

## WHITWASH FOR TUBE DISASTER BY COMMISSION

200 Injured Told It  
Was Merely by a  
"Coincidence"

Why-Blazing Tracks?  
Fault of the Company  
Wholly Concealed

Defective insulation and a dangerously dirty roadbed were responsible for a fire that stalled a Hoboken-bound train of the Hudson tubes near Christopher St. station Tuesday night, three hundreds of passengers into a panic and sent nearly 200 to the hospital.

The Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company, operators of the tubes, were practically whitewashed when the Transit Commission, after a brief "investigation," contented itself with a mild reproof and declared that "coincidence" was equally responsible with the company's negligence.

The Transit Commission evidently waited to see if any of the victims would die, before making its whitewashing report, for if any of the injured died, the commission would have to "talk up" to the anger of the public, and stall off the matter with words. Though 15 persons were still in the hospital late last night, the commission thought it could safely proceed with the whitewash at once. The Fire Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission also must make a report, but not much more is expected of them.

The first attempt, as in the Ves-tris wreck, was made by the capitalist papers, to lay the blame for the fire on the train crew. The motorman of the train, named Van Zandt, when reporters tried to question him at his home, 176 Tonnele St., Jersey City, refused to talk. "I'm not talking. Go to the office. The company is giving out statements. I'm not."

According to the stories of witnesses, the train was about 1,000 feet from Christopher St., station when the motorman saw the tracks afire ahead. He evidently thought he could run over it and threw on more speed. When the third car was directly over the fire, however, the train suddenly came to a grinding stop, as someone, said to be E. Kusa, trainman between the fourth and fifth cars, had chanced to notice a smoking junction box under the fifth car and pulled the emergency cord, cutting off the third rail power and halting the train over the fire.

With fully 1,200 people on the train, halted in darkness lit with fire and filled with smoke, panic ensued. Then the lack of common sense of company-intimidated employees made matters worse, as those trapped in the third car were ordered forward, only to be ordered back again. They, and the people in three following trains which came up behind, were forced to scramble through broken doors and windows, thru the other train and along the track to air and safety. In the jam and panic hundreds were injured.

## BRITAIN SEEKS NO NAVY TRUCE

Chamberlain Denies He  
Will Parley With U.S.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The British government has no intention of entering into negotiations with the United States on the matter of ending the naval race and for naval limitations and Kellogg's proposals for such negotiations are unacceptable to Britain, Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary informed the house of commons today.

He further let it be understood that Kellogg knew that the terms he proposed for naval limitation in his note answering the Anglo-French naval accord were unacceptable to Britain even before he sent that note.

Chamberlain also sharply rebuked Sir Esme Howard, ambassador at Washington, for his statement to the press last week that negotiations between Britain and the United States were soon to begin and said that was not the official position and that Howard had spoken only as an individual. On questioning in the house Chamberlain made it clear that Britain had no intentions to call a new naval conference.

The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MASS ORGANIZATIONS, NEED OF THE DAILY WORKER TODAY

Previously listed	\$11,212.70
Monday	465.82
Tuesday	312.20
Wednesday	404.04

Total \$12,394.76

Comrades:  
Those loyal and energetic workers whose efforts are responsible for the collection of \$12,394.76 to date for the Save the Daily Worker Fund have secured this amount chiefly from individuals. The great reserve of sympathetic organizations—union, fraternal and benefit societies, cooperative societies, workers' clubs, etc.—is almost untouched.

Yesterday only three contributions from organizations were received—\$10 from the Great Falls, Mont., branch of the International Labor Defense; \$5 from the Finnish Workers Club of Keene, N. H.; \$10 from the Workmen's Circle branch in St. Paul, Minn.

The geographical distribution of these donations—one from the New England states, one from the Middle West and one from the Rocky Mountain region—shows clearly the wide response to the appeal of the Daily Worker—the central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party and the fighting paper of the American working class. Distribution of knowledge of the needs of the Daily Worker and the concrete evidence of sympathy and a desire to aid in areas so widely separated, shown by the donations mentioned must be followed now by concentration of the activity of Daily Worker supporters in working class organizations in all sections of the United States.

The mass organizations of the working class—this is the base of the support of the Daily Worker. Since the Daily Worker was founded in 1924, it has never failed to lead and support uncompromisingly the struggles of workers' organizations against the attacks of American imperialism and its agents—the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor and the socialist party. Should the Daily Worker be forced to suspend, the militant organizations of the working class would be left voiceless.

### THIS MUST NOT HAPPEN.

It will not happen if the Daily Worker supporters now will concentrate their efforts in workers' organizations—guarantee that every militant organization has the crucial situation of our fighting paper called to its attention in the concrete form of an appeal for a substantial contribution. When we say "substantial" we mean exactly that. In all organizations, no matter how militant and class conscious the average level of the membership may be, there are certain elements which approach all questions formally.

In the present emergency a formal, "official" approach to the question of support of the Daily Worker would be fatal. The amount sent in to date has been collected precisely because our comrades have realized that the question is not a formal one of making standardized donations of small sums, but that THE DAILY WORKER FACES ACTUAL SUSPENSION if they do not come to its aid with generous donations.

Comrades and fellow workers! Into the mass organizations!

The end of the time set for our campaign is close at hand. Let us finish it with a magnificent total of contributions from workers' organizations which will place the paper which speaks for them in a position of financial security, leave it free to devote all its energies to the sharpening class struggle, and which will be at the same time a tribute to the wide mass support without which the Daily Worker could not have survived the crises of the last five turbulent years.

Greater struggles mature fast in the womb of the future. Therefore—into the mass organizations! To mobilize them for the Daily Worker is to mobilize them for struggle against the danger of imperialist war, against the wage-cuts and speed-up, against social-reformist betrayals, against the exploitation and oppression of American imperialism, for defense of the Soviet Union!

Mobilize the dollars of the mass organizations against dollar imperialism! Every supporter on the mass front!

Fortify the Daily Worker! Give it the munitions it needs for the battles of today and the bigger battles that are to come!

BIG CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MASS ORGANIZATIONS IS THE WEAPON WE WANT TODAY.

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.

## PICKET-LINE SKETCHES



TWO WHALEN DELEGATES



TELL YOU, MAWRIS, THEM STRIKERS ARE ACTING SOMETHING TERRIBLE



THE YOUNG PIONEERS ON THE JOB



SOLIDARITY FOREVER



KEEP ON MOVIN' WADAYA MEAN RIGHTS?

