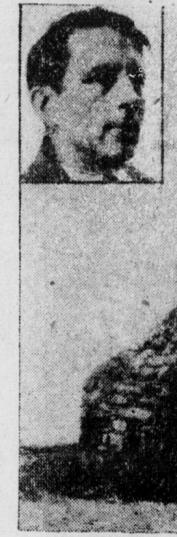
Spread the Daily in the factories and mills.

## REDS PLAN OWN XMAS

### 1,100 Labor Prisoners Must Be Helped

The International Labor Defense has sent to all branches and members instructions for the successful carrying out of the Christmas campaign. Altogether the International Labor Defense will be confronted with more than 1,100 cases in the near future, including the 662 New Bedford textile strikers, the Mine-rich, Toehy and many other mining cases, the Topalskany case in Pennsylvania, the Los Angeles raid cases, the Shifrin case, the John Porter case and many others.

## Bourgeois Poet Hides Away



Robinson Jeffers (inset), famous American poet, represents in an extreme form the efforts of many bourgeois artists to escape from the life about them. Jeffers has built with his own hands the tower of stone shown above at Mt. Carmel, Cal., where he lives with his family in complete isolation from the world. Jeffers' poetry has been chiefly preoccupied with themes of a highly neurotic, psychopathological tendency.

## Fraternal Organizations

**Spanish Workers Dance.** The Spanish Fraction of the Workers' (Communist) Party will hold its first dance Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Proceeds will go for the organization of Spanish workers and the support of their organ "Vida Obrera." As this will be a real international affair, please, do not arrange any other affair on that date.

**Working Women's Notice.** A delegates' conference of New York Working Women's Federation on "Organization Among Working Women" will be held Dec. 13 at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave. Come and represent your shop.

**Office Workers.** The Office Workers' Union has arranged a dance for Washington's birthday eve, Feb. 21, at Webster Manor. Sympathetic organizations are asked to arrange any affair for that evening.

**Inter-Racial Dance.** Notice to all Party and labor and fraternal organizations: There will be an Inter-Racial Dance on December 29. It would be greatly appreciated if no affairs were arranged that will conflict with this one.

**Women's Theatre Party.** The New York Working Women's Federation will have a theatre party at the Provincetown Theatre, 133 McDougal St., Saturday evening, Dec. 29, presenting Union Sign's production "Organization Among Working Women." All the proceeds will go to the building up of the Women's Federation. Tickets can be obtained at 25-28 Union Square.

**Women's Council 8.** Women's Council 8 has arranged a lecture for Monday, Dec. 17, at 8:30 p. m. at 387 Washington Ave. Brody Leroy will speak on "Women and Workers' Education." All interested in workers' education are invited. Admission is free.

**Dancing at Workers Center.** Evering Saturday night there will be dancing at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Sq. on the fourth floor. A good band will be on these evenings, and all workers who come for the dancing are assured of a good time.

**Freiheit Singing Society.** For the first time in New York, the Freiheit Singing Society will present Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Walpurgis Night" with a symphony orchestra conducted by Lazar Weiner. The concert will take place Saturday, Dec. 29, at Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Ave. Tickets can be gotten at the Freiheit office, 30 Union Sq.

**Brownsville Dance.** The Brownsville Workers' Youth Center will hold its first dance Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

**Williamsburgh I. L. D. Meet.** The Williamsburgh branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a membership meeting Monday, Dec. 17, at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. All members are invited. Sympathizers are invited.

**Course Given at Jersey City.** A course in English for workers and Communist Party members will be given at the Ukrainian Home, 160 Mercer St., Jersey City, every Sunday evening, Dec. 22, at 8 p. m. Brody Leroy will be the instructor.

**Yorkville Branch I. L. D.** The Yorkville Branch of the I. L. D. will hold its regular monthly meeting tonight at the Czechoslovak Workers' Home, 347 E. 72nd St., at 8:30 p. m.

## Mock Trial Features Phila. Welcome for 21 Released Workers

(Special to the Daily Worker) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10.—Philadelphia workers gave a rousing welcome Saturday night to the 21 workers who have just been released after serving 30 days for demonstrating in Washington against American imperialism and for the release of John Porter.

A reception and banquet was arranged in honor of the 21 militants. Speeches were made by Paul Crouch, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, William Lawrence, Ben Thomas, Halligan and others of those arrested. The speakers described the vile conditions in the jail and told of the efforts made to terrorize them into submission.

At the height of the affair "police" (chosen from among those present) arrived on the scene and "re-arrested" all the ex-prisoners they could lay hands on. Paul Crouch offered resistance and was roughly handled. This was followed by a mock trial, with "judge" and "prosecuting attorney" giving a graphic illustration of class justice in action. All the prisoners were sentenced to serve as Philadelphia policemen for two years.

## JINGOES LABOR FOR PARAGUAY-BOLIVIAN WAR

### Industrialists Become "Patriotic"

Continued from Page One all go to war." This typically jingo statement was calculated to bring on a demonstration and succeeded.

Senior Ramon Paz, notorious local politician and president of the congress, spoke after the president and in his turn attempted to work on the excitement of the crowd.

