

## HUDSON TUBES FIRE HURTS 300; MOTORMAN DEAD

Defective Fuse Burns  
Train at Christopher  
Street Station

Police Hustle Crowds  
Thousands Caught in  
Jam; Some May Die

A Hoboken-bound train in the Hudson tubes at Christopher St. station caught fire last night. The fire, and stifling fumes which choked hundreds of the 1,500 people aboard the train, resulted in approximately 300 persons being injured, half of them seriously.

It is reported that the motorman was killed and that several others will die.

Traffic in the tubes was completely stopped, causing thousands to gather in other stations, packed tight and waiting in vain for their trains. Some of these were also injured by lack of air and crowding.

The Hudson and Manhattan Railway Co., a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and the Pennsylvania operate the Hudson tubes, deep under the river. The trains are inadequately inspected and the cars are partly inflammable.

Bad Fuse.

As near as could be learned in the confusion a fuse blew out as the train drew near the Christopher St. station, which is in Greenwich Village. The inflammable portions of one car after another took fire until several were burning.

The lights went out on the entire train. Men struggled to break open doors and windows. Many were burned more or less severely, but still more were bruised and crushed, and it is feared several of the injured will die. Many women and a few children were reported among those hurt.

Police Lose Heads.

Police reserves were called and with the aid of firemen and station attendants fought the crowds. Some of the bruised were hit by policemen, who indulged in a panic themselves.

The tube for a considerable distance on both sides of the Christopher St. station filled with smoke and fumes, which added to the danger and made more difficult the work of rescue. Several of those taken to hospitals were said to be suffering from the effects of the fumes and gas in the tube.

An hour after the fire, which occurred at about 6:45 p. m., hospitals had been unable to determine the number brought in for treatment. Most of the injured were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where a crowd gathered and doctors and nurses worked amid much confusion.

## COAL COPS HELD IN MINE MURDER

Witnesses Tell Court  
of Brutal Murder

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19 (U.P.).—Three coal and iron police were held for the county grand jury today on a charge of murder by the coroner's jury which investigated the fatal beating of John Barcoski, a coal miner, a week ago.

The three held for the grand jury after witnesses had told of the beating which caused the miner's death were Police Lieutenant Walter J. Lyster, and Policemen Harold P. Watts and Frank Slapakis.

Brutal Killing.

The killing was conducted with the usual brutality of the Pennsylvania coal and iron police. These officers are strikebreakers, hired and paid by the coal companies, armed and commissioned by the state. They are recruited from amongst professional criminals.

One witness, Higgins, a former policeman, told how Watts and Slapakis came to the house of Barcoski's mother-in-law, where Barcoski was quietly reading. They were drunk, and picked a fight with him, then knocked him senseless, and carried him to the coal company jail, where Lieutenant Lyster took off his coat and shirt, remarking, "I feel like a good work out," proceeded to beat the still unconscious form of Barcoski with an iron poker.

Watts, Higgins declared, began to kick Barcoski and ended by jumping with both feet on the unconscious man's chest, crushing his ribs. Higgins said he buried his face in his hands, unable to stand the gruesome sight, but heard Barcoski's agonized gasp and the crunching of breaking bones as the frenzied officer jumped up and down, crushing his ribs.

## WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS MUST SAVE THE "DAILY"

Comrades:

With 75 per cent of the collection boxes used in the New York City tag days for the fund to save the Daily Worker opened, the total thus far amounts to only \$819. The fact that the proceeds are far below the amount expected from this source, left the Daily Worker in a critical position.

The donations received since then have been dangerously low. Yesterday the Daily Worker received only \$312.20.

The receipts—aside from the tag days—up to last night (Tuesday) are:

Previously listed	\$11,212.70
Monday	465.82
Tuesday	312.20
Total	\$11,990.72

Comrades, fellow-workers, sympathizers, you can see from these amounts that we are traveling very slowly towards the total needed to wipe out our debts and overcome the crisis. While last week the amounts received in one day were rarely below \$500, the money received thus far this week shows a steady and menacing decline. You must not work so slowly—you must work up steam. We want to bring this drive to an end as quickly as possible. But we must bring it to a SUCCESSFUL end.

MORE ENERGY, MORE IMPETUS, MORE FORCE IN THE DRIVE TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

In reviewing the list of those organizations which have thus far contributed to the fund we find hundreds of organizations affiliated and sympathetic to our movement which did not yet help the Daily to overcome the crisis. We are depending upon all class-conscious workers' organizations to join in the drive and give us your active and energetic support.

We also find that the number of individual donations falls far short of the number of our readers. This means that the readers of the Daily Worker are not all contributing to the drive to overcome the crisis. EVERY READER must give a donation, large or small. Every reader must see his or her name in the list of contributors, as a sign that he has helped to save the Daily Worker.

Comrades, you have by no means done all you can do in the shops. Do you know that the workers arrested by the hundreds on the picket lines in the garment district of New York have contributed to the Daily Worker from their prison cells?

Singing and cheering, the workers in the jails, set up a cry: SAVE THE DAILY WORKER. The pickets dug into their pockets and gave as much as they could. They gave by cells. In the packed prison courtyard of Jefferson Market Court they again set up the cry: SAVE THE DAILY WORKER. And again they dug into their pockets. The total collected in this way was \$36.18.

If workers on strike can do this, the workers in the shops can do much more. There are hundreds of shops throughout the country where there are many workers willing to help the Daily. You must get to them Comrades. They will be glad to help.

The workers of the Union Square Press sent in \$25 for the Daily Worker. This is the spirit. Well, what do you say, workers in the shops? Let us see quickly.

Here is a letter we received from a worker out in Wichita, Kansas:

Dear Comrades: I will stretch a point to renew my subscription at this time, so as to keep the ship afloat—as well as to take advantage of the opportunity to get a copy of Big Bill's memoirs.

I have been reading the daily installments, and it is "hot stuff." Enclosed find check for seven dollars. I wish I could contribute seventy times as much.

Fraternally,  
W. F. KEENE.

EVERYONE TO THE FRONT. MORE ENERGY IN THE DRIVE TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Rush all funds to:  
The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York.

## CAN 'DAILY' SURVIVE?

Funds Vital if Our Press is to Live

Respond immediately to the appeal of the Daily Worker for aid in its present crisis.

The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York.

After reading the appeal for aid in the Daily Worker I am sending you the enclosed amount, \$.....

Name .....

Address .....

Names of contributors will be published in the "Daily" without delay.

## EXPULSION OF TROTSKY FROM USSR AS SOVIET ENEMY

Trotskyists Now Are  
Completely Anti-  
Soviet Group

Family With Trotsky  
Must Fight on Against  
Right Wingers

(This is the first authentic report from trustworthy sources received in this country on the expulsion of Trotsky from the territory of the Soviet Union. It comes by a special radiogram to the Daily Worker from the International Press Correspondence.—EDITOR)

(Wireless By "Imprecor")

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—A special session of the State Political Administration, popularly known as the Gaypayoo, has decided to expel Trotsky from the Soviet Union because of anti-Soviet activities. His family is accompanying him, at his own wish.

Ivestia, the official organ of the Soviet Government, declares that the Trotskyists are now a completely anti-Soviet organization, with basic ideas which fight against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and against the Communist International.

Trotsky, it goes on, carries the banner of counter-revolution, and uses the same slogans as the white guards, as the mensheviks did in 1921, such as the demand for the secret ballot, etc. The Trotskyists over-estimate their strength. The Trotsky group are bankrupt adventurers who are consciously conducting counter-revolutionary activity against the proletarian dictatorship. It includes with the reminder that in the struggle against Trotskyism, the fight against the right wingers and conciliators must not be forgotten.

## KILLER OF FOE OF GRAFT 'ESCAPES'

Guards Wink as Mellett  
Slayer Slips Out

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Escape from Ohio state penitentiary was easy this morning for Pat McDermott, convicted of killing Don R. Mellett, Canton, Ohio, newspaper editor, who had been exposing the graft connections between the Canton police department and certain bootleggers, dive owners and dope peddlers.

McDermott and four others sawed the bars out of their cells, three bars from each cell, a job that would take a long time and be very noisy, then walked through a door in a passage leading to the roof, which was ordered kept locked, but this night for some reason was not locked, then attached a rope, obtained from some source unknown, to the wall directly over the record clerk's office, which is alongside of the warden's office, and slid down outside, about 6 a. m. this morning.

They made their escape in a heavy snow-storm. They were not interfered with anywhere along their flight.

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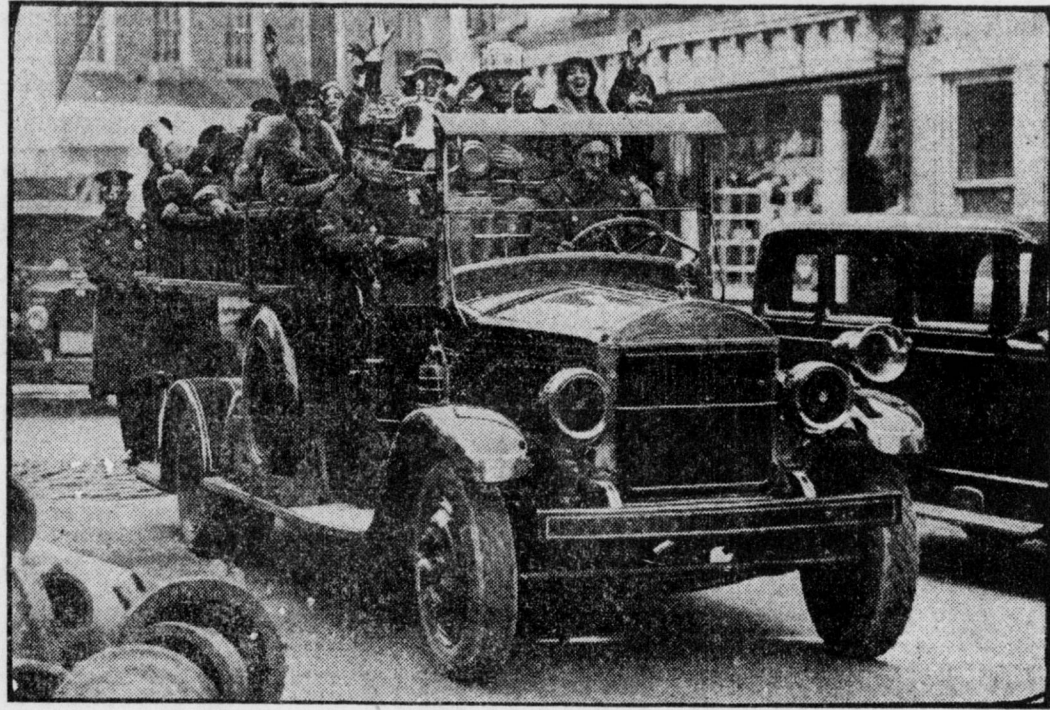
## Knit Goods Meeting to Aid in Defense of 662 Mill Strike Victims

All knit goods workers, members of the Knit Goods local of the National Textile Workers' Union of America, are called upon by their executive board to come to a membership meeting tonight, 8 p. m., at the headquarters of the local organization, 246 Sixth Ave., near 16th St. Besides the regular problems of the union, which will be taken up by the members after Sarah Chernoff, organizer, delivers the report, the workers will consider the question of helping the I. L. D. and the national union in their fight to defend the 662 New Bedford textile strikers who, with 24 leaders of the union are to come up for trial in the courts of the Massachusetts mill barons.

## Clerks Join Union at Meet; Theatre Party for B'klyn Strike Fund

The Retail Grocery Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union, in preparation of an Organization Fund in its contemplated drive to organize food stores in Brooklyn, is to hold a theatre benefit in the Jewish Art Theatre, 14th St. and Irving Place, tonight. The union has hired the entire theatre for the purpose and ex-

## Dress Pickets Cheering the Strike as They Go to Jail



This is a load of singing, cheering pickets, herded by the bluecoat friends of the bosses and the Hillman-socialist gang into a patrol wagon. They are a part of the 230 arrested Monday morning on the picket line in the garment district. The bigger the arrests, the bigger the picket lines. That's the answer of militants.

## RESPOND TO TUEL STRIKE PARLEY

Conference to Plan Aid  
to Dress Strike

The call for the Conference of the Local New York, T. U. E. L. to support the dressmakers' strike sent out to workers' organizations and shops, and which will be held on Saturday, Feb. 23, at 2 p. m., in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., is expected to result in a historic conference.

Excellent response has already been received from bakery workers, who have contributed about \$500 to the Build the Union Fund. The building trades workers have contributed close to \$100 and the Grocery Clerks Union, which is itself undergoing a struggle, contributed \$200, as well as giving other valuable assistance.

The culinary workers, iron workers and laundry workers have also done their share in showing their class solidarity with the struggle of the needle workers to establish a powerful, fighting, industrial union. Women Circle branches are also responding to the call for the Conference.

The local New York T. U. E. L. calls the attention of all workers that the victory of the dressmakers will encourage the workers in all trades and will be an aid in winning better conditions for all workers, will help in organizing the mass of unorganized workers in this city.

The workers are urged to redouble their efforts to energetically recruit delegates from their local unions, fraternal organizations and shops to attend this conference.

## CAP WORKERS IN OPEN FORUM MEET

Members in the Capmakers Union, organized into a section of the Trade Union Educational League to fight the traitorous policies of their right wing officialdom, are calling an open forum meeting of the union membership in order to discuss the administration's scandalous mis-handling of the unemployment insurance fund. The meeting will be held at Ukrainian Hall, 15 E. 3rd St., Hall Four.