By Jacob Burck

## DRESS STRIKE GROWS, BOSSES NOW CONFESSING

Employer Paper Fears  
Fight on Open Shop  
Will Last

24 Jailed Yesterday

Socialists Act as Stool  
Pigeons in Court

The policy of insisting that the strike has ended, which followed the ridiculous one of saying there is no strike, has now given way to open admission of fear on the part of the dress manufacturers that the strike "may plague the trade throughout the season."

This admission was made yesterday in a report carried in the employers' trade journal, the *Womens' Wear*, and means not only an actual confession that the dress strike is still on, but the printing of the story shows that the strike is growing.

The toll of jailings last night reached the figure of 24, a report from strike headquarters stated. The union leaders are contemplating action with other working class organizations to protest against the unequal campaign of persecution which the police are carrying on in an effort to damage strike solidarity. The arrests yesterday put the total number of jailed for the criminal offense of picketing, well over the thousand mark in the slightly over two-week-old strike.

Figures from the union office of the fact that the pickets have halted production in 50 more shops, the workers of which have joined the strike, prove that the impetus of the strike is still sharply on the upgrade, despite the police terror.

Socialists Aid Bosses.

That the police and employers find able stool-pigeons and provocateurs among the leaders of the socialist company union, can be proved not only by the fact that socialists testify against arrested pickets, but these labor fakers even go so far as to demand the arrests of workers picketing in front of the shop.

This incident happened yesterday at 327 W. 39th St. Antonnini, company union official walked over to the police with an employer, I. Geller, and two thugs demanding the arrest of five pickets in front of the building. The complaint was that they had entered the bosses shop illegally, and that they were armed gangsters. The workers challenged the socialist thugs that all be searched for weapons to see who the real gangsters were. In searching the pickets, the policeman was also compelled to look into the pockets of the labor faker and his thugs. In the pockets of the officials, as well as of the thugs, guns were found.

Despite this the five pickets were arrested. In Jefferson Market Court, James Dimos, Robert Parker and Edward Stark, were let out on \$500 bail each, because of testimony against them by Antonnini. The other two, Sophie Cohen and Geo. Lakis, were released on \$50 bail.

Others arrested yesterday were S. Sallustro, George Silardo, Abe Rubin, Mimma Rubin, Bessie Young and M. Godelman.

With the issuance of a general strike call practically a few days off, the Tuckers, Pleaters and Hemstitchers Union, Local 41, affiliated with the Industrial Needle Workers Union, is well on its way to completing construction of its strike machinery. This Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the Organization Committee of the local will hold a meeting in Joint Board offices, 131 W. 25th St.

Irving Potash, head of the Gen- (Continued on Page Two)

## 'Hunger' Banquet to Aid 'Daily' Tonight

A "Hunger" Banquet for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given by Branch 1, Section 5, Workers (Communist) Party at headquarters, 715 E. 138th St., tonight. A varied program of speeches, entertainment and dancing will be presented.

## LABOR RALLIES TO STRIKE AID MEET

Unions, Other Groups  
to Aid Dress Workers

Great interest is being shown by large numbers of trade unions, shops and labor fraternal organizations in the conference called by the local New York, T. U. E. L. to support the dressmakers' strike, to be held on Saturday, Feb. 23rd, at 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, New York City.

Credentials so far received show that there is a broad response from all sections of the labor movement, such as, building, food, shoe and leather, textile, machinists, and others and that this conference will be well represented by numerous labor organizations.

Arrangements are being made for the leaders of the Needle Trades Industrial Union to address the conference where the delegates present will be informed of the methods of organization and strike strategy employed by this militant industrial union.

Those workers' organizations and shops which have not yet acted upon the sending of delegates to this most important conference must do so without fail.

## SANDINO SHOT DOWN 21 PLANES

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Feb. 20. (UP).—The newspaper "El Sol" printed an interview today with General Simson Montoya, said to be second in command of the forces of the Nicaraguan rebel leader, General Augustino Sandino, in which Montoya said it was "quite impossible to capture Sandino."

"The last fights with marines took place near Yali and Guanacastillo," Montoya was quoted as saying. "Sandino's troops had quite the best of it. Nothing will induce Sandino to abandon the fight against the Yankee marines. He is ready to defeat President Moncada of (Nicaragua) and he counts on sufficient support."

"Up to the present Sandino's troops have shot down 21 airplanes of the enemy."

## 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. All workers are invited to attend the forum which was postponed from yesterday to today.

## EMERGENCY FUND

Workers Contribute to Save the 'Daily'

- Cigar Workers, Tampa, Fla. . . . 95.39
- Section 5, New York City . . . 50.00
- Hungarian American Singing Society, Cleveland, Ohio . . . 25.00
- Collected by Lolich, Akron, O. 12.00
- Collected by V. P. Phillipov, Gary, Ind.: V. P. Phillipov, \$10; K. Apostoloff, \$1; J. Maslinoff, \$1; B. Koyloff, \$1; N. S. Keneoff, \$1; J. Josoff, \$1; Dr. E. Nickloff, \$2; C. Miteff, \$2; Sym-
- patizer, \$3; S. Argiroff, \$1 23.00
- Collected at Nucleus 201 meeting, Cleveland, Ohio: T. Athanasiaches, \$5; K. Pitz, \$2; P. Matrera, \$1; E. Hagedorn, \$1; D. Patrashas, \$1; P. Csont, \$5; M. Lucich, \$2; Nucleus Treasury, \$3 . . . 20.00
- Collected at General Membership Meeting, Oakland, Cal. 19.00
- Collected by the Ambridge (Continued on Page Five)

## MEET WILL OPEN W. P. CONVENTION

Ruthenberg Memorial  
on March 1

The Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will open with a huge mass meeting against the war danger, and a Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. on March 1. There will be shown at this meeting a new 8-reel of the U. S. S. R. entitled "A Visit to the Soviet Union in 1928," made in connection with the visit of the American rank and file trade union delegation last year, and another film dealing with the role of Ruthenberg.

The speakers will be the Party leaders and delegates to the convention, among them representatives of (Continued on Page Two)

## 5 ILL. MINERS DIE IN WRECK

200 Hurt as Work Train  
Jumps Tracks

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 20.—Five miners are known to have been killed and at least 200 seriously injured when four cars of the miners' special No. 1 of the Peoria Terminal Railway Company went over a 20-foot embankment five miles south of here.

Many of those injured are so seriously hurt that it is certain they will die.

Following the derailment, flames from the coal stoves in several of the cars spread through the wreck, burning the victims who were not able to extricate themselves from the smoking wooden coaches.

Probably only the quick action of the engineer, F. O. Fisher, in uncoupling his locomotive from the wreckage and rushing to town to summon help, saved the victims from greater suffering. As it is, the injured were exposed for an hour in the zero weather.