**Rivers and Rubber.** "We will obtain sovereignty over our rivers, which have always been ours," he declared. He failed to mention the important rubber jungles bordering the rivers.

Continuing the jingo demonstration, Senator Paravicini shouted, "Together all of us will go to the defense of our country, without distinction of class or age." Except, of course, Paravicini.

**Newspapers Also Profit.** The newspapers are reaping a rich harvest, a godsend to the subsidized papers controlled by the political necessities of one politician or other, from the excitement which they have helped to create.

Extraneous are appearing almost hourly. Troops have been called out to patrol the cities in an effort to make the war crisis more real to the Bolivians.

All the bourgeois political parties have published patriotic manifestos calling upon the people to support the government and to die fighting against the Paraguayans.

**Communist Mobilization.** The Communist groups in Lucre and La Paz are mobilizing to fight the danger of war which is threatening.

Two patriotic commissions have been formed to spread the war spirit. The composition of these commissions is very significant and shows the close cooperation of the industrialists and professionals with the government in its campaign for war.

Perhaps the most prominent member of either commission is Arthur D. Loayza, former minister of justice and a lawyer and investor in the huge Patino mining interests.

**Roll-Call of Lawyers.** Dr. Castro Rojas, noted financier, also interested in mines, and also a lawyer, is another member of the commissions.

So is Jose Luis Tejada-Sorgano, big Bolivian financier, also interested in mines, also a lawyer and a former minister of finance.

Daniel Sanchez Bustamante, head of the Bolivian delegation to the Buenos Ayres, is another member. Elias Ayala, Paraguayan minister to Bolivia, to whom the Bolivian government has handed his passport yesterday, is to be accompanied to the frontier by Jose Felipe Lira, Bolivian charge d'affaires in Peru.

Bolivia 7s of 1928 touched a new low at 90, off 6%, on the stock exchange, while Bolivia 7s of 1929 on the curb made a new low at 94, off 3 1/2 points. Bolivia 8s on the stock market also made a new low at 101 1/2, off 4.

Other South American issues were depressed in sympathy.

**PILOT KILLED.** HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Dec. 10 (UP).—A swift airplane, believed a Curtiss, suddenly burst into flames while in mid-air today, hung motionless for a moment, then crashed on a plain a short distance from Hempstead. The pilot was killed and his body was so badly consumed by the flames that identification has not been made.

**FLYER BURNED TO DEATH.** EAST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Dec. 10 (UP).—An unidentified aviator was burned to death today when his plane caught fire in mid-air and crashed.

At the height of the affair "police" (chosen from among those present) arrived on the scene and "re-arrested" all the ex-prisoners they could lay hands on. Paul Crouch offered resistance and was roughly handled.

This was followed by a mock trial, with "judge" and "prosecuting attorney" giving a graphic illustration of class justice in action. All the prisoners were sentenced to serve as Philadelphia policemen for two years.

**1 Killed, 1 Hurt When Car Crashes Into Truck** PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 10 (UP).—Eileen Smythe, 5, of Philadelphia was killed and her mother, Mrs. Raymond A. Broyhill, of Clifton, N. J., was seriously injured when the car in which they were passengers collided with a truck at noon today.

Mrs. Broyhill is unconscious in Passaic Hospital.

## Workers Party Activities

**Lenin Memorial Meet.** A Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, January 19. All Party and sympathetic organizations please take note.

You are requested not to arrange any conflicting dates. The Lenin Memorial Meeting this year will be a powerful demonstration against the imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. District Executive Committee, New York District.

**Party Units Attention!** The Spanish Fraction will hold its first ball on Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. Proceeds will go for the organization of Spanish speaking workers and for the support of the organ of the Spanish Bureau "Vida Obrera." Please, keep this date open and devote this affair your greatest support.

**Bronx Y. W. L. Dance.** The Bronx section of the Young Workers' (Communist) League will hold a Section Dance on Saturday, Dec. 22, at the Rose Gardens, 1347 Boston Ave. Entertainment will be entertainment and an excellent jazz band.

**Subsection 2C.** The Subsection Executive Committee will hold an important meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 19 at 6:15 p. m. sharp.

**Miller at Morning Intl. Br.** Earl Miller, organizational secretary of District Workers' (Communist) Party, will speak on "How Soon Will the Text 'Come' at the monthly open forum of the Morning International Branch Thursday morning, Dec. 13, at the Workers' Center, 26-28 Union Square. All workers are invited to attend.

**Section 8 Enlarged Executive.** An enlarged meeting of the Section 8 executive and the house committee will be held tonight at 8 o'clock.

**Subsection 2C Executive.** A meeting of the executive committee of Subsection 2C will be held tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. All functionaries of the units must be present.

**Section 2 "Daily" Campaign.** Section 2 of the Workers' (Communist) Party is starting an intensive campaign for the anniversary of the Daily Worker. Dec. 10 to 17 will be Daily Worker week for the entire section. Business meetings will take up the drive. All units will adjourn for one big meeting on Friday, Dec. 14, at the Workers' Center, 26-28 Union Square.

**Y. W. L. Jazz Band.** The Young Workers' (Communist) League jazz band practices at the home of S. Goldberg, 52 W. 72nd St., every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Those wishing to join should communicate with the above address at once.