The members will discuss ways and means for rallying the membership to fight against the administration, for their ruining of union conditions in the shops thru boss cooperation methods and for allowing the huge fund for the relief of the jobless members to evaporate. Left wingers in the union are also now asking the officials as to why the membership hasn't the right to know why A. Dolinko, who, according to the other officials, was elected organizer a few days ago, has suddenly left his job. Is it because the once rich organization has become so impoverished thru "mismanagement" that it doesn't pay the benches of the officialdom much? Or has his quitting the office something to do with his being fraudulently elected, a short time ago? Despite being defeated by about 100 votes in the election Dolinko was declared elected by the administration.

pects to realize several thousand dollars for the fund to be used to unionize Brooklyn.

The meeting last night held by the Grocery Clerks Union of Brooklyn workers was a huge success, with many non-union workers attending. When the meeting was over many had signed up, and paid the especially reduced initiation fee of \$5.50, instead of the regular fee of \$25.50.

## T. U. E. L. CALLS TAILORS TO SHOP CONFERENCE

The revolt of the rank and file in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, which has become company unionized by its officialdom, has reached the stage where the movement is large enough to take on an organized mass form. For the purpose of getting the thousands of tailors in the industry to fight the terrible exploitation in the shops the Trade Union Educational League section in that union issued a call for a conference of shop representatives to be held this Saturday and Sunday at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

The call follows:

To all members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union: Sisters and brothers: Our union, born in a struggle against the corrupt clique of the "United Garment Workers," was reduced by the Hillman-Beckerman-Schlossberg clique to a company union, into a swamp of graft, corruption and clique domination. "Hearty cooperation" with the bosses and a struggle against the workers is their slogan.

Spiced up in the shops through piece work and standard of production, starvation wages, reductions

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## ISVESTIA URGES RATIFYING PACT

Grain Purchase in the  
USSR Increases

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Feb. 19.—The Ivestia comments on the ratification of the protocol between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and other states by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, and declares that the cause of peace demands the speedy ratification of the other signatories.

But Ivestia adds that Litvinoff is right, however, when he says that the Kellogg pact is insufficient to ensure peace; only disarmament ensures peace.

Grain Purchase Greater.  
A leading article in Pravda contains figures in regard to the grain purchase, which totals 6,448,000 tons in seven months, compared with 6,418,000 tons in the same period last year. Sixty-six per cent of the program is carried out, says Pravda, compared with 61 per cent of the program at the same time last year.

Pravda indicates, however, that there are difficulties ahead, as the rich peasants are holding back their grain. Still, Pravda continues, the prospects are favorable without the application of extraordinary measures. There are good grain supplies in Siberia, Kazakhstan, Bashkria and the Volga districts, where the grain purchase has not yet begun.

## EMERGENCY FUND

Workers Contribute to Save the 'Daily'

Collected by H. Dosik, New York City: Harry Dosik, \$1; Jack Tiber, \$1; Jack Herman, \$1; M. Rasnow, \$1; Louis Hechtman, \$1; Louis Cuperstein, \$1	5.50
35, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Jose Perez, Portland, Oregon	5.00
Collected by Alex Matsos, New York City: Mrs. M. Crowe, 50c; H. Jusisana, 25c; M. Roomas, 25c; F. Bruno, \$1; Herjio, 25c; R. Eckert, 50c; James E. Henry, 50c; Rachel Crew, 50c; Joe Martin, 25c	5.00

## BOSSSES APPEAL ON 5-DAY WEEK

Get Hearing Today in  
Injunction Demand

The appeal of the Building Trades Employers Association against the ruling of Justice Bijur that no injunction could be granted to stop the Electrical Contractors Association carrying out its contract for the 5-day week and \$13.20 wage to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3 of New York, is set for hearing this morning before Supreme Court Justice Townley.

Caused Strike.

The contract was made some time ago, and was stopped by a court order obtained by the employers' association Feb. 1. Two thousand electrical workers on many different jobs struck, without the authorization of Vice-President Broach or any of his machine officials here. The members demanded their five-day week, but the officials refused to lead a strike.

Nevertheless, the militant action of the rank and file attracted attention to the case, and a permanent injunction was refused by Judge Bijur.

## TO START MINERS' RELIEF CAMPAIGN

W.I.R. Will Launch Big  
National Drive Soon

The Workers International Relief announced yesterday that a nationwide campaign for the relief of the destitute coal miners of America will be launched soon.

The National Office of the W. I. R., 1 Union Square, New York City, is in communication with the General Executive Board of the National Miners' Union, Pittsburgh, Pa., and has offered that organization its active support in the raising of funds on a nationwide basis. It also intends to bring before the American working class facts relating to the great suffering of the

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## IRON WORKERS SEEK INCREASE

ST. LOUIS, (By Mail).—Structural iron workers here getting \$1.50 an hour, demand an increase of 25 cents more.

## CLOAK BOSSES PANICKY OVER DRESS STRIKE

Express Fear of New  
Union at Ass'n  
Meeting

Arrest 6 More Pickets

Yellow Forward Froths  
at Strike Success

That the employers in the needle trades openly confess to feeling the power of the young Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, because of its conduct of a struggle for the improvement of conditions of the dressmakers through a brilliant strike, now over two weeks old, was again made clear yesterday. This and the six pickets arrested were two of the most interesting developments in the fight of the dressmakers against their employers and against the socialist company union yesterday.

The admission this time was made at a meeting of the Industrial Council of Cloak Manufacturers, held Monday night, where the leaders of the boss association expressed the fear that the new union may menace them when the time comes for renewing their fake agreements with the socialist company union.

Fake Agreement.

The fear was expressed after Samuel Klein, the employers' leader, had made a report in which he told of how the "agreement" with the right wing union had never been obeyed and how wages were openly slashed with socialist permission.

The particular occasion was when an employer, a member of the organization, made the suggestion that no agreements be signed with a minority group. He proposed that the workers be canvassed to see whom they supported, the left or right wing union. Since such a canvass would show overwhelming support for the new union, the boss was immediately silenced by a tirade from the association head. He launched into a frothing denunciation of the left and their "pernicious influence," and announced that business can be done only with an A. F. of L. union, a Benjamin Schlesinger union.

Six Pickets Arrested.

Although the six strikers arrested yesterday were released when they appeared in court, past experience shows that this is only a temporary lull.

Cases in magistrates' courts, in New York and Brooklyn, resulted in fines for several and others had their cases postponed till Feb. 24, 25 and 26. Among them are: Leonard Rosen, Ray Sapperstein, Irving Katcher, Sarah Cohen, Louis Bortz and Alex. Furtenstein.

To date there have been 1,000 arrests in the bosses' efforts to break the solidarity of the strikers, who defy their method as well as all others their enemies use in efforts to destroy their morale.

The rage of the yellow socialist Forward at the success of the strike reached a ridiculous level yesterday. In face of the fact that all the capitalist evening papers of Monday were compelled to print the story of the remarkable demonstration of mass picketing, the Forward printed a story saying that "there was no picketing!"

In an effort to stem the tide of dress manufacturers who are rushing to the office of the strike headquarters with appeals for settlements, the racketeering outfit that terms itself the Dress Manufacturers' Association

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## COMMUNISTS OF AUSTRIA MEET

Letter from Comintern  
Condemns Minority

(Wireless By "Imprecor")  
VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The Seventh Congress of the Austrian Communist Party opened two days ago, with a speech by Koeppling on the results of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International and the tasks of the Austrian Communist Party.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International sent an open letter declaring the congress must begin energetically to carry out the resolutions of the Sixth World Congress in regard to Austria, demanding a struggle against the right wing.

The letter of the E. C. C. I. condemns the minority right wingers gathered around Schlam, Reiss, Schoenfelder, and Wegerer, as opportunists and supports the majority in the Austrian Party.

Beat Right Wing.  
The minority is completely defeated in the party discussion and (Continued on Page Five)

# Indian Workers Strike, 10,000 Demonstrate in Madras Against Simon Commission

## AMALGAMATED TAILORS CALLED TO CONFERENCE

### TUEL of Amalgamated Calls for Fight

(Continued from Page One)

and reorganizations are the achievements of the Hillman-Beckerman-Schlossberg clique.

The workers have lost all faith in their leadership. Every cutter, tailor, operator and presser feels and suffers from the "achievements" of the Hillman leadership. Hillman now realizes that his throne is endangered. Hillman accuses Beckerman of being guilty for the prevailing conditions. Beckerman accuses Hillman of being the guilty one. But we, the tailors, know the truth. We know that they are all guilty, guilty of the crime of ruining the lives and victimizing thousands upon thousands of tailors, as a result of their policies of betrayal of the interests of the workers.

With their policy of reducing the cost of production in union shops to those of the non-union shops, they brought about a situation where the worker must work sixty and seventy hours under a back-breaking, inhuman speed-up system, in order to earn a meagre living for his family. As a result of the speed-up system, thousands of workers are being made permanently unemployed. The conditions in New York have developed a situation so bad that they are now bringing the fascist gangster leader, Mr. Risman, from Chicago for the purpose of taking the New York bundles back to Chicago in order to cover up his "achievements" of helping the Chicago employers to force upon the workers Hillman's speed-up schemes of production, in order to blind the unemployed to the real source of their misery.

During the last few weeks the clique has been meeting continually, discussing "new plans"; they speak of amalgamation, centralization and utter other long words, but we, the workers, know that behind these beautiful phrases new plans of betrayal are being hidden, new plans to still further enslave the tailors. Their plan for amalgamation of locals is in reality a plan to unite all graft cliques; their plan that the bosses reduce dues and taxes from the workers' wages (check-off system) serve only the interests of the corrupt officialdom.

Where are the plans to improve the conditions of the workers? Where are the plans to unite the workers for a struggle against the bosses and against those who have reduced our union to a bosses' union, to a mere company union? There is not a tailor who would except the Hillmans, Beckermans and Schlossbergs to propose such plans to them.

Such plans the workers themselves must formulate. For this purpose, we are calling a rank and file shop delegate conference of all men's clothing workers, children's clothing workers and shirt makers to be held Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 23 and 24 at Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. and 8th St.

Every shop must be represented. Every worker who is ready to fight for better conditions, every worker who realizes the necessity for a union to serve the interests of the workers, every worker who suffers from the inhuman speed-up system in the shops, every worker who realizes the danger of company-unionism, must see to it that his shop sends representatives to the conference in order that, with united ranks like the dressmakers, cloakmakers and furriers, he will be able to organize for a struggle against the bosses and their agents in our union.

Send representatives to the shop delegate conference.

Fight against piece-work.

Fight against the check-off system.

Fight against Hillman's fake amalgamation.

Fight for a union to serve the interests of the workers.

Fight for the unity of all needle trades workers.

Support the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

## IN WALL ST. EMPIRE

### Rob Filipino Peasants of Their Lands

By JOSE AGUILAR.

MANILA, Jan. 18 (By Mail).—The Philippine peasantry faces severe oppression by the protection given under the law established by American imperialism to the big landowners and their usurious and land-grabbing practices.

About 10,000 homesteaders in the province of Nueva Ecija are menaced with the loss of both the land and the crops they have raised in the same way that more than 100 homesteaders of that province, in the towns of Santa Rosa and Kabanatuan, have had their crops seized by two landlords who claim to own the land cleared and worked by these homesteaders. All their crops were attached and so they have nothing left to live on. The other landlords are waiting for the other homesteaders to thresh their rice, and

## Flier Returns From Wall St. Mission



Col. Lindbergh landing in New York after opening the Central American mail line for Yankee imperialists and being feted by Wall Street's puppets in Latin-America.

## TO START MINERS' RELIEF CAMPAIGN

### W.I.R. Will Launch Big National Drive Soon

(Continued from Page One)

thousands of miners and their families, especially in the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal fields.

"We intend," the W. I. R. statement continues, "to expose so all can see the unusually frightful conditions which the coal diggers of America are compelled to endure in the company-owned towns in coal regions throughout the United States. In virtual bondage, the miners, their wives and children are unable to take any decisive action against the dictatorship of the mine barons and their flunkies who have been placed in public office in the coal towns. Thousands of miners are jobless, while many who work have barely enough to keep themselves alive from day to day.

"The Workers International Relief will raise funds for the relief of the miners and also for their fellow workers in the British Isles. It appeals to all workers and friends of the labor movement, all progressive-minded people to help feed the thousands of starving miners and their families."

The W. I. R. also announced that in the near future district conferences on miners' relief will be held throughout the country. This will be the beginning of the campaign on a national scale. The dates of the district conferences will be announced shortly.

## Russian Art Will Be Reviewed at Russian Exposition This Eve.

Russian art, from its earliest periods to its place in Soviet Russia today, will be reviewed in lectures by Alexei Kravchenko, Russian painter; Louis Kozvich, American artist; Dr. Christian Brinton, well-known authority on Russian art, at the Art and Handicraft Exposition of Soviet Russia, tonight, at the Grand Central Palace.

The affair is sponsored by the committee on arts of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia.

Kravchenko, who represents the Russian artists at the exposition, will speak on "Education and Art in Soviet Russia." He is a painter and graphic artist and a member of the Academy of Art of U. S. S. R. Louis Kozvich will translate Kravchenko's address.