The eleven-car train, crowded with nine hundred miners on their way to work at the Crescent Coal Mines, fifteen miles south of Peoria, left here early this morning.

The train had proceeded only five miles and was moving at from 12 to 15 miles an hour when the engine (Continued on Page Five)

## Tailors Pick Delegates to Big Left Wing Conference

The oppressed and enslaved workers in the mens clothing industry, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, are breaking loose from the domination of their betrayers, their union leadership and are organizing themselves to oust an officialdom that has been debasing their organization to mere company unionism and aiding the bosses in enforcing wage cuts and inhuman speed-up systems. Thousands of workers in the shops of New York are now busy electing rank and file shop delegates to the conference called by the Amalgamated section of the Trade Union Educational League.

The conference, to be held this Saturday and Sunday at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., promises to represent a large majority of the workers in the industry. It is the outcome of a left wing movement which has sufficiently crystallized till it encompasses a majority of the union membership.

The anti-administration movement formed over a long period as the Hillman-Beckerman administration piled one betrayal after another on the heads of the workers. The integration of the New York organization, the fight between Beckerman and Hillman, resulting in the resignation of the former and the appointment of the Chicago thug leader Rissman to his place, brought the movement to a head and the workers are now rallying in a concerted attempt to oust their betrayers.

The call for this conference has aroused more enthusiasm than any of the attempts made in the past few years to fight the Hillman-Schlossberg-Beckerman gang in an organized form.

Noted speakers of the left wing movement, Ben Gitlow, and William Z. Foster, Communist Party leaders will address the conference. President Louis Hyman, National Secretary Ben Gold of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will also speak there. M. Olgin, Communist writer and speaker will be there.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 20.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor made a fake gesture at "organizing steel workers" yesterday, when, after discovering that the U. S. Steel Corporation had cut wages from 7 to 10 per cent in the Edwood, Indiana, plant, it said that "the executive council proposes to give this matter special consideration and attention."

When asked what that meant, Wm. Green replied: "Use your imagination." It is taken to mean that the wholly mercurial committee, headed by P. H. Hannan of the International Association of Machinists, which started out with a blare of trumpets some two years ago to "organize the steel mills of Gary," is to be given some more life, at least, mere publicity.

At that time, in spite of the trumpet blasts, steel workers hunted high and low around the steel towns of Indiana to find either Hannan, or anybody sent by him, but to no avail. As foretold at that time by the Trade Union Educational League, the whole "campaign" was a fake, intended only to give a few fakers big salaries for a time taken from the fund collected for organizing during the strike of 1919, a part of which remained and was turned over to the A. F. of L. by William Z. Foster, the leader of the strike.

Thus, if one follows Green's advice and "uses imagination," the new "organization campaign" can be seen to be the same as the old one.

The council also had some kind words for the unemployed, to check them from getting out of hand and keep up hopes never to be realized under capitalism.

## Negro Boy, Taken from Prison, Is Murdered in Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 20.—An 18-year-old Negro boy, charged but not even given a hearing on a mythical statutory offense, has been found dead after being murdered by white lynchers here.

The boy, Buster Allen, was in the Tampa jail, when on Monday night two men presented a letter signed, "Sheriff Cobb of Hernando County," instructing them to transfer the boy to another jail. Although this is an old trick, the jailer made no effort to certify the order.

Tampa police today, however, discovered the boy's body buried beneath a cotton wood tree near Brooksville. The body was riddled with bullets and indicated that he had been hanged first.

## 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.

# Cold Weather Brings Suffering to Poor Thruout Country; Miners Are Snowbound

## MISERY ACUTE HERE AS ZERO WEATHER BEGINS

### European Workers Are Hard Hit

With New York City in the grip of a sudden cold wave, suffering in workingclass sections has become acute. Shivering in draughty, poorly heated rooms, workers and their families are falling easy prey to disease, influenza and pneumonia.

Ten thousand workers found temporary employment yesterday clearing the snow which had fallen Tuesday night and yesterday morning. Many of these men had been out of jobs for months and eagerly snatched at the opportunity to earn even the meagre wages paid for this back-breaking work by the Tammany Street Cleaning Department.

The thermometer all day yesterday hovered around the freezing point or below. Today is expected to be even colder.

**Stockyards Workers Suffer.**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Chicago's stockyards workers have been particularly hard hit by the cold snap of the past few days. Work in the bitter cold of the outdoors or in damp, freezing rooms is bringing recurrences of the numerous ills that afflict these ruthlessly exploited workers.

Relief from the cold wave is promised by the weather bureau.

**Miners Snowbound.**  
DURANGO, Col., Feb. 20.—Miners and their families in Silverton and other mining camps, who have been snowbound since Feb. 3, may soon secure relief if plans for transporting provisions from this city go thru. The provisions will be hauled on sleds by men on snowshoes.

The miners and their families are reported in desperate straits. They have been on short rations for several days and their food supplies are now almost exhausted.

**11 Homeless Men Asphyxiated.**  
PARIS, Feb. 20.—Eleven homeless men were found dead from asphyxiation yesterday morning in a charitable refuge where they had sought shelter from the cold. The accident occurred when the gas pipes of a stove heater burst due to the freezing of water which had collected in them. Most of the victims have not yet been identified.

## MEET WILL OPEN W. P. CONVENTION

### Ruthenberg Memorial on March 1

(Continued from Page One)  
The new mine, needle and textile unions, and workers from steel mills, auto factories, mines, etc. The participation of these worker-delegates will be an outstanding feature of the meeting.

Part of the Ruthenberg film will show the demonstrations in Germany and Moscow when his ashes arrived there and the funeral services were held.

This mass meeting will be one of the most important demonstrations against the war danger that the Party has held, and the Ruthenberg second anniversary memorial meeting will be closely linked up with Ruthenberg's role in the struggle against war will be a dominant note of the meeting. His last admission to the Party to "Fight On" will find expression at the 6th Convention where the discussion of policies and plans for struggle will inspire the Party membership to follow his example and advice.

It is expected that the revolutionary workers of New York will mobilize en masse to greet the 6th Convention and to honor the memory of Ruthenberg.

The organization department of the Party urges all Party and sympathetic organizations not to arrange any meetings for this date.

About eight delegates from mines, mills and factories thruout the country are beginning to arrive in New York City to participate in the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Sympathetic workers and Party members in New York who are able to provide sleeping quarters for these delegates are requested to register their accommodations at the District Office of the Party, Workers Center, 26 Union Sq., or telephone Stuyvesant 8100.

## Big Crowd Expected at Freiheit Gesangs Verein Concert, Ball

The annual ball of the Freiheit Gesangs Verein will be given at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., tomorrow night.