**Unit 6F Election Discussion.** The lessons of our last election campaign will be discussed in Unit 6F tomorrow at 6:30 p. m. at 253 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn. Discussion leader will be Linton Oakley, director of the Workers Library Publishers. All members of the unit must be present. Sympathizers are welcome.

**Intl. Br. 1, Section 1.** The branch meeting of Section 1, tomorrow night at 8:30 p. m. at 60 St. Marks Place.

**Bedacht at Harlem Forum.** Max Bedacht, national agitprop director of the Workers' (Communist) Party, will speak on "The Socialist Party Today" at the Harlem Workers' Forum, 143 E. 103rd St., Friday at 8 p. m. Admission 15 cents. All interested in workers and workers are urged to attend.

**Branch 6, Section 5.** Comrades who have joined the Party during the last year are to join the class in Fundamentals of Communism which will be started tonight at the Workers' School Co-operative Branch at 8 p. m. The next meeting of the branch will be an educational one. The subject will be "The Results and Significance of the Last Election, Canada."

**Unit 4F, Section 1.** An educational meeting of Unit 4F, Section 1, will be held tonight, at 6 at 60 St. Marks Pl.

**Unit 3E, 1F.** Every member of Unit 3E, 1F must be present for the election discussion tonight at 6:15 at 101 W. 27th St.

**Unit 3E, 2F.** Tomorrow at 6:15 p. m. Unit 3E, 2F will hold the Party discussion at 27th St. All members must attend.

**East N. Y. W. L. Hike.** The East New York unit of the Young Workers' (Communist) League will hike to Alpine Woods on Sunday. Those going will meet at 215 Hindsdale St., at 7:30 a. m. or go directly there. All young workers and students are invited.

**Notice to All Party Members.** A Party membership meeting will be held Friday evening, Dec. 21, at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. All Party members are to take note that they are to arrange no conflicting meetings with this date and are to be present at this meeting without fail. Doors will be opened at 7:30 p. m. Comrades will be admitted by Party membership card only, and must be in good standing.

**Section 4 Agitprop.** A meeting of all unit agitprop directors of the section will be held Friday evening, Dec. 21, at 26 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

**East N. Y. Concert, Dance.** The East New York section of the Young Workers' (Communist) League has arranged a concert and dance for Friday evening, Dec. 21, at 215 Hindsdale St., at 7:30 a. m. or go directly there. All young workers and students are invited.

**"For Any Kind of Insurance"** CARL BRODSKY Telephone Murray Hill 5550 7 East 42nd Street, New York

**DR. L. HENDIN** SURGEON DENTIST 853 Broadway, Cor. 14th St. MODERATE PRICES. APPOINTMENT ALGONQUIN 6874

**DR. J. MINDEL** SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803—Phone, ALGONQUIN 8188 Not connected with any other office

**Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF** SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 9:30-12 a. m. 2-8 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. PLEASE TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT 249 EAST 116th STREET (Cor. 2nd Ave.) Phone, ALGONQUIN 6022

**CENTRAL BUSINESS SCHOOL** —Bookkeeping —Stenography —Typewriting Individual Instruction CLASS LIMITED 108 E. 14th STREET

## Capitalist Trimmer



Brand Whitlock, who trims the rough ends of Wall Street pronouncements and helps to decorate imperialism with well-turned sentences, is returning from Europe where he has been busy writing the life of Lafayette in true American legion fashion.

## BOSSES DERIDE MILITANT UNION

### Paterson Press Lauds Betrayers

Continued from Page One ters of the Associated Saturday to take away the dishes and utensils they used in maintaining a relief kitchen before the broad silk strikers broke away from the Associated to join the N. T. W. local, they were assaulted by the gangster element hanging around the hall under maintenance by the officialdom. Several women were badly injured and all their belongings were smashed by the thugs. The Women's Council at a meeting last Friday voted to sever all relations with the reactionary Associated and offered aid to the N. T. W. local.

The Workers Co-operative Bakery, a militant workers' organization, which has been providing the silk strikers with bread and rolls for over seven weeks, yesterday announced a decision to stop giving food to the Associated Union and at the same time announced that relief would continue to be provided to victimized strikers thru its store directly.

The statement of the organization, condemning the strike-breaking and reactionary expulsion tactics of the Associated, pledged support to the left wing silk workers' union established by the N. T. W. Members of the Women's Council will be at the store to take care of strikers as heretofore, the statement adds.

**Join Militant Union.** Silk workers from every craft are coming in a steady stream into the headquarters of the left wing local to sign up with the union. The last few days has seen a minimum of three shop meetings a day being held by the organizers of the union. Connections with the bulk of the important silk plants in town are rapidly being established as the membership grows, thereby bringing nearer the time when a general organization drive will be launched in the city.

Among those who spoke were Karl Reeve, editor of Labor Defender; George Mink, secretary of the Marine Transport Workers League; C. A. Hathaway, editor of Labor Unity; Harold Williams, a Negro worker; and Abe Harfield, of the Young Workers League. Harriet Silverman, secretary of the New York branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, acted as chairman.