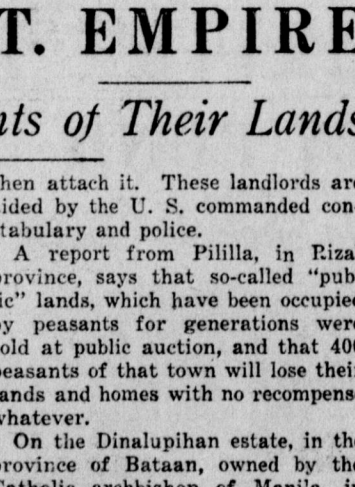
Dr. Christian Brinton, who is in charge of the exhibition of paintings in the exposition, will lecture on "1,000 Years of Russian Art," illustrating his remarks with lantern slides of famous art pieces in the museums of Russia.

## CIGAR WORKERS STRIKE.

### MILWAUKEE, Wis., (By Mail).

Cigarmakers are on strike against the James Porter Cigar Co. here. The company refused to pay the union scale and to employ union workers. The plant is being picketed.

STRICTLY UNION WORK



WORKERS CENTER SIGN SERVICE

26-28 UNION SQUARE, 4TH FLOOR

## DRESS STRIKE CAUSES PANIC OF CLOAK BOSSES

### Joint Board to Meet on Fur Workers

(Continued from Page One)

ers' Association, issued a statement yesterday to the trade press appealing that no bosses settle with the left wing union. In doing so, they offer to these manufacturers the inducement of their fake agreement with the socialist company union. They ask the bosses to join, and say, in effect, "We have a desirable agreement with a bona fide A. F. of L. organization."

### Joint Board to Meet.

The Joint Board of the Cloak, Dress and Fur Workers of the Industrial Union is soon to meet on the question of organizing the workers in the fur industry to emulate the dressmakers in calling a general strike in their trade for the purpose of regaining the union standards which were lost because of the A. F. of L. company union in the industry.

While ground work for the coming general struggle is being planned, the Furriers Department of the new union is meanwhile conducting an organization drive. Aaron Gross, manager of the Fur Department, announced that over 60 shops have been settled in the past week in this drive. After the workers in a particular shop are prepared, he stated, the union calls a strike which generally lasts two or three days before the boss signs the union agreement. In this campaign the union is concentrating particularly on the large shops, manufacturers of coats as well as trimmings.

Yesterday's Daily Worker, in reporting the action of the meeting of dressmakers employed in settled shops, who voted unanimously to tax themselves with one day's work for the strike fund, stated that Saturday was the day set for this work. This is erroneous. The meeting did not decide the day to be worked.

Louis Hyman yesterday issued a statement commenting on the defense made by Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union, when he was taxed with accepting as one of the supervisors over the elections in the Schlesinger company union. Baldwin, after stating that he did not support the I. L. G. W. U. as against the Industrial Union, said, however, that he would render this service to any union that called for it.

Hyman pointed out that not a union, but a strikebreaking agency, a company union, had called Baldwin to supervise a so-called election, from which any voice of opposition has long ago been expelled. Hyman asked the allegedly "impartial Citizens' Committee," among whom is also to be found Arthur Garfield Hays, whether they would act as impartial supervisors at an election of the Ku Klux Klan or in the Fascist Alliance. It was also pointed out that when the left wing demanded an impartial election in the I. L. G. W. U., the bank director, Benj. Schlesinger refused to do this. Whether they want to or not, the union spokesmen concluded, Baldwin and Hays are giving aid to a company union that is now openly acting as a strikebreaking agency.

### Call Mass Meets.

Four important mass meetings have been called to mobilize the wives of all needle trades workers, and other working women in sup-

## "Executed" for Not Paying Police Graft



Police taking to the morgue the body of James Clark, one of five Chicago rum runners lined up and killed with a machine gun by police in uniform for not paying the cops their regular graft, says Fred Silloway, a federal official.

## BILL TO DEPORT ALIENS UP AGAIN

### Aimed at the Militant Foreign Born

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate deportation bill, intended to make easy the ousting of any foreign born workers framed up in strikes or for activity in organization work, is back before the Senate. It was amended and made more rigid by the House.

The bill provides for the deportation of a loosely defined class of foreign born, described as "undesirable." Any person convicted of a felony is deportable, unless an American citizen, and according to the House amendments which the Senate will vote on soon, any alien found possessing a gun, explosives, or convicted of violating the prohibition law can be sent out of the country.

## Elaborate Program at 'Daily' Benefit Dance

Proceeds of the entertainment and dance which will be given by Unit 3B of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Amalgamated Food Workers Hall, 133 W. 51st St., Saturday evening will be donated to the Daily Worker Emergency Fund.

## Will Discuss Needle Trades Strike Today

An open forum on "The Present Strike and the New Needle Trades Union" will be held under the auspices of Section 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party, at 101 W. 27th St., at noon today.

## Ragozin Teaches New Economics Class Today

Ray Ragozin, teacher of Marxian Economics I on Monday night at the Workers School, 26-28 Union St., will give a second class in that subject on Wednesday evening at 7. The Wednesday evening class in Marxian Economics I is scheduled to begin on Wednesday, February 20th. In addition to these two classes, the Workers School also offers classes in Marxian Economics II and Marxian Economics III. The former subject is being taught by Alex Bittelman on Friday evening. The class will hold its first session this Friday evening. Marxian Economics III will meet Monday, evening, 8:30 p. m. The Workers School will still accept registrations for these classes, especially for Marxian Economics II and III. Marxian Economics III will introduce the student to a study of Marx's "Capital."

## Needle Trades, ANLC Speakers Will Address Harlem Meet Tonight

To acquaint the Negro workers of Harlem, and particularly those engaged in the needle trades, with the issues of the needle trades strike, a mass meeting has been called for tomorrow night at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., under the joint auspices of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and the American Negro Labor Congress.

The meeting will be addressed by national leaders of both organizations, including two Negro members of the General Executive Board of the union, Henry Rosenmond and Mrs. Virginia Allen.

A statement issued by the American Negro Labor Congress some days ago explained its reasons for supporting the strike by pointing out the essential differences between the A. F. of L. unions with their race prejudice, and the new union with its program of full equality for the Negro workers, including equal participation on leading committees and equal opportunity for work.

For these reasons, says the statement, "in addition to recognized necessity for waging a struggle against the sweat shop conditions in the industry, low pay and long hours, the American Negro Labor Congress stands one hundred per cent for the strike of the needle trades workers and urge all Negro workers in the trades to join the union and support the strike."

## Progressive Cleaners Call Protest Meeting

The Progressive Group in the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, in the campaign it is leading to clean the union of the grafting and corrupt officialdom, are calling the workers in the trade to an open forum to be held this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Jewish Workers' University, 108 E. 14th St.

## Will Discuss Needle Trades Strike Today

All workers are invited to attend. port of the dressmakers' strike, under the joint auspices of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and the United Council of Working Women.

These mass meetings will be held next Friday evening at the following places: Brooklyn, Borough Park, 1373 43rd St.; Brownsville, New Columbia Hall, Stone and Blake Aves.; Bronx, Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave.; East New York, 313 Hillsdale Ave. at the Workers Club.

## BAYONETS HIDE YELLOW LABOR PARTY CHIEFS

### Indian Capitalists in Commission Meeting

MADRAS, India, Feb. 19.—A strike and a demonstration of 10,000 workers in the streets of this city, met the arrival here of the Simon Commission, sent by British imperialism to wheedle the rising Indian independence movement into compromise. Representatives of the yellow Labor Party of England are part of the commission, in spite of the sharpest condemnation of such participation by the All-Indian Trade Union Congress.

Here, the parading demonstrators carried black flags, and the trade unions established a boycott of anything that was connected with the commission, as has been done in other parts of India, with great effect on the commission's purpose, as it is compelled to rely on military and police authority to assist the commission members at every step and talk to angry masses behind a serried row of bayonets about their mission of "good-will."

In spite of the mass demand for complete and immediate independence, and the boycott of the commission organized upon this demand, the bourgeois Indian "nationalists," representing the native legislatures, will sit jointly with the commission, advancing their compromise program of "domination status" within the British Empire.

## 'Krassin' Show Friday, Saturday, Will Aid the Needle Trades Union

Proceeds of the performance of the "Krassin," which will be shown midnight, Friday and Saturday, at the Film Guild Cinema, 52 W. Eighth St., will go to the needle trades strike. The house is being sold out in advance and tickets should be purchased at once.

The "Krassin" depicts the rescue made by the Soviet crew of the Noble expedition. Additional features on the program will be "Lolita"—the Russian R. U. R.—and the "Frog Princess." Tickets can be purchased at the Workers' Bookshop, 28 Union St., or at Local New York Workers' International Relief, 799 Broadway, Room 226. Tickets can be received by telephoning Stuyvesant 8831.

but, by their actions, assist them, a circular issued for this meeting declares. Overtime is not being paid for at union rates, men are being indiscriminately discharged and other standards are being ignored, the call points out in appealing to the workers to fight against the union betrayers for such a policy.

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# PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

## Bourgeois Reformism and Social Reformism

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

(The article which follows is a continuation of the article by Comrade Foster in the Daily Worker of Feb. 12th, entitled, "As to New Lines and Old Lines." In this first article he took issue sharply with the criticism of his article ("The Decline of the A. F. of L." in the Jan.-Feb. issue of "The Communist,") made by Comrades Bittelmann, Browder, Aronberg, Hathaway, Wagenknecht, Costrell, Gomez and Grecht, in the Daily of the previous day, as well as with the answer in the same issue of "The Communist" by Comrade Bedacht. In the article which follows, Comrade Foster continues his discussion of the situation of social reformism in the labor movement.)

Capitalist reformism in general, the purpose of which is to shield the capitalists and capitalism through the corruption, materially and ideologically, of the labor aristocracy, and through the latter the exertion of a demoralizing and paralyzing effect upon the broad masses of the working class. The distinguishing difference between these two phases of capitalist reformism lies in the manner in which they are presented to the workers. While bourgeois reformism comes to the workers from without, urged more or less openly by capitalist elements frankly defending the capitalist system, social reformism is presented to the workers from within their own ranks as the working class program, by their own leaders. Social democracy, the chief exponent of reformism in the labor movement, and around which all other labor reformist currents turn, including the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, is in the real sense of the word, as Lenin said, the agency of the employing class in the ranks of the workers.

of the employers, to readapt themselves to the needs of the capitalists. Comrade Bittelmann is wrong when he categorically declares that it is impermissible to speak of social reformist organizations, in a given situation, being in crisis or decline. He is also incorrect when he declares that if it is said that a given social reformist organization, the A. F. of L., is in decline, this necessarily implies a theory of the liquidation of the A. F. of L. and of social reformism. The dialectics of social reformism altogether escape him.

Let us consider the situation in Italy, for example. There fascism, "a method of the unceasing dictatorship of the bourgeoisie," (Comintern program) has not only sent the socialist party and the General Confederation of Labor into decline, but it has practically wiped them out entirely. (Now the CROM of Mexico also is in a serious crisis.) But does the smashing of the traditional social reformist organizations in Italy mean that the Italian capitalist class has completely and finally abandoned the social reformist method and will rely solely

upon methods of force to hold the workers in subjection? By no means. Even Italian capitalism, despite its present unceasing dictatorship, will, as it confronts its developing revolutionary crisis, have recourse to the methods of social reformism in corrupting the labor aristocracy, spreading reformist illusions among the masses, in order to shield itself from the revolutionary working class. This it will probably do through the development of a "Left" fascism which brings forward the pseudo-labor characteristics of fascism in sharp reformist garb or by the reconstitution of the social democratic party and trade unions in semi-fascist forms. Social democracy is the bulwark of the capitalist system against the proletarian revolution.

Because my article and the other theses and articles mentioned do not clearly analyze the decline of the A. F. of L. in this sense of the varying tempo of social reformism in varying objective situations, they are all to be sharply criticized.

### 4. American Trustified Capital and Social Reformism.

In view of the foregoing analysis let us now examine the extent to which trustified capital, the decisive section of capital, has tended to rely upon direct bourgeois dictatorship and how much it has tended towards utilizing social reformism. We must see how it has oscillated between methods of open dictatorship and of social reformism. This we shall do, looking towards a solution of the question of whether or not the A. F. of L. is in decline or crisis, and if so, what this signifies.

It is indisputable that American trustified capital has in general tended to depend more upon its own direct methods of terrorizing and corrupting the workers and to use less the traditional methods and organizations of social reformism than has been the case in any other country. This has been because of the extremely favorable objective conditions under which capitalism has

developed in this country; the ultra-rapid growth of the industries in general and the trusts in particular, the rich natural resources of the country, the presence of a working class whose development was relatively slow because of various bourgeoisifying tendencies (free land, etc.), lack of heterogeneity, etc.

The capitalists have been strong enough to, as a rule, take pretty directly in hand themselves the job of corrupting the labor aristocracy and of smashing back the movements of the masses through use of state power, economic pressure and bourgeois reformism. But, despite this, they have not failed to promptly call into their service the social reformist agents wherever and whenever they have felt the need for them. In the United States, as well as in Europe, social reformism has developed with vary-

ing tempo in the different periods. Let us divide recent labor history into four periods, (a) pre-war, (b) war, (c) post-war, (d) present period, and the varying tempo of social reformism in the class struggle becomes clearly evident.

In the pre-war era, that is, during the period of the formation of the trusts and up to the entrance of the United States into the world war, trustified capital relied relatively very little upon social reformism, especially in its dealings with the workers directly in the industries. It took directly upon itself the job of corrupting the labor aristocracy and breaking up the movements of the semi-skilled and unskilled. It drove even the conservative A. F. of L. unions out of the trustified industries. The smashing of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the Homestead strike was the signal of the pre-war open shop policy of trustified capital.