Representatives of every section of the working class movement are expected at the event. Committees urge workers to secure tickets for the event before the last minute rush.

## Broach Knives Unorganized Electrical Workers in Back

By JOSEPH M. TAYLOR  
(Sec'y Progressive Building Trades Group)

Some time ago at a meeting of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, H. H. Broach, international vice-president told the membership that in the near future his efforts would be directed towards the opening of a campaign against the New York Edison Co. and the Bell Telephone Co. of New York.

But Broach forgot to mention the nature of the campaign. The members would like to know whether it would be an organization campaign or merely a "campaign" to gain some of the work now being done by unorganized electrical workers in the employ of these two companies.

**Keeps Corrupt Contract.**  
These companies employ thousands of electrical workers who install meter equipment and telephone apparatus. Broach has done nothing to organize them.

The former officials of the union, the corrupt O'Hara group signed a contract with the Edison company pledging themselves not to organize the electrical workers employed by it. In compensation the union was to get some of its power work. What has Broach and his local machine done to get out of that contract? Nothing!

In spite of all his boasting, Broach and his lackeys in control of Local 3 continue to work under the O'Hara agreement, in spite of the fact that the members of the corrupt O'Hara group have been expelled from the local and for two and a half years have had their places filled by the present officials.

**Gentlemanly Betrayal.**  
Evidently Broach and the clique in control of the union have once more entered into one of their "gentlemen's agreements" with the employers. For a consideration of minor importance, Broach and his gang once more stand ready to knife the unorganized workers in the back.

When the members of Local 20, I. B. E. W. (a utility local) started to organize the electrical utility work-

ers employed by the New York and Brooklyn Edison Companies, Broach raged and frothed at the mouth, and started a most severe campaign of persecution against the progressive leadership of that local.

I would like to ask Mr. Broach a few questions.

Mr. Broach, what secret agreements have you with the New York Edison Co. and the Brooklyn Edison Co.?

Why do you refuse to organize the electrical utility workers employed by these companies?

Why do you viciously persecute members of Local 20 when they try to organize them?

**Takes Away Work.**  
Should it not be the purpose of all good and true union men to organize their fellow workers in the same trade and if it should, why do you rage when these members of Local 20 want to do it?

Why did you take away the work of the Hudson Ave. power house from the members of Local 20? Wasn't it for the primary purpose of discouraging these workers and weakening their efforts to organize the utility men employed by the New York and Brooklyn Edison companies?

And now our honorable and hysterical Mr. Broach speaks of a campaign against the New York and Brooklyn Edison Companies. What a joke!

**Breaks Union.**  
Mr. Broach, isn't it true that when the unorganized alteration and maintenance electrical workers organized the independent Local No. 1 after losing all hope of the A. F. of L. ever organizing them, that you sent in your spies and your thugs to break up that organization, and didn't you succeed?

Broach, in carrying out the wishes of his masters the building trades employers and utility corporations stands ready now, as ever before, to prevent the organization of the unorganized building trades workers of which the electrical workers, doing construction work are a part, and the unorganized utility electrical workers.

**Enthusiastic mass meetings of strikers were held yesterday afternoon at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Plaza, and in Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.**

Extreme gratification was expressed by the assembled thousands over the huge successes recorded by the union in the brilliant struggle. Over 350 open shops, where the bosses had an absolutely free hand to squeeze the last drop of blood from the dressmakers through horrible exploitation, had been compelled to concede union standards and sign up with their rank and file union. Those still on strike reaffirmed their determination to stick it out and spread the strike till all shops were won for unionism.

The remarkably high spirit manifested in the halls were further heightened when many members of the United Council of Working Class Women, marched into the strike hall as a pledge of solidarity, which was expressed by that organization's head, Mother Kate Gitlow. They also declared that they are planning a march on City Hall to protest against the brutality and mass arrests made by the police in an effort to break the strike. This demonstration will take place next Tuesday.

Among the speakers at the meeting, most of whom were the leaders of the union, there also appeared D. Benjamin, assistant director of the Workers School of New York. Benjamin, who, in the mass picketing demonstration last Monday had himself been arrested, told the workers that he brought the pledge of com-

## Workers to See Film 'Krassin' Tomorrow; Strikers to Benefit

"Krassin," the remarkable film of the heroic rescue expedition of the Soviet ice-breaker Krassin, will be shown for the first time exclusively for workers at a midnight performance tomorrow night at 12 o'clock at the Film Guild Cinema, 52 W. Eighth St. The performance will be given for the benefit of the striking dressmakers. A second benefit performance will be given Saturday at midnight.

These two performances will be devoid of any such demonstrations as marred the opening showing of "Krassin" at Carnegie Hall Tuesday night. It is announced by the Workers International Relief, which is arranging the benefits. On Tuesday night the introductory speech of Vilhjalmur Stefansson and the picture itself were constantly interrupted by boos and hisses from fascists in the audience who were enraged at any praise of the Soviet Union and the heroic members of the expedition.

Tickets for the benefit performances are selling fast and workers are urged to buy theirs at once. They can be reserved at the local office of the W. I. R. by calling Stuyvesant 8881.

## Office Workers Will Dance at New Webster Manor, 8 p. m. Tonight

Elaborate entertainment will be offered at the first annual dance of the Office Workers' Union at the New Webster Manor, 125 E. 11th St., at 8 p. m. tonight.

Dorsha and her dancers will head the concert program, and Margaret Larkin will accompany on the banjo her renditions of cowboy songs.

Tickets for the event are selling rapidly, and in order not to be disappointed workers are urged to get tickets as early as possible before the dance commences.

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## Garlin and Magil Will Speak at the Workers School Forum Sunday

The relationship of the working class to literature will be discussed by two speakers at the Workers School Forum, 26 Union Square, at 8 o'clock this Sunday evening. Sender Garlin, of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker, will speak on "Some Bourgeois Literary Critics," and A. B. Magil, also of the Daily Worker, on "Modern Revolutionary Poetry."

Both speakers will present the point of view of the revolutionary working class in their treatment of their subjects. Among the critics who will be discussed by Garlin will be H. L. Mencken, Ludwig Lewisohn, Upton Sinclair, Heywood Brown, V. F. Calverton, Van Wyck Brooks, Harry Hansen and Carl Van Doren.

Magil will outline the class tendencies of the poetry of the past and the beginning of modern revolutionary poetry in the 19th century and will discuss a number of the outstanding poets of the present day, including Carl Sandburg, Arturo Giovannitti, Michael Gold, Ralph Chaplin, Joe Hill, Langston Hughes and the poets of the Soviet Union. He will also read from the work of a number of poets.