**Building the Daily means building the foundation for a mass Communist Party in this country.**

**FOR SALE SPEEDOMETER MACHINE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. APPLY DAILY WORKER OFFICE.**

**S. PLOTKA JEWELER** 737 ALLESTON AVENUE Near Holland Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Phone OLIVINE 5489 Co-operators, patronize your local JEWELER We carry a full line of watches, clocks and jewelry

**Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers** 133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7336 **BUSINESS MEETING** held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m. One Incentive—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**Messinger's Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant** 1763 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y. Night Off 174th St. Subway Station

**WE ALL MEET at the NEW WAY CAFETERIA** 101 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

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

**Rational Vegetarian Restaurant** 19. SECOND AVE. Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food.

**All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S VEGETARIAN HEALTH RESTAURANT** 558 Claremont Pkway Bronx

**COOPERATORS! PATRONIZE E. KARO** Your Nearest Stationery Store Cigars — Cigarettes — Candy 649 ALLERTON AVE., Cor. Barker, BRONX, N. Y. Tel. OLIVINE 9681-2 — 9791-2

**John's Restaurant** SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th ST. NEW YORK

## STRONG LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION IS A NECESSITY

### More Pay Cuts; Speed-up Grows Worse

(By a Worker Correspondent)

In my previous letter about the laundry industry I tried to picture the unbearable conditions of the laundry workers (inside and drivers), the small wages, the unsanitary conditions and our helplessness without a strong labor organization in our industry. I indicated in my letter that while the bosses are harvesting big fortunes in a short time, the workers are miserably exploited. In this letter I call on every worker in the laundry industry to wake up. Conditions are becoming worse every day. The big army of unemployed thrown out of work in their own industries are swelling the ranks of the job hunters in the laundry industry. Not having a union to protect us, we are becoming the victims of the bosses' greed. The bosses are using the fact that we are not organized in a strong union, and the fact that so many are seeking jobs, to cut our miserable wages still further. The laundry owners of Brooklyn and Coney Island, and especially of the Boro Park section, are cementing a new bosses' association in order to unite for fight on the workers for the purpose of further wage cuts and of lengthening the working hours. And what are we doing, but sighing and complaining of our working conditions, but not acting. The A. F. of L. fakers refuse to organize the laundry workers. This is proved by the following facts:

There has existed (only on paper) a laundry workers' international, with a local union (only on paper) for many years in New York. That local has a president and an organizer, drawing salaries, but how many laundry workers have they organized?

They wake up only when they think that the teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers' international is infringing on their rights. Recently they heard that the left wingers were to start an organizational campaign to bring the inside laundry workers together. They became alarmed and formed a hollow organization, which has done nothing.

These A. F. of L. bureaucrats think not of the workers, but are only out for themselves. Only the militants will organize the laundry workers. Therefore, I tell you, fellow laundry workers, that in order to do away with your slave conditions you must form a powerful Laundry Industry Union.

**DIES IN FIGHTING BLAZE** PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 10 (UP).—Francis W. Moxlow, 88, the oldest resident of Pluckemin died today of pneumonia. He was a recluse and contracted pneumonia while attempting to extinguish a fire in his home two weeks ago.

**Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant** 1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: University 5365

**RATNER'S** Dairy and Vegetarian Restaurant 103 SECOND AVE. H. L. HARMATZ, Prop.

**Self-Service Cafeteria** 115 SECOND AVE. Near 7th St. BAKING DONE ON PREMISES Visit Our Place While on 2nd Ave. Tel.: Dry Dock 1262; Orchard 4439

**MEET YOUR FRIENDS at Messinger's Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant** 1763 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y. Night Off 174th St. Subway Station

**WE ALL MEET at the NEW WAY CAFETERIA** 101 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

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

**Rational Vegetarian Restaurant** 19. SECOND AVE. Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food.

**All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S VEGETARIAN HEALTH RESTAURANT** 558 Claremont Pkway Bronx

**COOPERATORS! PATRONIZE E. KARO** Your Nearest Stationery Store Cigars — Cigarettes — Candy 649 ALLERTON AVE., Cor. Barker, BRONX, N. Y. Tel. OLIVINE 9681-2 — 9791-2

**John's Restaurant** SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th ST. NEW YORK

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

Published by National Daily Worker Publishing Ass'n., Inc., Daily, Except Sunday, at 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Telephone, Stuyvesant 1696-7-8. Cable Address "DawcorK"

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

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
By Mail (in New York only):  
\$8 a year \$4.50 six mos. \$2.50 three mos.  
By Mail (outside of New York):  
\$6 a year \$3.50 six mos. \$2.00 three mos.  
Address and mail all checks to The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

## War Talk

Thousands of facts, militarist, economic and political, have been adduced to emphasize the ominous approach of another world catastrophe, wherein the imperialist nations of the earth will endeavor to hurl millions upon millions of workers and farmers into the slaughter house of another war. The worldwide economic conflicts between the United States and Great Britain, that the Communists have long analyzed as containing the germs of a new world war, were ignored until recently in the political utterances of the statesmen speaking in behalf of the two imperialisms.

It is only during the past year and a half that the language of diplomacy was interrupted by belligerent utterances from both sides of the Atlantic.