Efforts of the workers to organize and strike were met with iron resistance, not only in the case of Left unions but also the A. F. of L., as a long record of bloody strikes testifies, McKees Rocks, Colorado, West Virginia, Calumet, Lawrence, etc. In no industrial country did conservative trade unionism meet with such violent resistance as in the United States. The American capitalists were strong enough to do

### During the Post-War Period.

During the post-war period the pendulum swung far back in the reverse direction, towards the methods of open dictatorship. The employers generally, following the lead of big capital, largely cast aside social reformism and delivered a violent attack against the trade unions in every industry. The state power was used violently to smash the old unions.

The objective of this assault, the greatest in the history of the American labor movement, was not merely to wipe out the higher wages and shorter hours won by the workers in

without and to avoid the organization of the conservative unions.

This did not prevent the capitalists, however, from making use of the A. F. of L. leaders politically, through the National Civic Federation, the capitalist parties, etc., to demoralize the workers. It was characteristic of this period that great employers who would not permit an A. F. of L. organizer within a mile of their industrial plants would sit down and hob-nob with these same organizers, or their chiefs, in such class collaboration institutions as the National Civic Federation.

During the war period the capitalists modified very considerably their attitude towards the A. F. of L. unions. Their tendency was to make more use of social reformism. To mobilize the workers for the war they had to call more directly than ever before the leaders of the A. F. of L. into their service. Result, a wide modification of their former open shop policy and an extension of the trade unions into many industries. But this concession to the A. F. of L. was made with reluctance. While on the one hand allowing the unions freely to organize in the railroad, ship-building and other industries, the employers at the same time developed the company union movement as a barrier against a too wide spread of the unions. In many industries, notably steel, they refused to depart from the open shop policy and met with powerful resistance the attempts of the workers to organize into the A. F. of L.

war time, but to break the backbone of the trade union movement. From 1919 to 1923 practically every union in the country, excepting only a relatively few ultra-skilled organizations were menaced with destruction. It was a period of the capitalists kicking out the social reformists whom they no longer had such keen need for, and the taking more directly in hand themselves the job of controlling and exploiting their workers. American imperialism, already feeling the urge of its approaching several years of unprecedented growth and development, had

a diminishing need for the help of the social reformists.

With the aid of its tremendous resources, American imperialism then began to elaborate the most insidious methods of direct capitalist control. It developed in its factories and plants an unprecedented growth of bourgeois reformism (backed by a ruthless open shop policy in the industries) to corrupt the labor aristocracy and to demoralize the broad toiling masses, so that it might have a free hand to develop the most intense exploitation of the workers. The main features of this bourgeois reformism (company unionism, welfare systems, group insurance, employ stock-buying, etc., together with a whole series of illusions about "the abolition of poverty," "permanent prosperity," "workers becoming capitalists," etc.), I have summarized under the title of Capitalist Efficiency Socialism, are well known and need no description here.

This was a period of the minimizing of the use of the social reformist trade unions by the employers. It is correct to say, as I do in my article "The Communist," that although the A. F. of L. declined, the spread of reformist illusions among the workers in the industries increased. The big employers used chiefly their own bourgeois reformist apparatus, rather than the social reformist apparatus, the A. F. of L. Nor could all the shrieks and beggings and concessions and strike breaking of the A. F. of L. leaders, the adoption of the "new wage policy," "higher strategy of labor," and the whole elaborate policy of intensified class collaboration, change the capitalist policy. The employers turned a deaf ear to the A. F. of L. bureaucracy that it be permitted, with its company-unionized trade unions, to organize the workers in the trustified industries and thus to help the employers exploit them. At the same time the

### The Present or "Third Period."

The post-war period was distinctly one of decline for the old trade unions in spite of all the efforts of the bureaucracy to re-adapt them to the needs of the employers. Now we are entering into a new period, which the 6th World Congress of the Comintern characterizes as "the third period." This is a time of sharpening inner and outer contradictions of capitalism, of growing class conflicts and world war danger. In this period the employers, confronted with the Leftward drift of the masses and an imperative necessity to press the workers into the rationalization and war program, tend to again call the social reformists more directly into their service. This general conclusion applies not only to the European countries but also to the United States, which is an integral part of the world situation.

This means that American capitalists will (and do) make more direct use of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in mobilizing the workers for rationalization and war. On this we have no dispute. The immediate question confronting us however is,

capitalists continued to use these fakers extensively to betray the workers as a class through the capitalist parties, the Civic Federation, by breaking strikes of the old trade unions, etc. Here Comrade Zack, in his article in the "Communist International," makes a serious mistake in denying the role of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy as betrayers of the whole working class, when, confused by the refusal of the capitalists to permit the A. F. of L. to organize their workers into unions, he declares that "Green and Company's service to capitalism at this time does not consist in capital accepting Green's production efficiency brand of 'company unionism,' but in demoralizing and disorganizing the two million workers still within the ranks of the A. F. of L."

The post-war period has been one of decline for the A. F. of L. and of actual crisis for many of its sections. This is clear to all who do not shut their eyes to realities. The old trade unions have not only declined as organs of struggle for the workers (and to emphasize this phase of the A. F. of L. decline was a major aspect of my article in "The Communist") but are also in crisis in their general role as reformist organizations. It has been a period of ebb in the use of the social reformists by the employers. The old unions have steadily crumbled in the face of American imperialism's policy of the industries of the open shop plus an elaborate system of bourgeois reformism. They have not been able to organize even the most highly skilled workers, although the past several years have been ones of unprecedented industrial activity. On the contrary they have constantly lost membership, organization, and strategic position in industry. That this is most distinctly a process of decline and not only one of readaptation cannot be disputed. Comrade Bittelmann is in error when he denies the decline and sees only a process of readaptation. The question is rather whether this decline still continues and what forms the readaptation is taking.

what does this imply for the old trade unions? Does it mean a rebuilding of the A. F. of L. on a mass scale, with millions of workers pouring into and revolutionizing the old craft unions, as Comrade Pepper has in mind; does it mean the reconstruction of the A. F. of L. as a more or less traditional type, as Comrade Bittelmann appears to think; or does it, as I have pointed out in my articles (and as the theses of both the Majority and Minority, now discarded, indicate) mean the continued decline of old line trade unionism and its gradual transformation into a company-unionized type of unionism, somewhat akin to fascist unionism, with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy playing a leading role in it?

(To Be Continued)

(The concluding article by Comrade Foster, to be published in the Daily Worker tomorrow, deals with the following points: the consolidation tendencies of imperialism; the company unionism of the trusts; the

### 1.—Social Reformism the Main Danger.

Of the two phases of capitalist reformism, social reformism presents the main danger for the working class. This is because of (1) its strong organizational base in the corrupted labor aristocracy and labor bureaucracy, and (2) its insidious approach to the workers under the guise of being the working class program.

The social democratic leadership, basing itself primarily upon the corrupted labor aristocracy and labor bureaucracy, uses all of its great power as the controlling head of vast political and industrial organizations of the workers to push through its program of social reform, which is only the program of the employers disguised and which paralyzes the action of the workers. With the help of the employers and the state it makes ruthless war upon the Communists at the head of the increasingly revolutionary masses; breaking strikes and otherwise demoralizing the workers' mass attacks against capitalism and steering it into illusory channels of reform. The disastrous betrayals of the workers in the post-war revolutionary struggles in Germany, in the British general strike, as well as in a thousand other working class battles, show how effectively the capitalists use against the revolutionary workers the powerful social democratic, social reformist organization. The treachery of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the socialist party can only be understood in the same sense.

Social reformism not only has a powerful organizational base in the skilled aristocracy of labor, but its manner of approach to the mass of workers is far more insidious and demoralizing than that of bourgeois reformism. The social reformists, who include the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, typically present to the workers as their own program capitalist reformism dressed up in working class clothes.

This is what gives it its especially

dangerous character. Social democracy is the principal instrument of the employers to weaken the ideology of the working class, to prevent the growth of revolutionary understanding and struggle among the workers, by the sowing of reformist illusions among them and by forceful break-up of their movement. It is the central enemy that the Communist Party has to defeat in order to gain the leadership of the masses in the struggle against capitalism for the proletarian revolution.

Consequently, although we must fight against all phases of capitalist reformism, we must concentrate our main fire against its most dangerous form, social reformism, which in this country is represented chiefly, industrially and politically, by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. This we must be very clear about. It is the error of my article not to clearly single out social reformism for this attack, as differentiated from bourgeois reformism. The same error is made in the theses of the Majority and Minority, as well as in many articles, etc., in our Party literature, including my recent articles on Capitalist Efficiency Socialism, Comrade Zack's article in the Dec., 1928, "Communist International," etc.

All these documents, of course, make sharp attacks against social reformism (concretely, the A. F. of L. and S. P.), but their weakness is that they do not point this out as the main danger, as against bourgeois reformism. It was the draft of the C. I. decision which gave the lead to correct this mistake. How I made my error, in seeking to focus the attention of the Party upon other, neglected, aspects of the problem, I shall explain further along. Let the other comrades, who have made the same error, also give the necessary explanations. Simply to ignore their error and to attempt to gloss it over will not do. Bolshevism self-criticism demands the utmost frankness and clarity of explanation.

### 2.—The Varying Tempo of Social Reformism.

So much for the matter of concentrating our fire on the main enemy, social reformism, that is, upon the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the S. P. Now to consider the question of whether or not the A. F. of L. is in decline, and if so, does it, as Comrade Bittelmann declares, imply the "declining role of social reformism?"

Although the capitalists, without let-up, utilize social reformism to demoralize the working class and to break up its mass attacks, they do this with varying degrees of intensity and under various forms. Social reformism is not a static thing used by the employers with the same tempo and forms regardless of the changing objective situation. In times of less pressure upon the masses the employers tend to rely more upon their own methods of direct control, that is, force and bourgeois systems of reform. But in times of increasing attack from the workers they tend to call social democracy more and more directly into their service, that is, to make increasing use of their master weapon against the workers, social reformism.

This rhythm has been demonstrated time and again. For example, during the post-war revolutionary struggles in Europe the capitalists called upon social democracy more than ever before to protect them from the workers, drawing its leaders into all sorts of positions of governmental power so that, by virtue of their quality as "leaders" of the workers, they could the better betray the working class. The program of the Comintern declares that the defeats of the post-war revolutionary struggles "were brought about primarily by the treacherous tactics of the social democratic leaders and reformist

trade union leaders." Later, when the attacks of the workers had been beaten back, the capitalists tended to slough off the "socialist" governments and to again make larger use of direct methods of capitalist control. Thus says the thesis of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern:

"Through the medium of social democracy the bourgeoisie paved the way for the stabilization of capitalism (the series of coalition governments in Europe). The consolidation of capital rendered the function of social democracy as a governing party in a certain measure superfluous. The ejection of social democrats from coalition governments and the formation of 'purely bourgeois' governments took the place of the so-called era of 'democratic pacifism.'"

Now we see the reverse process again setting in, the capitalists are increasingly utilizing the aid of social democracy against the workers. Under the pressure in the various countries and the sharpening conflicts between the rival imperialist powers on a world scale (attacks on Soviet Union, colonial countries, etc.), the capitalists are confronted with a rapidly sharpening war situation and a general Leftward swing of the masses, with intensifying class struggles. In this difficult situation their direct methods of control of the workers become less and less efficacious. They consequently call increasingly into their service their main weapon against the working class, the social democracy, but it is a social democracy constantly more tinged with fascism. Hence, as the world crisis of capitalism sharpens we hear more and more of labor governments, socialist ministers, etc.

### 3. The Question of Decline and Crisis.

During the periods of the more open capitalist dictatorship social reformist organizations may and sometimes do go into decline and crisis.

This has been the situation with the A. F. of L. for several years. Such organizations may even be de-

stroyed altogether, if the open forms of the capitalist dictatorship are severe and prolonged.

In such periods, the social democracy, always the willing tool of the employers, makes frantic efforts, through all sorts of concessions and treachery, to win back the support

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(Continued from Page One)

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

### Revolt in Venezuela Grows; Dictator Acts to Crush Outbreaks

CUCUTA, Colombia, Feb. 19—Reports received here from Venezuela indicate a widespread revolutionary situation there, which the supporters of General Cedeño, who is reported marching from the south on Caracas, are seeking to take advantage of.

General Vicente Perez-Soto, president of the state of Zulia, and President Garbi of the state of Sucre, both close friends of the dictator, Juan Vicente Gomez, have been arrested by Gomez, charged with revolutionary conspiracy. Other arrests are pending. It is said a large cargo of arms for rebels was found at the port of La Guaira.

The Cedeño revolt, while it may make use of the mass anger against the Gomez regime, promises nothing better. Cedeño is famed for his intrigues with any and all imperialist powers who will back him and his lists who will back him and his clique in a coup. Undoubtedly, one or another of the British or American oil interests is backing Cedeño.

### Story of Soviet Rescue, "Krassin" Best Seller at Workers Book Shop

"The Krassin" is the title of a newly-published book written by a French Communist journalist, Maurice Parigianne, whose book is rapidly approaching the best-seller class, according to Aaron Chover, manager of the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, who says that the book is having the largest sale a non-fiction book has had for some time.

The hero of the book is not an individual, but a ship, an icebreaker in the Soviet navy which quietly and unobtrusively smashed her way through hazardous icefloes and imminent danger to rescue the survivors of the Italia.

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# Frequent Walkouts in Studebaker So. Bend Auto Plant Due to Miserable Conditions

## A STRIKE NEARLY EVERY WEEK DUE TO EXPLOITATION

### Buildings Fire-Traps; Labor Must Organize

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
SOUTH BEND, Ind., (By Mail).—Conditions in the Studebaker automobile plant in South Bend are no better than in any other automobile plant. On the contrary, conditions here are probably much worse than any other plant.