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## DRESS BOSSES ADMIT STRIKE IS SPREADING

### Socialists Act as Stool Pigeons in Court

(Continued from Page One)  
Socialist Picket Committee, and I. Kozetzki attend this meeting to assist the local in forming its Organization Committee into a well-knit body for the conducting of the strike.

The strike will be general, that is—even those shops having agreements with the union will be struck, because the agreement now in force will have expired. Thus, agreements with union employers will be renewed and the open shops will be unionized.

The chief demand is a 40-hour instead of a 44-hour week.

Strike headquarters yesterday announced that a special meeting of the executive committee of the General Strike Committee will be held tonight in the national office of the union, 16 W. 21st St.

A complete report will be made by the heads of all departments of the strike apparatus on the work accomplished since the strike call was issued down to the present day. Special recommendations on the furtherance of strike activities and spreading of shop walkouts will be taken up by this committee.

Enthusiastic mass meetings of strikers were held yesterday afternoon at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Plaza, and in Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

Extreme gratification was expressed by the assembled thousands over the huge successes recorded by the union in the brilliant struggle. Over 350 open shops, where the bosses had an absolutely free hand to squeeze the last drop of blood from the dressmakers through horrible exploitation, had been compelled to concede union standards and sign up with their rank and file union. Those still on strike reaffirmed their determination to stick it out and spread the strike till all shops were won for unionism.

The remarkably high spirit manifested in the halls were further heightened when many members of the United Council of Working Class Women, marched into the strike hall as a pledge of solidarity, which was expressed by that organization's head, Mother Kate Gitlow. They also declared that they are planning a march on City Hall to protest against the brutality and mass arrests made by the police in an effort to break the strike. This demonstration will take place next Tuesday.

Among the speakers at the meeting, most of whom were the leaders of the union, there also appeared D. Benjamin, assistant director of the Workers School of New York. Benjamin, who, in the mass picketing demonstration last Monday had himself been arrested, told the workers that he brought the pledge of com-

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## NEW YORK ANTI-FASCISTS MEET HERE TOMORROW

### Will Elect Delegates to World Congress

Delegates to the World Anti-Fascist Congress, to be held in Berlin in March, will be elected at the New York City Conference at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., at 2 p. m. tomorrow. A. Markoff, secretary of the Provisional Committee; Hugo Gellert, of the Anti-Horthy League; Tom De Fazio, of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, and Roger Baldwin, of the American Civil Liberties Union, will be among those who will report.

The timeliness of the Berlin International Anti-Fascist Congress and of the preliminary American Conference is shown by the increased fascist activity in two countries this week. In Mexico fascists are on the verge of making an open bid for power by an armed insurrection, backed by the Catholic Church, in an attempt to overthrow the present government. From Vienna comes the news of an imminent armed clash between the fascists and the workers, when they hold their rival parades on Sunday.

The Italian Anti-Fascist Conference on Feb. 16 and the Lithuanian Anti-Fascist Conference on Feb. 17, held in Chicago, elected delegates. The South Slavs are also planning a city conference to make all necessary arrangements for the national conference in New York City.

The agenda of tomorrow's conference will be as follows:

1. Opening by the chairman.
2. Election of the credentials committee.
3. Report on international fascism and the activities of the provisional committee by A. Markoff.
4. Fascism and American progressive organizations, by Roger Baldwin.
5. Report of the Anti-Fascist Alliance (Italian), by Tom De Fazio, acting secretary.
6. Report of the Anti-Horthy League, by Hugo Gellert.
7. Report on Hungarian fascism, by Hugo Gellert.
8. Reports on fascism in various other countries, reporters to be announced later.
9. Report of the credentials committee.
10. Election of an executive of nine.
11. Election of the secretary.
12. Election of delegates to attend the International Congress.
13. Adjournment.

It is not yet too late for labor organizations to send delegates. Send funds and communications to the Provisional Committee, A. Markoff, secretary, Room 604, No. 1 Union Square, New York City.

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# PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

## Bourgeois Reformism and Social Reformism

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

(The second article of this series by Comrade Foster was published in the Daily Worker yesterday. It dealt with the following points: social reformism the main danger; the varying tempo of social reformism; the question of decline and crisis; and American trustified capital and social reformism. Today we print the next instalment of this article.)

In order to understand what is taking place with the old trade unions it is necessary that we examine briefly the general process of the integration of the forces of imperialism.

**5. Consolidation Tendencies of Imperialism.**  
In his book, "Imperialism," Comrade Lenin analyzes the widespread consolidation of capitalist forces, with a consequent reshaping of all institutions and capitalist policies, and development of irreconcilable domestic and world contradictions as the essential characteristics of imperialism. In this respect he points out the concentration of industry and monopoly, the centralization of finance capital and its merging with industrial capital, under "the hegemony of finance capital." Many later Comintern documents, while pointing out the deepening internal contradictions of imperialism, have further concretized this general concentration tendency. Thus the Program and the Theses adopted by the 6th World Congress of the Comintern laid great stress upon the development of state capitalist tendencies, the Theses declaring, "a growth is observed in state capitalist tendencies, both in the form of state capitalism proper (state electrical stations, municipal industrial and transport enterprises) as well as in the form of the merging of private enterprises with the organs of the state."  
This growth of state capitalist tendencies in the respective imperialist countries, which the Theses say is "the characteristic expression of the present critical period of capitalism," is declared to be "objectively a pre-requisite for military economic mobilization for future conflicts."

political conflict, for more intense exploitation of the working class, the Comintern Program indicates that "imperialism splits off the better-placed section of the working class from the main and more oppressed section of the masses. This is the upper stratum of the working class, bribed and corrupted by imperialism. They comprise the leading elements of the social democratic parties." This splitting-off process of the labor aristocracy and its integration into the forces of imperialism is further concretized in the Theses of the 6th World Congress as, "The grafting of the upper stratum of the reformist trade unions and 'reformist parties' on to the employers' organizations and the bourgeois state, the appointment of workers to official positions in the state and capitalist organizations, the theory and practice of 'industrial democracy,' 'industrial peace,' etc."

This analysis of the Comintern applies completely to American imperialism, even as to British, Japanese, or any other imperialist system. In this country especially are these concentration tendencies in evidence. Rapid strides are being made in more closely joining the big capitalist industrial-financial organizations with the state, in grafting the upper stratum of the trade unions onto the employers' organizations and the government. And the whole process is an integral part of American imperialism's feverish war and rationalization program.