With the election of Hoover came a new sharp turn of American imperialist aggression, more brutal and cynical than ever before. The Coolidge Armistice Day speech was an insolent challenge to Great Britain. This White House puppet, accustomed to drooling weasel words and concealing his imperialist policies behind pacifist phrases suddenly launched forth with a snarling venomous attack upon the naval program of Great Britain and proclaimed that the navy building program of the United States must be such as to make this country "second to none." There could be no doubt as to the attack being leveled against Britain, for the simple reason that that country is the only one with a navy that can equal the one maintained by the United States. The Baldwin Tory government was dumfounded for a time. Its position at home was so precarious after the fiasco of the Anglo-French naval accord that was withdrawn because of the fierce assaults it evoked from the United States and from the attacks of its political opponents at home that it dared not take up the challenge and reply in kind to Coolidge. It did not take long, however, for it to become audible through other than diplomatic channels. It selected as its spokesman, not a diplomat, but what passes in newspaper fiction as "a plain, blunt military man," in the person of Field Marshal Sir William Robertson. Replying to Coolidge's utterances on Armistice Day, the field marshal said:

"America, influenced by imperialistic tendencies, apparently, means, whatever happens, to go on increasing her navy, and her official utterances on the question of armaments not infrequently bear a close resemblance to those claims which we were so accustomed to hear made by Germany before the tragedy of 1914.

"America may be fully entitled to take her own course without care or thought for the interests or opinions of other states, but nevertheless it is disquieting to reflect that she cannot attack men in importance either to the League of Nations or the Kellogg pact or she would not be so anxious about her navy."

This is war talk. The roar of the British lion echoes the shriek of the American eagle. The historical analogy "Germany before the tragedy of 1914," is correct. Whereas for a number of years before the war the pivotal point in the world situation was the antagonisms between England and Germany, today the central point of imperialist conflict is between England and the United States.

The British field marshal, however, in spite of his war-like rejoinder to the jingoism of Coolidge, cannot entirely free himself from the practice, now become almost habitual through long usage, of resorting to pacifist deception, by bringing up the question of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact. As for the league only the veriest dolt believes that it was conceived as anything other than a weapon with which to realize an ambitious dream of world imperialism. The Kellogg pact was partly an attempt to offset the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union that exposed the pacifist pretenses of the capitalist statesmen of the world as hypocrisy. That part of the pact we are sure would meet a favorable response even from Field Marshal Sir William Robertson. But there was another motive involved in the Kellogg proposal; that was another step toward securing the leadership of world reaction. That part of the pact was directed against Britain's maneuvering in Europe; an effort to align European nations on the side of the United States as against England. Certainly every spokesman of either British or American imperialism understands the real meaning of the Kellogg pact as another piece of duplicity preparatory to the next world struggle. But, of course, since only recently the representatives of the governments, with tongues in their cheeks, signed them with great ostentation and endless drivel about the dawn of the era of peace, they cannot so quickly repudiate them. The jingoism of Coolidge and the war-talk it evoked from the other side of the Atlantic is a danger signal for the working class. This preparation for another world war must be relentlessly combated. The political spokesmen of the imperialists must be exposed.

Everywhere throughout the country great mass demonstrations and meetings must be organized so that wave after wave of fury will sweep over the war-mongers. The potential soldiers, sons of the workers and farmers, must be aroused against the imperialist conspiracies. The war industries, the great basic industries, must be organized. The transportation workers must be organized. The anti-imperialist propaganda must be carried into the armed forces of the nation. With every means at hand this war danger that is growing ever more menacing must be challenged.

## Fascist Method of "Justice"

(Red Aid Press Service)

We recently learned some interesting details concerning the trial and the execution of the Italian Communist, Della Maggiora, which we wish to bring to the knowledge of everybody because it throws a lurid light on the shameful justice methods of fascism and presents a true picture of the personality of the executed Communist as opposed to the lying reports of the fascist press.

The hearing of Della Maggiora before the fascist judges and before the weapons of the execution patrol presents him to us as a strong-charactered and bold fighter, as a true follower of his ideal.

As is known, the defendant was not allowed to choose a defense attorney whom he could trust. When one of the two military lawyers, who were assigned by the government to defend him, opened his talk with a greeting to Mussolini, Della Maggiora arose from the defense bench and declared that the defense attorney was only speaking for himself and that the defendant in no way approved of it. When in the further course of the trial the military lawyer indulged in new hymns of praise to fascism, Della Maggiora declared that he denied every responsibility for the declarations of his attorney and demanded that he be allowed to defend himself.

Since I am denied the services of an anti-fascist lawyer, I refuse every legal defense: I can defend myself!"

Offered Pardon For Treason.  
Very indicative of the justice methods of the fascists is the proposition that one of the lawyers received from the president of the special tribunal. The defendant was faced with the following compromise: The court would sentence him to death, but the king would grant him pardon under the condition that Della Maggiora would point in a formal declaration to one of the

leaders of the Communist Party as the instigator of his deed.

Della Maggiora warded this insinuation off with rage and declared and repeated again and again that the whole responsibility for his deed fell upon him alone and that the Communist Party had nothing whatsoever to do with it.

A Great Speech.