The best proof of this is the frequent department strikes and the growing dissatisfaction of the workers. Since production has started on the new cars, there has hardly passed a week without a major or minor strike or walk-out or stoppage in the various departments. These strikes and walkouts have become so common already that it is nothing new to us any more and it is taken as a matter of fact that we workers must use our only weapon—the strike, in order to be able to squeeze out more money from the bosses.

The trimming departments went on strike a few weeks ago. The reason was that the workers were promised 78 cents an hour and when the pay check came they only received 68 cents an hour. Certainly Fisher, the superintendent, was not satisfied with the strike. But the men told him: "We have children just as you have. From the wages we are getting we are not able to pay our bills for the groceries."

On the two dollars a day the men are getting we would like to see Fisher get along. The men got a lot of promises.

Women Strike.  
The women workers went out on strike in one department demanding the old wages back—45 cents an hour. They got it by sticking together.

One department in the foundry went on strike. The wages here were fixed so that no one could tell how much he was getting until the pay check came. After we have been notified here that we go on piece-work, when the pay check came we received our wages as per day rate. We went on strike to get our piece-work rate. It was more than the day work rate. The foreman promised that everything would be taken care of and so the men went back to work. But so far we got only promises.

Another significant example as to how they are trying to steal more money from us. It is not enough that we get the lowest rate. But when it comes to counting in the job, instead of getting paid for the full amount, they steal from us and pay us for less. We complained about that and the result was the boss sent another timer to time the job over again.

"No Labor Trouble."  
These are only a few instances of strikes. A number could be mentioned about the machine shop, wood shops and other departments. It is no wonder that the company is advertising in the "Chicago Tribune" in big Help Wanted ads, boasting with big letters—"No Labor Trouble." If the company is putting this in the ad it means that there is plenty of trouble. There are lines of men waiting before the employment office each day.

Frequent Accidents.  
The old buildings in which we have to work are almost like trap holes. Accidents occur daily. Fires are frequent. But what difference does that make to our bosses? They sit in their offices, coming out only occasionally into the shop. Their lives are not endangered. On the application card big letters say that the company is not responsible for any accidents. When a worker is hired he has to pass thru a most thorough physical examination. After he passes this examination he is taken with a group to the "safety directors," who direct the safety by making a speech to the new employees about the company's not being responsible for 99 per cent of the accidents. "The other ten per cent could be eliminated if the men would watch how they work," he says.

Company Neglect.  
The plant hospital is crowded every day. The men stand in line to get attention almost like in the employment office. All these accidents are the fault of the company. There are not enough safety devices. The rates are so low and the speed-up so great, that we are forced to work under any unhealthy and dangerous conditions in order to make something. The other day a man was killed falling on a machine. A wife and three children were left behind. The bosses do not worry about them. "The company is not responsible for any accidents." Men after working nine, ten, twelve hours on the night shift can hardly stand on their feet. It is no wonder that a man oiling a pulley loses his balance and falls on the machine beneath him.

An accident happened in another department, and the injured man was so poor that he had no means of living while he was forced to stay

# MANNING, 'LADIES HERO,' LED IN EXPLOITING SEAMEN ON PRES. HARDING

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT (By Mail).—The capitalist papers have been full of a hero—Chief Officer Manning—and that brings back memories of a trip I made when he was on the President Harding in 1927.

I shipped as A. B. and a few days at sea, a breakfast of oatmeal, liver and potatoes stared me in the face—while at the next table the petty officers were fed on corn flakes, bacon and eggs.

So I struggled up to see my supposed-to-be-superior, Manning, and asked him if he expected me to play rummy painting the super structures on a piece of liver. So I told him with that kind of a meal it was too weak to hang aloft, and expressed the difference in food given the P. O.'s. He came back with, "Yes, you must realize that they are petty officers."

I said, "Yes, but being a P. O. doesn't make his stomach any different from mine." And I told him at least they could stretch a piece of canvas or build a partition between the tables. He said he tried to get the company to build the partition, but the company refused. But he must have wanted the structures painted, for shortly after I went down in the "dungeon" the messman came in with pork chops.

A few days later there was the same kind of a breakfast—and some of the A. B.'s started grumbling at the table. I said: "As you are not organized there is little we can do—

but, if we do grumble, let's go up where the boss can hear us, and, if we grumble hard enough, we will get something to eat or be thrown in the brig."

Well, they were afraid of being blackballed, and, as they were only making one trip, they could stand it. So I went up alone and Manning greeted me with: "Now, what do you want?" I said: "Individually, I have little chance of changing conditions." So I asked why there was a difference in food at the tables. He said that during the winter months the company did not make much profit, so hence the liver for the A. B.'s.

But I reasoned: "It is to make the A. B.'s compete with one another in pleasing the officers and given a chance to leave the table of liver for the one of bacon and eggs. Also, during the winter months, there are thousands of seamen unemployed, and when the A. B.'s who don't like liver quit it makes—good shipping. Then the thousands of unemployed won't wake up as they would if those who have jobs stayed at them and the unemployed, seeing no possible chance of getting work would wake up."

Just before getting back to New York we got orders to paint the outside of the lifeboats. And it is really an unnecessary risk of life, as the work is safer in port. So I went looking for the captain and ran into Manning. He greeted me: "And now what do you want?" "I want to see the captain," I said, "to see if he gave orders for the painting of the outside board of lifeboats at sea." He said: "No. The captain doesn't know anything about it, but I gave the order."

I told him if one of the men lost his life there was going to be a big case and I was going to be the star witness. There was another mate nearby and Manning said: "Mac, did you ever hear of any one falling overboard painting lifeboats?" "Yes," Mac said. "The George

Washington lost a man last trip." Well, there were no lifeboats painted at sea that trip on the President Harding.

And, as for a hero—from what I saw of him I'd call him a "ladies' hero," as his work consisted mainly of giving the females of the parasite class some romance.

If, individually, I could get the slaves pork chops and save an unnecessary risk of life, just imagine if all us slaves got together—what we could do. A. O.

(P. S.—Am enclosing a dollar, which is one millionth of what I'd like to give to help a paper fighting for the laboring class.—A. O.)

# BOSSSES ATTEMPT TO FRAME COAL MINERS FAILURE

## Spit in Foreman's Face Was Charge

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (By Mail).—Sam Licata, militant Pittston miner, yesterday was found not guilty on the frame-up charge of having spit on a mine foreman's face during the strike last November.

Licata was arrested and Mayor Gillespie of Pittston threw him into jail until he was released by a habeas corpus order, secured through the anthracite sub-district of the International Labor Defense. Later on he was put under \$1,000 bail on a charge of assault and battery.

At today's session of the jury, several witnesses appeared against Licata, mostly mine foremen, all testifying that he spit into Alex. Kay's face. There were many rank and file miners who testified to the contrary. Their testimony and the address of Attorney Sheporovich of the I. L. D. offset the pogrom-talk of the prosecutor and the instructions of Judge Jones, who made it plain to the jury that they must believe rather the respectable foremen than the "foreigner trouble-makers." The frame-up was so clear, however, that a verdict of not guilty was rendered and Licata was set free.

Mayor Gillespie is a union-hating bureaucrat. He told organizers from the National Miners Union, "If you start that union here I'll see that it is broken up."

## Imperialist Capitalists, Politicians, and Hired Man



Here you see Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone, auto and tire manufacturers, talking over with their handy man Hoover, the necessity of grabbing a colony somewhere to raise rubber. They have Thos. Edison, the inventor, in to advise as to the best way to handle the rubber. Edison has been making a study of rubber plants lately. Left to right: Hoover, Ford, Edison and Firestone.

## Lumber Slaves in Tennessee Paid in Bosses "Scrip" Money

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CAMPAIGN, Tenn., (By Mail).—In the last five weeks I have traveled about 2,000 miles thru Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. I find room for much work for our Party thru southern Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. The army, navy, marines, are drawing many workers from Little Rock, Ark.

The Negroes are especially in need of aid from militants of the working class.

I am now working for the Rocky River Coal and Lumber Co. I received the enclosed letter from this company today. (See letter printed below.)

I am also sending you a five cent piece of scrip, which is made of all denominations that silver coin is made in. I was told by some of the workers here that a third of the men working here never draw any real money, but get paid in this scrip, or money issued by the company, at certain stores.

Day labor here is 16 cents an hour. Piece workers get from \$2 to \$3.50 a day. The working day is 10 hours. All workers are compelled to take at least \$3 a week in scrip, or else a 10 per cent cut in wages. Perhaps 300 men work here.

—J. M. H.

(Editor's Note.—Here is the letter sent by the Rocky River Coal and Lumber Co. to its slaves, announcing a wage cut in their already starvation wages if they do not accept the "scrip" money of the company.)

Rocky River Coal & Lumber Company, Campaign, Tennessee, December 8, 1928.

To Our Employees:  
Business in the timber line continues dull and with very little prospects for improvement. We have gone considerably out of the way to hold our organization together and in order to do this it is necessary that we economize and that our employees cooperate with us in every way they can. We expect under the circumstances, this cooperation at least to the extent that such cooperation will not inconvenience our employees.

We are very much pleased to know that at least 80 per cent of our employees are giving us their full cooperation which we appreciate and it is not fair to this 80 per cent who are cooperating with us and helping us to continue, to give every day employment to such part of the remaining 20 per cent as may not be cooperating and therefore in justice not only to the company but to the 80 per cent or more, it is necessary that we make a slight reduction in our rates of pay under certain conditions.

On and after December 15th the rate of pay to all employees at Campaign, Tennessee, will be reduced 10 per cent. This reduction is not to apply to such employees who give us their trade to the extent of drawing scrip to the amount of \$6 each half for those who board or live with their families; to the amount of \$10 each half for men rated at less than \$2.40 per day, and to the amount of \$14 each half for men who are rated at \$2.40 or more per day.

In case of those boarding or living with their families the \$6 is to apply regardless of the amount of wages for the reason they do not need to pay out for anything except board and this amount they

## WRIT OUTLAWS SHOE PICKETING

### Makes It Contempt of Court in Haverill

HAVERRILL, Feb. 19.—Judge Alonzo Week of the Superior Court here has ruled that an injunction shall apply against the striking shoe workers in the New England Wood Heel Co. factory, because they have been compelled to sign individual contracts.

The Shoe Workers Protective Union had a contract which expired Dec. 31, 1928. The company refused to negotiate another, and announced that after Jan. 1 the company would operate open shop. It discharged before Jan. 1 all of the union members in its employ and hired some of them back, and others, on the basis of individual agreements.

The factory was picketed. The new injunction, recognizing the validity of the individual contracts, makes picketing contempt of court and conspiracy to break contracts.

The plot for "Airways, Inc." suggested itself to Dos Passos two years ago when the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee telegraphed to Lindbergh appealing to him to plead with President Coolidge to intervene on behalf of the two imprisoned radicals.

The cast includes: Edith Meiser, Winston Lee, Harry Gordon, Juanita Nunn, Charles Kraus, Herbert Borgman, Doris Troutman, Edmund Fordo, Samuel Schneider, Mary Hall and Ross Matthews.

In bourgeois society, living labor is but a means to increase accumulated labor. In Communist society, accumulated labor is but a means to widen, to enrich, to promote the existence of the laborer.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

But every class struggle is a political struggle—and our American—the class war. This is the play of the American workers awakening to class consciousness.—MIKE GOLD.

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## DAILY WORKER BENEFIT PERFORMANCES

THURS., FRI., SAT., EVE. 8:30 P. M.  
FEBRUARY 21st, 22nd & 23rd

## NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE

—a dynamic vivid drama of the machine age

## AIRWAYS, Inc.

By JOHN DOS PASSOS author of 'Manhattan Transfer', 'Three Soldiers' etc.

—a bold revolutionary dramatization of the economic and social conflicts of the past ten years in America... at the Grove Street Theatre

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW! DAILY WORKER BUSINESS OFFICE, 28-28 Union Square—Room 201.



NEW SPRING CARNIVAL

MARCH 1ST WEBSTER HALL

FICKETS \$1.50 NOW! \$3.00 AT DOOR. ON SALE AT NEW WALKER UNION SQ. WORKERS BOOKSHOP, 28 UNION SQ. BUY TICKETS EARLY.

## WAGE CUT IN ACUSHNET MILL

### Hard to Breathe; Can't Get Some Air

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SO. DARTMOUTH, Mass., (By Mail).—I am a young worker, 18 years old. I work in the Acushnet Mill. I work from 7:15 a. m. till 5 p. m. My job is a double-tender. We used to get \$21.85 before the 5 per cent cut. Now we only get \$18.35. But the wage cut is much bigger because of the speedup system here. We used to run three doublers before the strike and now we run five for less pay.

Sanitary conditions are very bad also. The air inside of the factory is always so full of cotton, making it almost impossible to breathe. Every time we go into the open, or near and open window, to get air, the bosses jump on us. It is very seldom that we work a full week. Sometimes we only work two or three days, but when we do we work hard and produce a lot.

—E. O.

## "Airways, Inc." by John Dos Passos, to Have Premiere Tonite

"Airways, Inc." John Dos Passos' new play, will open this evening at the Grove Street Theatre, the second production of the New Playwrights' group this season.

The story of "Airways, Inc." concerns a typical middle-class American family which is caught in the cross-fires of a modern industrial struggle, during which a young Jewish strike leader is framed-up on a murder charge and is finally electrocuted.

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But every class struggle is a political struggle—and our American—the class war. This is the play of the American workers awakening to class consciousness.—MIKE GOLD.