Here we come to the crux of our problem. The present discussion, provoked by my article in "The Communist," turns around exactly the question of the grafting of the reactionary trade unions onto the imperialist organizations, especially its industrial aspects; how this takes place and what are its general implications for the old trade unions, for the new revolutionary industrial unions, and, of course, for our Party. In this respect we have several theories, principally those of Comrades Pepper, Bittelman, and myself, all of which presume to base themselves upon the general analysis given by the Comintern.

Company unionism also proceeds. Their only complaint is that the employers do not accept their surrender fast enough and let them build semi-company unions. The borderline between company unionism and reactionary trade unionism becomes constantly fainter. The two movements already overlap at many points. Actual amalgamations of company unions and trade unions have occurred in the cases of the Nash company union and the Mitten Plan company union. Such organizations as those established in Oshawa, Colorado, and various parts of the coal industry, following the automobile and coal strikes, while ostensibly trade unions, were so closely controlled by the companies as to verge upon company unionism. Various forces, represented by W. Jett Lauck, etc., are advocating the organizational amalgamation of the trade unions and company unions. The eagerness with which the A. F. of L. snapped up Mitten's offer showed their willingness to go much deeper into company unionism than the employers say the word. Throughout the old trade unions the officials tend to look upon themselves more and more as agents of the employers to speed up and control the workers. Increasingly they rely upon the capitalists and the state to maintain them in office against efforts of the workers to dislodge them.

### 6. The Company-Unionization of the Trade Unions.

In my article in "The Communist" and in many previous articles (which have been put forth for the past three years and have remained unchanged in our Party and the Comintern and Profintern until the present controversy), I have analyzed the industrial aspects of the process of grafting the American reactionary trade unions into the employers' organizations as the company-unionization of the trade unions. According to this analysis, the old trade unions, under the pressure of the employers' open shop drive and the efforts of the A. F. of L. leaders to re-adapt the unions to serve even more effectively as instruments of the employers, are being rapidly degenerated in the general direction of company unionism. That there is a distinct trend towards the merger of company unionism and A. F. of L. trade unionism and the emergence of a semi-company unionism of strong fascist-like tendencies in which the A. F. of L. bureaucracy will play a decisive role. This is the path taken, especially since 1922, in the United States in the grafting of the trade unions onto the employers' industrial organizations, the connecting of the labor aristocracy to the machinery of American imperialism in the industries. My article in "The Communist" points out that this tendency is being hastened by the developing war situation sharpening economic depressions, and the Leftward drift of the masses.

The tendency towards a merger of company unionism and reactionary trade unionism proceeds along both ideological and organizational lines. Ideologically, the A. F. of L. leadership has surrendered almost completely to the rationalization-company union engineers and economists of American imperialism. This surrender constantly becomes more open and unshamed. In the early stages of the "new orientation" of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy towards intensified class collaboration in its almost frantic efforts to re-adapt the old unions to the reformist needs of the arrogant employers, a tendency which became especially apparent after the loss of the national strike of railroad shop mechanics in 1922, the A. F. of L. dressed up the rationalization program of the employers in pseudo-working class clothes and gave it various phases new names, such as, "the new wage policy," "the higher strategy of labor," etc., but now they increasingly put forth these capitalist programs "in the raw." They make no opposition to, and in many cases openly advocate capitalist welfare systems, company sport activities, group insurance, employ stock-buying, etc. Their ideological "fight" against company unionism has been whittled down to nothing. They accept and propagate all the illusions of capitalist efficiency socialism, provided these do not bear a too "radical" aspect.

Organizational, the surrender of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats to everywhere bears the seeds of fascism. In the developing semi-company unionism these seeds are sprouting very considerably. Objective conditions are increasingly favoring the development of this unionism. It is a period in which American imperialism, confronting increasing difficulties at home and abroad, has to modify its methods of open dictatorship and to have recourse somewhat to the means of social reformism, although this is of a fascist-like type. The growing situation makes it necessary for the imperialists to draw social reformists, concretely the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, more closely than ever into their service in order to demoralize the workers in the face of the war preparations, and this is being done. The increasing radicalization of the masses, because of industrial crises, war cuts, the speed-up, unemployment, etc., and the inevitability of mass struggles in the near future, further adds to the necessity of the imperialists utilizing the A. F. of L. bureaucracy (also the S. P.) in a strike-breaking role. To do this involves the development of some sort of unionism, at least in strategic sections of industry and during periods of pressure from the masses. This will mean an intensification of the present tendencies toward company unionism, not the development of the traditional trade unionism. For several years past the A. F. of L. leaders, with their program of intensified class collaboration, have been traveling fast in the direction of company unionism. A sharpening war situation and growing mass struggles, with an actual or threatened growth of the new revolutionary unions, will hasten this process. These leaders will be the tools of the employers in building up a strike-breaking system that may be characterized as company unionism, with a shadowy independence, and tinged with trade union terminology, traditions, and leadership. We have already noted the beginnings of such unionism. The so-called "Labor Age"—Muste group of "progressives," like the "Left" social democrats in Europe, will simply act as a phrasing-mongering cover-up movement for this organized system of betrayal.

The spread of this semi-company unionism will depend primarily upon the urgency of the need of the capitalists. Comrade Bittelman incorrectly says that in my article in "The Communist" I minimize the decisive role of our Party. He declares that the question of whether or not the A. F. of L. will grow "will be decided in the very heat of the struggle, in the head-on collision between Communism and reformism." This is true, but not in the sense that he puts it. Of course, in the long run, our Party, at the head of the revolutionary masses of workers, will eventually shatter all the reformist organizations and the capitalist state. But for the immediate future it is exactly the pressure of the masses, led by us, that will tend to force the capitalists to build their semi-company unionism under A. F. of L. leadership. The heavier our pressure, the more their tendency to construct such movements as buffers against us, on the same principle, although to a sharper degree, that they built the company union movement originally as a dike against trade unionism.

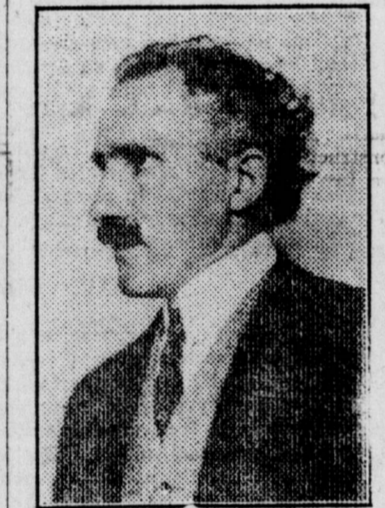
The growing surrender of reformist trade unionism to the ideology and organization of company unionism constitutes to a certain degree a merger between social reformism and the industrial phases of bourgeois reformism. This is not merely an American phenomenon. It is also taking place in various other countries, in varying degrees, in England under the name of "Mondism," in Germany as "industrial democracy," etc. It is one of the main paths of social democratic betrayal of the workers to capitalism. More and more the social democrats look away from Karl Marx and towards American efficiency engineers. My articles on Capitalist Efficiency Socialism pointed this out. Their chief error, as I have already indicated, like in my article in "The Communist," was in not making it clear that in spite of this partial merger of social reformism and bourgeois reformism, social reformism, with its insidious illusions and powerful base among the organized labor aristocracy, remains the most dangerous kind of reformism, that kind upon which the capitalists always depend in their crisis, the last bulwark against the proletarian revolution.