During the hearing Della Maggiora showed such a resoluteness and courage that the judges and the waiting public, kept out by the militia, could not get over the wonder. Della Maggiora spoke over an hour. He began by describing his political past, how in his youth he had joined the socialist movement and why he later joined the Communist Party. He then portrayed the condition in his home town when fascism erected its regime of terror, destroyed the workers' organizations, murdered the best fighters of the working class or forced them to emigrate. Della Maggiora's brother was beaten by the fascists, he himself saved himself by going to France, where he remained for some years. Returning to Italy, existence was made impossible for him by systematic persecution and provocation. We want to repeat Della Maggiora's own words with which he pictured his fearful existence in his home town:

"My case was not an isolated one; many other workers carried the same burden as myself. We were no different than slaves. One could not talk; one could not seek work. I learned that in the neighborhood of workers which had been riddled with rifle fire. Hunger and unemployment worked together. These facts called up a decision in me to defend myself with weapons against the fascist provocators. I knew well that the killing of one or two fascists would not bring about the overthrow of the regime. The fascist dicta-

tor would only be overthrown by a general uprising of the workers. But for me only two roads were open: to be killed or to kill. I decided to kill!"

The execution of Della Maggiora was for the fascists of Tuscany an opportunity to put on their war equipment and terrorize the population. For the shooting of a revolutionary worker the whole fascist militia of a whole province was mobilized. The city of Lucca, where the trial took place and where Della Maggiora was held until his execution, was in a state of siege.

His home town, Ponte Buggianese, was decided upon as the place of execution. About 600 black-shirts were concentrated here. The inhabitants of the place lived thru fearful hours. Reports of reprisals of the fascists bombarded the inhabitants like a hail storm. In the early morning of October 18 Della Maggiora was conducted to the place of execution in the neighborhood of the cemetery. His bearing made a deep impression upon everybody. He leaped from the auto briskly and advanced to the execution spot with strong steps. When they took off his handcuffs in order to tie his arms, he called out:

"Down with fascism!"

A sharp order from the commander to the execution patrol.

"Long Live the Soviets!" cried Della Maggiora with his last breath.

A salvo of shots—and this true demonstration of unshaken courage and brave heart stopped beating. But millions of other hearts keep on beating for the same cause. These millions must employ all their energy so that the martyrdom of Della Maggiora be not the beginning of a whole series of such fascist murders.

## "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT"



## The Wage Fight of the German Mill Girls

(Continued)

In addition, a number of grievous annoyances caused by the mill owners make the lives of the mill girls intolerable. A source of one of the worst annoyances is the punishment system. There are punishments for faults in the texture, punishments for the washing of hands, punishments for singing, for every minute of lost time, etc. Payment of waiting rates should also be extended, so that during the conversion of the looms from one pattern to another flat rates should be paid.

It is no wonder that the textile workers have responded to the inhuman conditions, the brutal lockouts and the contemplated wage reduction of 12.5 per cent on the part of the mill owners with a fight lasting several weeks. The workers demanded a 15 per cent increase in wages over existing flat rates and piece rates, abolition of the piece rate disparity, six days of holiday, etc.

Women Start Strike Wave.

The first movement of the big strike wave originated among the women. In the throstle spinning section of the Spinnerei A. G. Munich-Gladbach the mill girls resorted to passive resistance as a protest against the wage reduction of 10 pfennig. Thereupon, the management tried in vain to drive the women out of the mill with the batons of the police. As a result of the subsequent fight put up by the mill girls, the mill owners were obliged to withdraw the wage cut and the contemplated penal measures, and a large portion of the non-union mill girls immediately joined the union. Later on, when the strike wave spread all over the textile district of the left bank of the Rhine, the mill girls also took part in the demonstrations. At a meeting at Munich-Gladbach, where by the police were incited against the demonstrators, a boy and a mill girl were injured.

Reformists Sell Out Strike.

With the help of the reformists, the mill owners then succeeded in bringing the fight to a termination. The arbitration award, which provided for insignificant advances for hardly 5 per cent of the mill workers, was declared binding by the arbitrator, Dr. Joetten, counsel of the supreme court. And the father of his thought, of this declaration of validity, is the same Wissell, the social-democratic minister of labor, who also declared the 54-hour week binding for 300,000 textile workers and rejected the arbitration award in the men's clothing trade, which granted an 11 per cent wage advance. The reformist leaders of the German textile union never before suffered such a defeat as that at the meeting of shop stewards of the lockout district. Here they called upon the workers to accept the arbitration award and agree with the union advisory council, which confronted the shop stewards with faits accomplis, for it had accepted the award, and to call off the movement.

In spite of this, the fight was throttled, for of the 45,000 workers, 30,000 were unorganized and the remaining 15,000 were split up into three unions (free, Christian and Hirsch-Dunker); but in this fight in particular an intense radicalization was apparent.

Communists Force City Aid.

As regards the support of the striking workers, it was again the Communists who procured municipal support for the strikers. For instance, the town of Munich-Gladbach resolved to contract a loan of 400,000 marks for the financing of their support, and in Rheylt, too, a

## Girls Are Enslaved, Rise; Reformists Sell Out; Communists Force City Aid

similar resolution was passed. The social democrats were also compelled, under the pressure from the workers, to advocate this, while the social democrats in Halle, Magdeburg, etc., threw the Communists out of the trade unions, because the latter, as members of the town councils, had demanded municipal support for the locked-out metal workers.