## To All Labor and Fraternal Organizations, Workers Party Sections and Affiliated Organizations!

### SCHEDULE A PERFORMANCE AT ONCE OF—

## Airways, Inc.

JOHN DOS PASSOS PLAY OF A GREAT MILL STRIKE  
Opening on Feb. 20 at the Grove St. Theatre  
Make \$240 for the Daily Worker and the Needle Trades Strikers.

Call Paxton or Napoli at WATKINS 0688 for Arrangements.

"In AIRWAYS, INC. John Dos Passos attacks boldly the major problem of our Age and our America—the class war. This is the play of the American workers awakening to class consciousness.—MIKE GOLD.

New Playwrights Theatre, 133 W. 14th St., New York City

## NEEDLE TRADES STRIKE BENEFIT!

### The Greatest Motion Picture Ever Filmed

## "KRASSIN"

Sovkino Production of the Heroic Soviet Rescue of the Noble Expedition

SPECIAL MIDNIGHT PERFORMANCES!  
Friday and Saturday, February 22nd and 23rd  
12 Sharp Midnight

FILM GUILD CINEMA  
52 WEST 5TH STREET (Between 5th and 6th Aves.)  
Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, and Local New York Workers International Relief, 799 Broadway, New York City. —Room No. 226.  
Buy Tickets Now! House Sold Out In Advance!

## Katchalov Is a Product of Famous Moscow Art Theatre

TO American audiences the name of Vassily Ivanovich Katchalov, playing the leading role of the Governor in "The Lash of the Czar," the newest film importation from Soviet Russia, and now showing at the Cameo Theatre, is sure to bring to memory that superb Russian actor who was seen here in leading parts in nearly every play given here by the famous Moscow Art Theatre several seasons ago. Katchalov has been with the Moscow Art Theatre for over a quarter of a century and all that time he has been the shining light in the brilliant array of acting talent. When great actors are mentioned anywhere in the world, Katchalov's name will not be omitted. He is regarded as the greatest actor of the Stanislavsky troupe with, perhaps, only Stanislavsky himself as his equal.

Yet, when Katchalov looks back upon his career, he is fond of dwelling not upon the moments of his great triumphs, but on the discouraging start he made as a member of the Stanislavsky Theatre. He joined the group in 1900 and was put on probation. His debut in a leading part left much to be desired. Katchalov himself thought he had made a mess of it, and Stanislavsky told him with characteristic Russian candor that he had "a terrible lot to learn," rather—to unlearn, for Katchalov's talent had been warped by several years of playing on the road with inferior companies and under mediocre directors.

During the production of a romantic piece called "The Snow Maiden" Stanislavsky had great difficulties in casting for an important part. Having tried and rejected all likely candidates for the role, the director, in sheer desperation, turned to Katchalov as a last resort. This proved to be the "making" of Katchalov. Stanislavsky was beside himself with joy and fairly wept as he said to the novice: "You have grasped everything, you have absorbed all we had to give you, and in so short a time. It is simply amazing!"

Since then Katchalov has never out of the limelight. His fame and prestige as an actor grew apace with those of the Moscow Art Theatre. He has been acclaimed by critics at home and abroad as one of the greatest actors of all time.

The Russian actors of the Moscow Art Theatre have tried their art on the screen, among them Moskvina, who became known in the United States by his playing in the picture "Polikushka" and "The Station Master," and only Katchalov kept aloof until the present time from the cinema. In the Cameo picture, "The Lash of the Czar," Katchalov gives

IN "AIRWAYS, INC."  
Juanita Nunn, who has an important role in the New Playwrights latest offering, John Dos Passos' "Airways, Inc.," which opens this evening at the Grove Street Theatre.

a masterly portrayal of a Czarist governor.



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YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE REMARKABLE SOVIET FILM! LAST 3 DAYS!

Special Added Attraction: "A Day with Tolstoy" A Wufku-Amkino Production

"Two Days" THE RUSSIAN "LAST LAUGH" A tremendous tragedy of an old man torn in his devotion between the Whites and the Reds—caught in the changing tides of the Soviet Revolution!

ACCLAIMED BY REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS!

Commencing This Saturday, February 23rd. Authentic! Actual! Astounding!

THE SENSATIONAL POLAR DRAMA WHICH SHOOK THE WORLD!

"KRASSIN" THE RESCUE SHIP THE OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURE OF THE SOVIET EXPEDITION WHICH SAVED THE NOBLE CREW! AN UNDYING EXAMPLE OF PROLETARIAN HEROISM!

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52-54 W. EIGHTH ST., West of 5th Ave. Continuous Performance. Popular Prices. Daily 2 to 12 (Box Office Open 1:30 p.m.) Saturday, Sunday and Holidays 12 to 12 (Box Office Opens 11:30 A. M.) —PHONE: SPRING 5095

Best Film Show In Town 2ND BIG WEEK

Keith-Albee CAMEO 42nd Street and Broadway

AMERICAN PREMIERE NEWEST AMKINO PRESENTATION

"The LASH of the CZAR" with KACHALOV, MEYERHOLD, CHUVELEV and ANNA STEN, Russia's Greatest Artists

Worthy Successor to "Potemkin" and "Czar Ivan the Terrible" DIRECTED BY I. A. PROTOZANOV. Based on the famous story by Andreyev, "The Governor."

Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre 44th St., West of Broadway Eves. 8:30; Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30 The Greatest and Funniest Revue

Pleasure Bound ARTHUR HOPKINS presents HOLIDAY Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY Thurs. W. 45 St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35 Extra Mat. Wash. Birthday

CIVIC REPERTORY 148th St. & Ave. Eves. 8:30 50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 EVELLE GALLIENNE, Director Today Mat. "Peter Pan." Tonight, "The Would-Be Gentleman." Thurs. Eve., "The Cherry Orchard."

Theatre Guild Productions EUGENE O'NEILL'S DYNAMO MARTIN BECK THEA. 45th W. of 5th Ave. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:40 Extra Mat. Wash. Birthday

SIL-VARA'S COMEDY CAPRICE GUILD Thea. W. 52nd St. Mats., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40 Extra Mat. Wash. Birthday

Wings Over Europe By Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne ALVIN THEATRE 52nd St., W. of Broadway, Eves. 8:50, Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Extra Mat. Wash. Birthday

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Strange Interlude JOHN GOLDEN Thea. 58th St. & Ave. Eves. 8:50 ONLY AT 53c

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

# Sixty Workers' Families Manage to Escape When Flames Sweep Bowery Tenement

## COMMUNISTS OF AUSTRIA BEGIN PARTY CONGRESS

### Declare Progress of Party Is Certain

(Continued from Page One) is only one delegate to the congress, and he comes from a small provincial town.

Keopling declared an increased struggle against social democracy on an international scale was necessary. In regards to the inner party situation, the Communist International declares the right wing danger is greatest and demands a sharp struggle against it. This policy applies completely to Austria.

### Class Struggle Sharp.

The inner situation in Austria since the last congress is fundamentally different: class antagonism is greater and fascism is growing with government support. Austro-Marxism is bankrupt. The former left wing Austro-Marxists are openly reformist. The Communist Party has not taken advantage of the favorable situation because the opportunists within its own ranks. The Austrian minority is merely opportunist. The chief task of the party is to overcome the opportunist tendencies.

The Austrian Communist Party is already conducting a successful struggle against fascism. With mass work and correct policy the progress of the party is certain.

### Right Winger Answers.

Schlamm answered for the minority and declared the majority rejected a revolutionary way to act out its own revolutionary wishes for reality. The authority of the Comintern is being misused, said Schlamm. Communist, said Schlamm, must subordinate themselves to the wishes of the Communist International but have the right to interpret the decisions.

Schlamm said differences of opinion exist between Stalin and Bukharin in regard to stabilization.

### Blind To Right Danger.

The Austro-Marxists are unchanged, said Schlamm, their role is the same as during the war and post-war periods. The Austro-Marxists are not bankrupt, Schlamm declared, and their leaders still are at work.

Schlamm could not see any right danger in the whole Comintern. He said the right wing danger in Austria was invented. He concluded by declaring the minority would continue to represent its opinions even after the congress within the limits permitted by the party statutes.

The discussion has started.

## WALL ST. GIVES CONSULS POLICY

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 19 (UP).—American consular agents in Mexico gathered here today for a conference convoked by Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, at which mutual discussion of the problems will be undertaken with a view to "facilitating United States-Mexican relations."

The conference comprised nineteen members of the consular service in Mexico, including consuls general, consuls, vice consuls and consular agents. Consul General William Dawson of the capital will preside over the sessions.

Authority for holding the consular conference was arranged by Ambassador Morrow during his recent visit to the United States. Among the questions to be taken up will be agrarian, petroleum and immigration matters.

Much attention has been attracted in Mexico City in government circles by the conference. Diplomatic circles regarded it as significant, indicating perhaps that Ambassador Morrow may be anxious to impart "certain ideas of policy" into the minds of the consular representatives.

## To Hold Labor Defense Regional Conference in Philadelphia March 17

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—The Philadelphia Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense, with the consent of the National Executive Committee, is calling a regional conference for the purpose of forming a district organization that will coordinate and improve the activity of the I. L. D. The conference will be held at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch St., Sunday, March 17, starting at 10 a. m.

The frequent attacks by the police on working class demonstrations and meetings in this district and the persecution of workers by the courts make a strong International Labor Defense here essential. The Philadelphia Executive Committee urges that all I. L. D. branches, affiliated organizations, labor unions and other sympathetic groups elect delegates at once for the conference.

On Saturday evening, March 16, an oriental banquet will be given for the delegates at the Progressive Library, 4035 Girard Ave.

## Looking in Vain for Miracle to Save Pious Assassin



Religious fanatics stood outside of the prison in Mexico City praying that their deity would blast the firing squad that was executing Jose Toral, the agent of a nun named "Mother Concepcion" and the killer of President-elect Obregon. But this photo shows Toral's riddled body being carried away in a taxi.

## Fraternal Organizations ALFONSO SIGNS ON DOTTED LINE

Will Order Dissolution of Rebellious Corps

HENDAYE, French-Spanish Border, Feb. 19.—Tremendous repercussions are expected throughout Spain from the decision of the cabinet, urgently called together last night, to present a decree to King Alfonso for his signature, ordering the dissolution of the entire Spanish artillery corps.

The officers of artillery corps throughout Spain had informed the king, in a petition asking amnesty for all leaders of the recent military mutiny, that they were in sympathy with the movement against the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera at Ciudad Real and Valencia recently.

This news reaches the French frontier by evading the censor and is unknown to the Spanish public. If the king signs the decree, it will be kept secret until read simultaneously in all army garrisons, whose commanders will be prepared to suppress any consequent mutiny.

## Austrian Socialists Minimize Arms Raid; Fear Labor May Fight

(Wireless By "Imprecor") VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Since the police claim to have found a large number of rifles in rooms of the workers rifle club here, after a search of the "social democratic headquarters, the socialists have been trying to minimize the importance of the police provocation, while the fascists seize upon it in order to announce a demonstration in Vienna on February 24.

The social democrats fear counter demonstrations. In Moeding, a small workers' town near Vienna, several hundred workers broke up a fascist meeting and demonstrated through the town.

The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society, has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Capital is therefore not a personal, it is a social power.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Cooperators! Patronize E. KARO Your Nearest Stationery Store CIGARS — CIGARETTES — CANDY 649 ALLERTON AVE. Cor. Barker, BRONX, N. Y. Tel.: OLInville 9681-2-9791-2

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

SHIP IN DANGER. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 19 (UP).—A message broadcast from Cape Race said the Belgian steamer Carlier had struck a submerged object early today in Latitude 44.80 North, Longitude 42.05 West and was drifting southeast in the Atlantic with her tail shaft broken.

Unity Co-operators Patronize SAM LESSER Ladies' and Gents' Tailor 1818 - 7th Ave. New York Between 10th and 11th Sts. Next to Unity Co-operative House

Automobile INSTRUCTION TAUGHT. Complete Course \$10, until license granted; also private and special instruction to Ladies. Empire AUTO 845 Longwood School Avenue, Bronx Intervals 10019 (Cor. Prospect Sts.)

Paris, Feb. 19.—Henri Sellier, "socialist" member of the Municipal Council of Paris, has done his duty to social democracy by exposing the "sinister activities" of the Pioneers Rouges in the elementary schools here.

"The creed of the Pioneers," the patriotic socialist told his horror-stricken audience, "is to struggle against masters, morality and history. The orders given to these Communist athletes come direct from Moscow."

Sellier succeeded in preventing the Pioneers Rouges from benefiting from the grant given to athletic organizations by the municipal council.

Falling Rock Kills 2 in Anthracite; Man's Eyes Put Out by Gas WILKES-BARRE, Feb. 19.—Falling rock from improperly timbered roofs or due to caving ground where men should not have been forced to work killed two miners in two separate accidents here recently. Michael Venglosky, aged 26, was killed in the Truesdale Mine of the Glen Alden Coal Co. John G. Schwenter, aged 28, died in No. 22 mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. Schwenter was married.

Jacob Handexlek had both eyes cut out at Nanticoke hospital after they were burned to a crisp in a gas explosion in the Moccanus mine. Coal operators now that the men are no longer unionized effectively force employees to work in gas filled mines.

The National Miners' Union hopes to organize the anthracite miners and put a stop to most of the dangerous conditions which are now turning the hard coal operations into a slaughter house.

LABORER KILLED IN FALL. LONDON (By Mail).—While helping to erect a crane at the Lloyds Bank, William Greene, a laborer, was killed when he fell from a great height.