The concluding portion of Comrade Foster's article will be printed in the Daily Worker tomorrow. It will take up his criticism of the point of view of Comrades Pepper and Bittelman, as well as of the other comrades and will sum up his position on the entire question.

### Romain Rolland Play to Be Staged by Theatre Guild

THE Theatre Guild will as its next production present Romain Rolland's "The Game of Love and Death." The play is due at the Biltmore Theatre on Monday, March 4. The staging is being directed by Rouben Mamoulian, the settings are by Aline Bernstein and the cast includes Margalo Gilmore, Arthur Byron, Earl Larimore, Morris Carnovsky, Claude Rains and Henry Travers.

### TOSCANINI RETURNS TONIGHT



The noted maestro will take up the baton at his first Philharmonic concert of the season at Carnegie Hall this evening.

### TOSCANINI TO INTRODUCE NEW RESPIGHI WORK

This evening, at Carnegie Hall, Arturo Toscanini will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra in his first concert this season. The program will include the premiere of Respighi's latest work, "Festa Romana," another impression in the series which contains "The Fountains of Rome" and "The Pines of Rome." The program of tonight will also include: Mozart's Symphony in D (Koechel 385), Debussy's "Iberia" and the "Tannhauser" Overture. This program will be repeated Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall and Sunday afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Another novelty, Pizzetti's Concerto dell'Estate, will be played at the concert of Feb. 28 and March 1. Toscanini arrived last Wednesday morning following his Scala season. He will conduct 29 concerts in New York City this season and six on tour.

Judith Anderson, who has been out of the cast of the O'Neill drama "Strange Interlude" because of illness, has returned to her role of Nina Leeds.

A new balcony set was the cause of the postponement of the premiere of "Let Us Be Gay," starring Francine Larimore, at the Little Theatre from Monday night to this evening. John Golden is sponsoring the new Rachel Crothers' comedy.

E. E. Clive, producer of "The Whispering Gallery," the mystery drama at the Forrest Theatre, has acquired the American rights to "The Ringer," Edgar Wallace's London success. He will produce it at his Copley Theatre, Boston, following the run of "The Whispering Gallery" there, and plans to show it on Broadway late this season.

### English Local Council Steals Charity Shoes to Help Break Strike

ABERCARN, England, Feb. 20 (UP).—A large crowd of men and women stormed the Local Council Chamber when they learned that boots and shoes received here yesterday for distribution among the suffering poor would be given only to men who had returned to work at the neighboring "Prince of Wales" Colliery. The crowd of unemployed miners and their wives was dispersed after a two-hour demonstration.

We have seen above that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)  
The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

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)

### SPY SYSTEM AND SLAVE WAGES IN VA. CANDY PLANT

#### Planters Workers Live in Fire Trap Shanties

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
SUFFOLK, Va., (By Mail).—In Suffolk, Va., is located the Planters Nut and Chocolate Co. Suffolk is a typical southern mill town. The first whistle blows at five o'clock in the morning and is followed by whistles at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50 and the final whistle at seven o'clock. At the last whistle if the worker is not at his machine or table he is told to go to the office and get his time.  
At noon the slaves are given an hour for dinner and then from one until six o'clock they are kept busy. The factory is most unsanitary. Peanut shells are piled high on the floors, reminding one of a heavy snow. One wades continually in two to six inches of nut shells. The plant has no noticeable ventilating system. It is always stuffy and stinks from the sweat of white and Negro toilers.  
The wages for white workers averages about twenty to twenty-four cents an hour. For Negro workers the scale is much smaller, averaging about twelve to fifteen cents an hour. A pay envelope showed a total of \$5.55 for forty hours of work, showing an average of thirteen and seven-eighths cents per hour.  
The workers, of course, are forced by their small pay to live in shanties which closely resemble match boxes and are veritable fire traps. These so-called houses are probably owned by the owners of Planters Nut and Chocolate Co.  
Another scheme is the employers' club. Here dues of fifty cents per month are collected, in return for which the members receive an occasional banquet and at Christmas time each year a box of chocolates, (approximate value 50c). It is made a point in each department to have 100 per cent membership in the club. In many of the departments the foremen threaten the workers with discharge if they do not enroll in the club.  
Another feature of Planters is the complete and efficient spy system which gets rid of any employee who manifests any dissatisfaction with working conditions and tries to get the workers to organize for an eight-hour day and higher wages. One worker who dared talk to his fellow workers of the terrible conditions was promptly gotten rid of and blacklisted throughout the south. The workers are generally dissatisfied and need only some one to lead the way for the struggle for decent conditions and the right to live like human beings.  
—IRVING KREICHMAN.

### USSR PLOUGHING PLAN

#### Start Intensive Drive for 1929 Crops

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The State Planning Committee of the USSR has presented for confirmation to the Council of People's Commissars its plan for the 1929 spring ploughing campaign.  
The plan provides for a sharp advance in the grain crops, to be accomplished both by an extension of the cultivated area and by the stimulation of the yielding capacity of the soil.  
The area under spring crops in the RSFSR and Ukraina alone is to increase in 1929 by 5.5 million hectares; of this figure the individual peasants are to be responsible for 4,180,000 hectares, while the collective and government farms are to extend their cropped area by 1,350,000 hectares.  
The plan likewise calls for an increase of the acreage under technical crops, viz: flax 8 per cent, sugar beet 10 per cent, cotton 20 per cent, over the respective figures for last year.  
Poor and middle peasants are to be supplied with more than 312,000 tons of seeds; upwards of 373,500 tons of minerals are to be used to fertilize 1,316,000 hectares of land.

### NEEDLE TRADES STRIKE BENEFIT!

#### The Greatest Motion Picture Ever Filmed

## "KRASSIN"

Sovkino Production—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!