The textile workers' fight on the Lower Rhine had hardly been wrecked in consequence of the treachery and of the arbitration swindle of the reformists, before the mill owners' association of West-East Saxony and Thuringen issued notice of annulment of the wage rates in force there for about 300,000 textile workers. And the reformists are again at work to break up the fight of these workers, too. Instead of taking into account the demands of the textile workers (20 pfennig wage increase for all workers, etc., demands which have been taken up by the trade union opposition), the trade union bureaucrats put forward a few days ago, at a conference of local executives at Chemnitz, the following demands:

"For male workers over 20 years of age 10 pfennigs per hour; for female workers over 20 years of age 8 pfennigs per hour; all tariff wage rates and supplements to be raised in proportion; all other supplements granted to remain as heretofore."

## Letter from Japanese Working Woman

Women comrades! You must hear how we live! We work the whole day amidst tears and at night our troubled dreams give us no peace. What we have to suffer is more than human strength can bear.

**Terrible Food.**  
At half past four the overseer wakes us up roughly, and at five o'clock we are in the dining room of the factory. Bad, cheap rice, such as we never ate at home, constitutes breakfast. The soup has neither strength nor juice, it is merely salt water. Then we get two or three pieces of salted turnip, and that is all.

We cannot eat this stuff, for it makes us sick. But one must either eat or starve, and we must pay very much for this food. If we come in too late for breakfast, we are beaten by the overseer.

The day's work begins. We work the whole day in the sweat of our brows. But we get only 70 to 75 sen. The unskilled girls, when first taken on, get 55 sen.

No Pay at End of Month.

If we are working in the textile section, on bad machines, we produce bad material which tears, and for this we get blows and deductions from our pay. Sometimes, as a punishment, a girl is put on unskilled work at a wage of 50 sen. If, in spite of this, we succeed in earning something, at the end of the month we hardly have a few yen over, for, in addition to the fines, the company makes various other deductions from our wages for insurance, etc. And none of us has the courage to protest.

Work 13-14 Hours Daily.

We work from six in the morning, without interruption and without anything to eat, until noon. At midday we are at liberty to eat, but as the machines are still running and work is not interrupted, one girl must attend to two machines, while the other girl gulps down a little food. We have learnt to eat at the run.

They do not leave us time even to drink a cup of hot water during hours. The canteen is so far away that those working on the night shift eat at the dirty machines.

In the afternoon we work on until six in the evening and even longer, without a minute's interval. The result is a working day averaging thirteen to fourteen hours.

This is a fresh proof that the reformists are prepared to meet the industrialists even before the fight, for it should be stressed that the wages of the textile workers in Saxony are the lowest in the whole of Germany. It is a great scandal that the textile workers' union has demanded a lower wage advance for the women than for the male workers. From this fact every mill girl should recognize that the trade union bureaucrats do not represent their interests.

The demands for the working women, as represented by the trade union opposition at the German Federation of Trades Union Congress, were as follows:

"Equal wages for equal work!"  
"Away with the women's wages from the wage contracts!"

It is only under these slogans that a just fight for the improvement of the economic position of the women workers can be carried on.

Overseers Attack Girls.

That, however, is not the worst. The overseers in our mill, impudent scoundrels, can do just what they like. Woe to the girl who does not submit to them! She is put on a bad machine and endless fines are inflicted upon her. For us this is such a menace that we are very unhappy. The company never takes any notice of our complaints.

Listen again, comrades! For the work in the mill we must buy a pair of overalls at 5 yen, 50 sen; a hat, a cape and a rubber apron at 155 sen. For all these things we pay double prices at the shop belonging to the company, so that these expenses swallow up our miserable pay. We can leave the mill on Sundays only, but it often happens that even on Sundays we are prevented on one pretext or another from going out, and we have to spend the day indoors.

Sick Forced to Work.

If a girl becomes ill, she is not permitted to remain in the hotel; she has to go to work like the others; indeed, she must work still harder than the healthy ones, for the company is afraid through her death to lose the advances made to her and is therefore anxious to recover as much as possible while the chance remains. If a girl is so ill that she cannot get out of bed, the overseer goes up and drags her out. Numerous girls die in the mill at the machines.

There are only two ways out of the factory: to the hospital or to the grave-yard. The hospital is so terrible that we call it the sepulchre. Nobody who enters there ever returns. They give one cup of rice per day there. When the attendants bring the food, they hit the patients on the head as a sign to sit up and eat. We have no faith in the medicines that are given there, for they have never done anybody any good.

Health Ruined Rapidly.

Our sleeping quarters are dusty and dirty, and a ray of sunshine never finds its way in there. They are like a terrible prison. The girls from the North all fall ill here; this year no more of them have entered the mill. But the worst of all are the peasant girls, who are used to the fresh air of the fields.

I will tell you, comrades, the story of a woman who worked along with us. Her name was Hissa. She came from the north-east of Japan.