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

The proletariat movement is the self-assertion of an independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Washington Eve Dance GIVEN BY THE Office Workers Union THURSDAY EVE., FEB. 21 - 8 P. M. - at NEW WEBSTER MANOR 125 EAST 11TH STREET -DORSHA DANCERS -MARGARET LARKEN in "COWBOY SONGS" Admission 75c

Harlem Literary Evening. A literary evening will be given by Harlem workers Friday, 184 W. 135th St. Munge Katz, young Jewish poet of the Union Square group, will read.

Alteration Painters Meet. The Alteration Painters' Union, Paper Hangers and Decorators' Union will meet Friday, 8 p. m., 1731 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. Unorganized painters and decorators are invited to hear problems of organization discussed.

Brooklyn Open Forum. A. Landy will discuss "American Theories of the Class Struggle" at the Brooklyn Open Forum, 1310 Wilkins Ave., Sunday, 8 p. m.

## KILLER OF EDITOR WHO EXPOSED BIG GRAFT "ESCAPES"

### Police Heads Aided in Murder

route by the numerous guards on duty at Ohio state penitentiary, though some of these guards, in the death house, had only to glance up to see the five making their way over the wall.

Warder Thomas, confronted this morning with the evidence of escape, made the rather obvious deduction that "it looked as if he had inside help."

McDermott was sentenced on Christmas eve, 1926, to life imprisonment for killing the editor for of the Canton police graft. At his trial he was so nonchalant, easy and contemptuous that many commented on it and assumed that McDermott felt he would not serve much of his sentence. He didn't.

Police Chief Escapes. Ben Rudner, son of a millionaire junk dealer and chief of an underworld dope peddling gang; Louis Mazer, a Canton bootlegger, and Floyd Streitenberger, a sergeant of police in Canton, are still serving prison sentences for conspiracy to kill Mellett. They are not so likely to escape, for they testified against each other and against police chief S. A. Lengel, accused by them of actually planning the murder, to cover up his own graft. Lengel was tried and convicted, but was given a new trial by the supreme court of the state, and the new trial seems to have been better prepared, for Lengel was acquitted.

Hurting the Graft. Louis Mazer confessed to the Stark County grand jury that several weeks before Mellett was killed Sergeant Streitenberger and Ben Rudner told him that Mellett was interfering with the graft and the police force had determined to get him, for which purpose they were importing McDermott from Nanty Glo, where he had been serving as a coal operators' thug. Rudner told Mazer to give McDermott a gun, which he did. On July 15, Streitenberger, Mazer and McDermott took a car and went to the Mellett home, where they left McDermott in ambush. When they came for him in the morning, McDermott said: "I put that guy where he can hear the angels sing." Sergeant Streitenberger told Mazer, "I could kiss that kid for what he has done last night." Mazer was frightened, but was told that the police heads knew all about it, and nothing would happen. They gave McDermott \$200 for the killing.

Entertainment and dance for the funds of the Daily Worker and Spanish and Negro papers will be given by Section 4, Friday night, March 22, Imperial Auditorium, 180-4 W. 129th St.

Lower Bronx Open Forum. "Youth and the Press" will be discussed at the forum, Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L., 8 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 27. Dance follows.

Social Y. W. L. Williamsburgh. The Y. W. L. Williamsburgh section will hold a social Saturday, March 23, 8 p. m., at the Manhattan Ave. Play, songs and poems will be presented. Dance follows.

Upper Bronx Y. W. L. Forum. The Upper Bronx Y. W. L. forum will discuss "Youth and the Industrial Union" Sunday, 8 p. m., 1400 Boston Road.

Unit 3F, Subsection 2A. Unit 3F, Subsection 2A will meet tomorrow, 6 p. m., 23 Union Square.

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Eron School 185-187 EAST BROADWAY NEW YORK JOSEPH E. ERON, Principal THE LARGEST AND BEST AS WELL AS OLDEST SCHOOL to learn the English Language to prepare oneself for admission to college. ERON SCHOOL is registered by the REGENTS of the State of New York. It has all the rights of a Government High School. Call, Phone or Write for Catalogue! REGISTER NOW! Our 25,000 ALUMNI are our best witnesses. TELEPHONE: ORCHARD 4473.

CONCERT AND DANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DAILY WORKER. Arranged by Branch 4, Section 5, W. P. A. Will be held on WASHINGTON EVE., THURS., FEB. 21 at 1330 WILKINS AVENUE, BRONX. Program: String Quartet, Piano and Violin Recital, Singer, and many other musical attractions. Refreshments! Dancing! Admission 35 Cents.

DR. J. MINDEL SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803—Phone: ALgonquin 8133 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 248 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York Telephone: LEhigh 6022

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AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS BAKER'S LOCAL 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 1448 Third Ave. Bronx, N. Y. Union Label Brand 401 W. 47th

BUTCHERS' UNION Local 174, A.M.C. & B.W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Room 12 Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT 1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: UNiversity 5865

## Workers Party Activities

Night Workers. A special meeting of the Night Workers section will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Matters of great importance will be taken up. All functionaries must come at 2 o'clock sharp. Failure to appear will cause disciplinary measures to be taken.

Section 1 Executive Meets. A special meeting of the Executive Committee of Section 1 will take place tonight at 8 o'clock at 60 St. Marks Place. Matters of vital importance to be taken up.

Unit SF, 3D, Meets. Unit SF, 3D, will meet today 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Section 5 Daily Benefit. A "Hunger" Banquet will be given by Section 5, tomorrow night, 715 E. 183rd St., Bronx. Concert and dance will follow.

Garlin, Magill, Talk Sunday. Sender Garlin and A. B. Magill, both of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker, will speak at the Open Forum of the Workers School, 26-28 Union Square, Sunday evening, 8 p. m. Garlin will speak on "Some Bourgeois Literary Critics" and Magill will discuss "Modern Revolutionary Poetry."

East N. Y. and Brownsville Y. W. L. The East N. Y. and Brownsville Units of the Young Workers League will hold a Joint Liebknecht Memorial meeting Friday, 8 p. m., 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn. George Pershing, field organizer of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, and Herbert Zam will speak.

East N. Y. Y.W.L. The East N. Y. Unit of the Y.W.L. will hold a "Build the Young Worker" camaraderie, Saturday, 8 p. m., 313 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

Daily Worker Dance, Section 7. A dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given by Section 7, Washington's birthday, Friday night, Feb. 22, Finnish Hall, 764 40th St.

Subsection 3B Social. Subsection 3B will hold a social for the benefit of the Daily Worker at Amalgamated Food Workers Hall, 133 W. 51st St., Saturday.

Harlem Y. W. L. Dance. The Harlem unit, Young Workers League, will hold an entertainment and dance Saturday, Units are asked to cooperate.

East New York Y. W. L. The East New York unit of the Y. W. L. will hold a "Build the Daily Worker" camaraderie, Saturday, at 8:30 p. m., 313 Hinsdale St.

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## FOUR FIREMEN ARE OVERCOME IN JERSEY FIRE

### Workers' Are Menaced in Other Blazes

Only the barking of a dog saved the lives of 60 workers and their families when fire swept the five-story tenement at 309-311 Third Ave., in the Bowery, early this morning. With the stairway a mass of flames, most of the tenants managed to escape by scrambling down the fire-escape.

Three of the residents, Mrs. Mary Hoffman, her daughter, Mrs. Edna Riley, and Mrs. Riley's small son, William, were saved by Fireman Andrew Quinn, who helped them over the roof-top to the adjoining house.

Another fire occurred about an hour earlier in a four-story brick tenement at 66 St. Nicholas Pl. All the residents escaped.

Four firemen were overcome by smoke and ammonia fumes during a fire in the basement of a three-story brick building at 742-44 Bergen Ave., Jersey City. One of the firemen, Patrick Starkey, had to be taken to the hospital.

Two three-story frame buildings were easy prey for another fire early yesterday in a thickly populated working class section in Brownsville. The fire started at 363 Williams Ave. and spread to 365 Williams. Three families in the second building succeeded in escaping. The first was unoccupied. Both buildings are said to have been fire-traps.

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

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

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# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR ..... Editor  
W. M. F. DUNNE ..... Asst. Editor

## The Reparations Conference

The "Expert Committee" entrusted with the task of inquiring into the question of German indebtedness and proposing a definite settlement of the German Reparations obligations, is now meeting in Paris. The formation of this committee was resolved months ago by the Ministers of the Entente Powers and Germany at Geneva.

In the months that have elapsed since the decision in question, there have been lively diplomatic controversies and press campaigns in regard to the Reparations problem and with reference to the role and appointment of the experts. The most important events of late have been the publication of Parker Gilbert's report and Morgan's entrance into the Expert Committee.

The question as to the powers of the experts has been vehemently argued out. The French imperialists assumed the standpoint that the experts were absolutely bound to observe the stipulations of the existing treaties, with special reference to the Treaty of Versailles. The German demand, again, insisted upon the members of the committee being financial experts and economists, who should examine the solvency of Germany from the expert standpoint without reference to the figures and stipulations contained in the Peace Treaty and the other agreements.

A further question. The representatives of the French heavy-metal industries demanded that the Allies should in advance establish the payments to be required of Germany. A repetition, therefore, of the comedy of Versailles. To this both the German Government and the United States objected.

Finally, the French Government desired the experts to be appointed by the Reparations Commission. This is symptomatic of the present tendency of French imperialism. As is well known, the American imperialists had with the aid of the British succeeded in depriving the Reparations Commission, which until 1924 was a very important tool of French imperialism, of its decisive importance. Owing to the fact that a representative of the United States is attached to it, it is difficult to attain unanimity in its resolutions. And without unanimity it is powerless.

To such a state of affairs the French big bourgeoisie cannot become reconciled. Therefore it desires to be rid of its trammels now that the franc has been stabilized and that its interests are so well represented by the Poincaré regime. All the more so seeing that the Franco-British alliance affords it a liberty of action it did not know before. Finally, and this is the crucial point, the heavy-metal industry desires to place in the forefront of the negotiations on German obligations that sum of 132,000 million marks at which the Reparations Commission originally established the German indebtedness. The French imperialists are of opinion that the Dawes Conference did nothing to invalidate this figure.

What results, then, have the French met with in their desires as to the composition of the Expert Committee? In two points the French claim appears to have been defeated. In the first place, the German experts are to be placed on the same juridical level as their colleagues from the other countries, and secondly the members of the committee have been appointed by the respective governments. This is formally undoubtedly the case. But in reality the German experts are faced by the compact Anglo-French bloc while the Entente Powers have reserved to themselves the right of arranging for a revival of the Reparations Commission.

By the intervention of the United States, however, the situation has been materially changed. The American imperialists are by no means satisfied at the common action of the French and British imperialists, all the less so seeing that their attitude is also directed against the United States. Therefore the American imperialists, who are the creditors of France and Great Britain, are intervening energetically in the matter of the reparations settlements. They desire to show that the final decision in the matter lies with them.

The report of the reparations agent Parker Gilbert has begun to point the entire question in another direction. In France, it is true, the capitalists of the Foundry Committee and their press lackeys tried to prove that Parker Gilbert's report seconded their own demands. Thus various newspapers representing the heavy industries, such as the "Avenir" and the "Echo de Paris" jubilantly pointed out that it was now obvious that Germany was in a position to pay 2500 millions of reparations per annum. But this was a wrong interpretation of the Gilbert report, which, while affording an excellent pretext for increasing the offensive of German capital against the standard-of-living of the German workers, is internationally by no means directed towards supporting the Franco-British creditors. Indeed, it aims at opening their eyes to the fact that their hope of being able to replace the Dawes Plan by some other system of Reparations payments excluding the control of American imperialism, is altogether vain.

By the appearance on the scene of Morgan and his partner Lamont, the domination of the Expert Committee by Yankee imperialism has become patent. The house of Morgan, which placed the war-loans of the United States to the Entente Powers on the world market, is now about to dictate its wishes, which naturally coincide with its business interests, to all debtor nations.

The problem of reparations and debts dominates all French politics at present and has been the subject of the latest parliamentary debates. The French debt-arrangements (i. e. that between Caillaux and Churchill in settlement of the French indebtedness to Great Britain, and that between Béranger and Mellon in settlement of the French indebtedness to America) have not yet been ratified. But their ratification is only a question of weeks. As a matter of fact, some 10,000 million francs will already be due next spring. Therefore it is an absolute necessity for the bourgeois parties, including the socialists, to come to some general debt-agreement providing for 62 yearly payments. In this connection, too, there is a difficulty. Poincaré continues to uphold the thesis of an intimate connection between the settlement of the debts and the solution of the reparations question. Coolidge and Hoover have declared their absolute opposition to this standpoint. The discussion regarding this difficulty has not yet been concluded.

In view of these differences among the imperialists, the workers of France and Germany have only one interest, viz. that of forming a revolutionary front against financial capital and the heavy industries in both countries. For the enormous sums at stake will naturally be squeezed out of the working masses.

## THE TRAIL OF THE "LITTLE BLACK BAG"

By Fred Ellis



# The Assembly for Unification

The fourth article of this series by Albert Weisbord, representative of the T. U. E. L. to the recent Unity Congress of Workers and Peasants in Mexico City, took up the organizations represented at the congress, its program, its candidate for president, the composition of the new executive elected, etc. Today we print the first half of the fifth article.

### Article 5.

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

As the economic counterpart to the Proletarian-Agrarian Toilers Bloc, the revolutionary masses in Mexico, with the Communist Party here, too, as the driving force, have just completed the National Assembly for the Unification of Workers and Agrarian Toilers. There already had existed a Committee for Proletarian Defense that had formed shop committees all over Mexico; but as it was necessary to win the agricultural workers (2 1/2 million) and connect with the rural toilers, agrarian groups were also invited to the conference, which was held under the auspices of the "National Committee for the Unification of Workers and Agrarian Toilers."

### Time Is Ripe.

The time was ripe for such a National Assembly, the purpose of which was to form a new National Confederation of Labor affiliated to the Montevideo (Uruguay) Secretariat, against the CROM and the Pan-American Federation of Labor. I have already described the situation, which was rapidly leading to the disintegration of the CROM. It will be recalled that during the Calles government then calling itself revolutionary, that the government had actually aided the CROM which had one time claimed over a million members (although the industrial proletariat numbers but approximately 700,000 workers.)

However, due to the treachery and exposure of the CROM leaders, the move to the left of the masses, the attack against the CROM through the new governmental policy, and mass desertions, the CROM had fallen to 150,000 members with about 150,000 other workers organized in various independent unions, some under anarchist leadership and influence. The disintegration of the CROM, coming at such a revolutionary juncture, offered tremendous possibilities for the new movement and from the start the movement met with great success.

### T. U. E. L. Represented.

To this National Assembly for the Unification of Proletarian and Agrarian Toilers, I was sent as the fraternal delegate of the Trade Union Educational League, the American section of the R. I. L. U. When I arrived I found that already about 450 delegates representing one half of all the organized workers in Mexico had been elected, besides about 100 agrarian delegates who came from the National Campesinos League (semi-proletarians) covering 22 of the 27 states in Mexico. The delegate list was as follows:

- 100 delegates from Jalisco, representing 20,000 (mining).
- 20 delegates from Sonora, representing 5,000.
- 25 delegates from Nayarit, representing 5,000.
- 50 delegates from Tamaulipas, representing 15,000 (oil).
- 10 delegates from Nuevo Leon, representing 2,000 (metal—Monterrey).
- 50 delegates from Coahuila, representing 8,000 (coal).
- 28 delegates from Vera Cruz, rep-

resenting 4,000 (textile—stronghold CROM).  
15 delegates from Puella, representing 10,000 (textile—stronghold CROM).  
119 delegates from miscellaneous states, representing 43,000.  
38 delegates from Railwaymen's Union, representing 55,000.  
Total 167,000.  
No Fake Delegates.  
Unfortunately, due to great lack of funds, many of these delegates, although duly elected from mass organizations, could not arrive but

even as it was, over 400 delegates, from 315 local unions and 80 agrarian groups attended the sessions which lasted five days from January 26th to January 31st. These were no fake delegates. They were the real stuff. Straight from mine, factory and field they came, representing one-quarter of the whole industrial proletariat and one-half of those organized, and made up of most enthusiastic and earnest revolutionary gathering.  
Already this body was stronger than the CROM.

## Miners' Union Predicts Brutal Police Murders Will Continue

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 19.—"The brutal, savage manner in which ex-convicts and gangsters, employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, took the life of John Burkoski in the company-established prison at Imperial, Allegheny County, Penna. recently, must not be looked upon as a mere incident in life nor as a means by which this brutal "Cossack" system of ruling the workers will be eliminated."  
Says a leaflet issued by the Western Pennsylvania District of the National Miners Union thru Thomas Myerscough, secretary.

The miner, John Burkoski, who was killed had done nothing except to incur the enmity of a couple of the Pittsburgh Coal Company's police, hired and paid by the company, and given police authority by the state, under the infamous provisions of the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Police statutes.

In punishment for knocking this miner senseless, dragging him to the company jail, and there doing him to death with a beaten that lasted six hours, Governor Fisher has dropped the officers from the force, truly a light penalty for murder!

The National Miners Union declares: "The police records of these brutal, savage barbarians who took Burkoski's life, were the very references

with which they got their jobs as Coal and Iron Policemen. Men without such records would never take such despicable jobs and could not get them even if they would, because they are expected to beat up defenseless men, women and children during the strikes and to even provoke a reason for doing so. These gun-toting jailbirds and gangsters are engaged for these miserable jobs by the Coal and Steel companies on the strength of their police records, all claims to the contrary notwithstanding.

### More "Cossacks."

"The only use that will be made of this killing by the bosses is the attempt to increase the force of the state police, whose members are equally and sometimes more vicious than the gun-toting convicts who make up the Coal and Iron Police. Like the Coal and Iron Police, the prime purpose for the existence of the state police (cossacks) is to act as strikebreakers. Always they are on the side of the bosses. Always, and with the assistance of the Coal and Iron Police, they beat up and sometimes kill the workers who are on strike for better conditions."

The union tells the miners that they must organize themselves and compel a stop to the brutalities their employers and their employers' state visit upon them.

## HILARIO MONTENEGRO

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

(Read at the Mass Meeting in Protest Against the Murder of Hilario Montenegro)

They laughed, and left a field of wounds upon your breast,  
Surprised you into rest,  
They left you without breath,  
Stark-staring upon the clamorous plains of death,  
Dark-stricken upon the bloody fields,  
Where death yields  
Another flower of beauty and of pain.  
Others have fallen, others will fall again,  
It is the habit of the brave  
To fall, not slave,  
To die,  
Knowing why.  
These are not our disasters,  
Inclement are the storms that shake the masters,  
The day comes,  
The day of importunate drums,  
The day of shadow for the money-changers,  
When the red rangers  
Ride  
Side by side,  
Breaking a way through death into the living light,  
Fighting Montenegro's fight,  
Lighting sky and earth  
With the crashing song of a world's new birth.  
Wherever free men go  
Hilario will know,  
Wherever children play  
Hilario will stay.

1.—The CROM was based on class collaboration, the new Unitarian Confederation on revolutionary struggle.

2.—The CROM had organized those industries which were still Mexican owned, more or less, such as traction, taxis, public works, textile, food, some mines and government works (firearms) etc. The new confederation had, on the other hand, those industries most important to attack American imperialism in Mexico, such as oil, ports, mines, metal, railway, agricultural workers, etc. The basic heavy industries were with the new assembly.

3.—During the course of the assembly the whole powerful Railwaymen's Union became one of the leading factors in the convention. The anarchist group was practically wiped out of the leadership. Very important CROM unions' (textile, workers, printers—5,000 members, etc.) came over.

### Order of Business.

An ambitious order of business was worked out. This included:

1. General report on the situation facing the working class and the struggle of the proletariat against capitalist rationalization for better social legislation, against company unions and for the abolition of the "white guards" for protection of the unemployed, etc.

2. General program for the agrarian toilers, including fight for continuation of land grants, for the arming of the agrarian toilers, and to fight against the daily murder of agrarians by civil and military authorities.

3. Questions of organizations of the unorganized workers (in general, but particularly miners and agricultural workers) and support of strike struggles (lessons from the railway strike and the Jalisco miners' strike, etc.)

4. Formation of a new National Unitarian Confederation of Labor (constitution, executives and questions of organization and relationship to unions not in the new unitarian confederation.)

5. Formation of various National Industrial Unions (and problems relating thereto).

6. International Trade Union Unity (relations with the T. U. E. L., with the Montevideo Secretariat, and with the Mexican masses in the U. S.)

### Intense Discussion.

It is not necessary here to give in detail the reports that were given. I have given the points, roughly, that were covered in these reports. It is sufficient now merely to point out that the discussion was most intense and serious throughout, all delegates participating and speaking freely. More, the passion with which they spoke showed clearly that they were releasing all the pent up feelings and emotions which they had stored up, crushed as they had been by the government collaboration of the CROM officials. A whole decade was expressed in the torrent of words that flowed out at this assembly.

We cannot give the points that made the discussion so interesting and valuable. However, the discussion on international relations must receive brief attention.

Tomorrow we shall print the continuation of the fifth article by Weisbord, fraternal delegate from the T. U. E. L. to the Mexican Unity Congress of Workers and Peasants. It takes up Weisbord's reception as fraternal delegate, the resolution on relations with the T. U. E. L., the solidarity pact signed and the achievements of the Congress.

# BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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## The Battle Field of Cripple Creek Before Hostilities and After They Begin; Class Harmony Disturbed

Previously, Haywood wrote of his early life as a miner, cowboy and homesteader in Utah, Nevada and Idaho; of years as union member in the Western Federation of Miners; he becomes its outstanding leader; the W. F. M. battles in Idaho and Colorado. He is now writing of the famous Cripple Creek strike of 1903. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

### PART XII.

IN 1903 the Cripple Creek district was producing twenty-four million dollars a year. Small cities and towns were built on these summits, some of them above timber line. Railroads climbed, twisting, tunneling, trellising mountains to the very shaft-mouths at the top.

Cripple Creek and Victor I found to be neat substantially built towns with streets and avenues, marked here and there with high smokestacks indicating mines in the center of town. The miners' unions in the different camps owned their own buildings, usually two stories with the lower floor rented to some merchant, and on the upper floor halls, club rooms and library. The halls were rented out to various fraternal societies. The Cripple Creek Miners' Union had a library of eight thousand volumes. The miners of this district as a body were as widely read men, and of as high a standard of intelligence, as could be found among workingmen anywhere. They lived in pleasant little cottages, with such flowers in the yards as would grow at ten thousand feet above sea-level. The town of Altman was the highest, over eleven thousand feet.



For years the miners and business men had associated with each other, belonged to the same fraternal societies. They were mostly American born. But the strike had been on only three days, when on August thirteenth, 1903, the merchants of Cripple Creek district, through the influence of the Citizens' Alliance, announced that from that day on, their business would be conducted on a cash basis. As usual, all the miners had paid their bills on the first of the month, and the merchants expected to catch the miners without enough money to carry them through the month.

George Hooten of the Anaconda Miners' Union came to Denver and talked over the situation with me. They needed potatoes badly in the district. I authorized him to look around the city and see what he could do with the jobbing merchants about getting two or three carloads of potatoes. He found three carloads of Greely potatoes, came back and told me what they would cost. I gave him a check for the amount, including the freight. When the potatoes arrived at Anaconda they were sold to the miners right out of the cars. Then we got some carloads of flour. As we bought in wholesale quantities and paid cash, we got lower prices and saved discounts and were able to sell these commodities to the strikers and their friends for less than they could be bought in any store in the district.

A little later Hooten, with Tom Parfet of Cripple Creek and John Harper of Victor, came to Denver to talk over the proposal I had made to the unions, to start stores as a means of distributing strike relief. It was the first time this had been tried in America. These three men had been appointed store managers by their unions, and it was the intention to put the stores in our own buildings as soon as we could have them vacated. With this agreement, the three managers went to the jobbers and wholesale merchants of Denver and selected their stocks of goods.

I got out a series of coupon books with the emblem of the organization on each coupon, each book containing coupons of different values. These were good at face value for anything in the store.

When our stores were vacated by the merchants who had occupied them previously, we moved in our stocks of clean, wholesome goods. There was a meat market, a grocery, and a green grocery in each store. The stores were a big success. We did a large cash business besides the strike relief. Not having to make big profits for the stockholders, nor large salaries for the managers, we were able to sell first class goods cheaper than they had ever before been sold in Cripple Creek district. We had the merchants so worried that they were in a state of insomnia. There was not a striker nor a working member of the union but was well pleased with the experiment. They realized an increase in real wages, through being able to buy necessities so much cheaper. We had good luck, too, in having such good men for managers, and in having our own stores from which we could not be evicted.

It seemed that the management of the El Paso mine was going to start a little circus of its own, as they built a high board fence all around that mine. For this and other work they paid the scabs in their employ a dollar an hour, which was large wages considering that the miners of the camp had not asked for more than three and a half a day. The members of the District Union were on the job and learned that an attempt was going to be made by the Mine Owners' Association to destroy the old shaft house at El Paso Number 2 in order to blame it on the strikers and have an excuse to bring in the soldiers. The miners prevented this by making the foul scheme public.

By this time the secretaries of the unions had sent me pictures of scabs and strike-breakers with detailed descriptions. I got out a circular, headed by a description of a scab in lurid terms. In the center of the poster was Bill Gleason, a notorious strike-breaker, one of the leaders among the scabs. Around his picture I put a circle of others, with their personal descriptions, and sent about two thousand of these to the Cripple Creek district to be posted up on telephone poles, billboards, and other public places. One miner pasted a copy on the plate glass window of a Victor store. Bill Gleason came along and recognized his picture. He became so angry that he pulled out his six-shooter and smashed the circular, plate glass window and all.

The strike had been on only two weeks when a conference was held with James Burns, the president of the Portland Mining Company, and a settlement was brought about which put seven hundred men to work. The Portland mine was one of the leading properties of the district. At that time it had produced seventeen million dollars in gold. The management was exceptional. During the strike of 1894 an agreement had been reached at once and the Portland never shut down during that strike, and would not have done so at this time if there had not been a misunderstanding between the manager and the committee from the district union. The district union reported to headquarters that when terms were reached with the Portland and the men went back to work, the city of Victor went wild with joy. We took it as an indication that the strikes on the other mines would not last long. It was about this time that we seemed to have reached an agreement with the mine managers of Telluride also, but the conspirators of the Citizens' Protective Association were at work.

In the next instalment Haywood writes more of the great Cripple Creek strike; how the commission of Governor Peabody made "a brief and stealthy visit" and then called in 1,000 troops; the infamous General Sherman Bell; the federal government helps with rifles; open military despotism. Readers who wish to obtain the whole story of Haywood's life in one bound volume may do so without extra charge by sending in one yearly subscription, renewal or extension.