When she first came to the mill, she was a strong, healthy young woman. But after two months of work in the mill she became ill and suffered with her lungs, as we all do here. The company forced her to continue to work, as they were anxious about the advances made to her. It was terrible work. The drops of hot water from the steam of the machines fell on her face and head, while her feet almost froze to the wet, cold floor. The rubber aprons make the legs and body cold, and they are also very heavy.

One day, when she was already very ill, Hissa was working without her apron. When the overseer began to shout at her, she said that she was not able to stand the weight of the heavy apron, as she was very ill and could hardly stand on her feet. The overseer flew at her and began to beat her. From that day on Hissa could not get up; she spat blood until she died. There are thousands of such cases.

Unionize and Strike.  
I cannot describe our unhappy lot; I should have to talk day and night. The will and the ideas of an individual being will not suffice to release us from this life, or, rather, to save us from this death. We must unite.

Last month we entered the trade union and two days ago we began to strike for an improvement of our position and an increase of wages.

We are in a difficult situation, but we shall fight bitterly to bring the strike to a successful issue and to vindicate our right to live.

New Dividend Record Also New Record for Labor's Exploitation

Dividend payments in November aggregated \$421,235,770, a sum which smashes all records, being about \$60,000,000 over the total for November, 1927, which then was the highest record known.

It is known that this capitalist prosperity does not do anything for the workers, in fact they are worse off than ever as this profit pile is made from the working class and from labor only. Hence an increase of profits for capitalists means so much more robbed from the workers. Class collaboration labor fakery deny this, but they deny facts.

## Misleaders in the American Labor Unions

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Against these charges of wholesale corruption O'Donnell and his co-defendants made no oral defense. They sat silent, refusing to take the witness stand. The reason was obvious. Noble representatives of the working class. Their conduct was a clear admission of guilt, yet they were acquitted. O'Donnell relied upon the power of his money and his political connections to pull him through, and they did. After the trial a juror testified that he had been paid \$1,000 to work for an acquittal.

Referring to the O'Donnell regime, A. M. Bing says in The Survey, Jan. 15, 1925:

"The leadership of the building trades unions had been usurped by men who in many cases were not members of the craft, coming in from the outside, sometimes with a record of crime and violence, they frequently transformed union elections into pitched battles. Corrupt contractors willing to avail themselves of this situation are said to have frequently financed the campaigns for union leadership, in order to have as heads of the unions men they could control in their own interests. Large employers have admitted that some of their less scrupulous competitors have not hesitated to bribe the union agents to strike the jobs of other union contractors."

O'Donnell was a favored lieutenant of Gompers, being entrusted with many important missions by him. He became rich through his graft. He had heavy interests in real estate and the contracting business. When he died his wealth was estimated variously by the newspapers at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. During the war he was a super-patriot, being associated with labor crushing capitalists in many branches of war work. How he lived may be gathered from the following news item about his palatial home: (Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5, 1923)

"Two robbers entered the home of Simon O'Donnell, 1051 Columbia Ave., late yesterday. After trying the colored maid, they ransacked the house and took silverware, jewelry and furs valued between \$8,000 and \$10,000. Included in the loot was a sable mink coat belonging to Mrs. O'Donnell valued at \$3,700, a diamond pin set with five stones valued at \$2,500, a string of beads worth \$200, three silver cigarette cases, pearl earrings, and a number of smaller articles of jewelry, in addition to \$500 worth of silverware taken from the dining room."

Such was Simon O'Donnell, a typical American building trades union leader and tool of the employers.

Michael Boyle.

"Micky" Boyle, better known as "Umbrella Mike" is business agent of Local 134, and board member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He is potentate of the Chicago building trades electrical workers and a real power in the organization nationally. Boyle was a pupil of "Skinny" Madden's and a "side-kick" of "SI" O'Donnell's in their palmy days.

Boyle gained his sobriquet of "Umbrella Mike" through the way he accepted graft from building contractors in his unofficial headquarters, Johnson's saloon, 333 W. Madison St. There, while receiving his "clients," he used to hang his umbrella on the bar-edge and they would drop their "contributions" into its capacious folds. Then Boyle would hypocritically say that he had not actually taken money from them.

"Umbrella Mike" has participated deeply in the widespread corruption practiced by building trades union officials. He sells "strike insurance," and "sticks up" the employers in the most approved fashion. He mulcts the workers for exorbitant initiation fees and working permits. There is no money making scheme of the labor faker of which he is not a past master.

Closely connected with capitalist politicians, Boyle pursued his activities with relative immunity until 1917. Then he, together with three other business agents and ten employers, was jailed for a conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. As is usually the case Boyle had entered into a combination with these manufacturers to exclude from the Chicago market all electrical appliances made by firms outside of their clique. Through this local monopoly the favored manufacturers made enormous profits, the labor officials got fat graft, and the few workers concerned were allowed to organize. But the national "open shop" Electrical Trust smashed this monopoly and sent Boyle and the others to jail. Boyle was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,000. During the trial it developed that Boyle, among his other exploits, had accepted a bribe of \$20,000 from the erection Telephone Co. to permit the erection of its new building without strikes.

Jingo War Plans Need 11,000 Additional Men

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. (UP).—Nearly 11,000 additional men will be needed to man new naval vessels and care for increased aeronautical requirements in 1930, the bureau of navigation, navy department, said today in its annual report.