### ANTI-IMPERIALISTS ! !

#### SEE THE NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE PRODUCTION

## "AIRWAYS, INC."

by JOHN DOS PASSOS  
at the GROVE STREET THEATRE, 22 Grove Street  
on SUNDAY EVE., February 24  
Preceded to N. Y. Branch All-America Anti Imperialist League, Room 226-799 Broadway, New York City.  
TICKETS ON SALE ALSO AT THE WORKERS BOOKSHOP, 26 UNION SQUARE and AT THE BOX OFFICE.

CARNEGIE HALL SATURDAY at 8:30 **March 2nd**  
RECITAL OF MUSIC  
**LEON THEREMIN**  
RUSSIAN SCIENTIST AND INVENTOR  
Ether-Wave Music Instruments  
AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT DURING 1928 IN AMERICA  
IN PROGRAM: BACH, BEETHOVEN, TSCHAIKOVSKY, CHOPIN, PROKOFIEFF, RAVEL, ETC.  
The music is produced solely by delicate and plastic movements of hands and fingers in the air without contact with the instrumental SEATS NOW ON SALE PRICES: \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c  
DEMATERIALIZED MUSIC  
NEW TONAL AND ARTISTIC POSSIBILITIES  
ARTHUR JUDSON, Concert Possibilities.

**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.

**Washington Eve Dance**  
GIVEN BY THE  
**Office Workers Union**  
TONIGHT at 8 P. M.  
at NEW WEBSTER MANOR  
125 EAST 11TH STREET  
—DORSHA DANCERS  
—MARGARET LARKEN  
in "COWBOY SONGS"  
Admission 75c Harlem Jazz Band

Best Film Show In Town **CAMEO** 2ND BIG WEEK  
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 Andrejev, "The Governor."

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE REMARKABLE SOVIET FILM! **LAST 2 DAYS!**  
Special Added Attraction: **"A Day with Tolstoy"**  
An actual and authentic film-record of the famous Russian writer taken in 1908 when he was eighty—showing the great world figure in the intimate aspects of his daily activities on his estate at Yasnaya Polyana  
**"Two Days"**  
A Wustku-Amkino Production  
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!  
film guild cinema  
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.)  
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Capital is therefore not a personal. It is a social power.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).  
American Symphonic Ensemble  
**Conductorless Symphony Orchestra**  
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 28th, at 8:45  
Handel Concerto Grosso in F Tchaikowsky Violin Concerto  
NAOUM BLINDER, Soloist  
Debussy "Nages" and "Petes"  
Wagner Prelude Meistersinger  
Boxes \$20.00 and \$24.00  
Tickets \$1.00 to \$2.50  
Mgt. Beckhard & Macfarlane, Inc.  
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EUGENE O'NEILL'S **DYNAMO**  
MARTIN BECK THEA.  
45th W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:40  
Mat. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:40  
Extra Mat. Wash. Birthday  
SIL-VA'S COMEDY **CAPRICE**  
GUILD Thea. W. 52nd St  
Eves. 8:50  
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. 68th St. E. of 57th  
EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30  
Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre  
44th St. West of Broadway  
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30  
The Greatest and Funniest Revue  
**Pleasure Bound**  
CIVIC REPERTORY 1481 6th Av  
Eves. 8:30  
50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
EVA LEE GALLENE, Director  
Tonight, "The Cherry Orchard."  
Fri. Eve., "The Master Builder."

# DRAFT STATUTES OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA

## SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

### Proposed to the Sixth National Convention of the Party by the Organization Department

This draft, making certain changes in the constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, Section of the Communist International, is submitted for the consideration of the coming convention of the Party, which is to open in New York on March 1.

#### I. NAME OF THE PARTY.

1.—The name of this organization shall be the COMMUNIST PARTY OF U. S. OF AMERICA, section of the Communist International.

#### II. EMBLEM.

1.—The emblem of the Party shall be the crossed hammer and sickle with a circular margin having at the top: "COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA" and underneath "WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE."

#### III. MEMBERSHIP.

1.—A member of the Party can be every person from the age of eighteen up who accepts the program and statutes of the Communist International (Comintern) and the Communist Party of America, who becomes a member of a basic sub-organization of the Party, who is active in this organization, who subordinates himself to all the decisions of the Comintern and of the Party, and regularly pays his membership dues.

2.—Applicants for membership shall sign an application card reading as follows:

"The undersigned declares his adherence to the program and statutes of the Communist International and of the Communist Party and agrees to submit to the discipline of the Party and to engage actively in its work."

At the time of being accepted as a member of the Party this pledge shall be read to the applicant who shall indicate his endorsement of the same.

3.—The question of acceptance must first be discussed by the shop nucleus or street nucleus of the Party and the application must be accepted by a vote of the membership of the unit to which application is made and the acceptance ratified by the leading committee of the territorial division of the Party in which membership is held.

4.—Members who change their place of work, or in case they are members of a street nucleus, their place of residence, must secure a transfer card from the Party unit in which they have held membership and present this card to the unit to which they transfer. A duplicate of the transfer card given the member shall be sent to the leading committee of the territorial section from which the member transfers and transmitted by this committee to the territorial section to which the member transfers.

If the member transfers from one section organization to another, the transfer card shall be transmitted thru the district executive committee; if the member transfers from one district to another the transfer card shall be sent thru the Central Executive Committee.

5.—Members of the Party who desire to leave the country and go to another country must obtain the permission of the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

6.—Every member of the Party who is eligible to be a member of a trade union must become a member of the union to which he is eligible.

#### IV. THE STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY.

1.—The Communist Party, like all sections of the Comintern, is built upon the principle of democratic centralization. These principles are:

a) Election of the subordinate as well as the upper Party organs at general meetings of the Party members, conferences and conventions of the Party.

b) Regular reporting of the Party committees to their constituents.

c) Acceptance and carrying out of the decisions of the higher Party committees by the lower, strict Party discipline, and immediate and exact application of the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of the Executive Committee of the Party.

d) Any Party committee whose activities extend over a certain area is considered superior to those Party organizations whose activity is limited only to certain parts of this area.

e) The discussion on basic Party questions or general Party lines can be carried on by the members only until the Central Executive Committee has decided them. After a decision has been adopted at the congress of the Comintern, the Party convention, or by the leading Party committee, it must be carried out unconditionally, even if some of the members or some of the local organizations are not in agreement with the decision.

2e) The highest authority of each unit of the Party is the general meeting of Party members, conference, or Party convention.

3e) The membership meeting, conference, or Party convention elects the leading committee which acts as the leading Party organ in the interim between the membership meetings, conferences or conventions and conducts the work of the Party organization.

#### V. THE PARTY NUCLEUS.

1.—The basis of the Party organization is the nucleus (in factories, mines, workshops, offices, stores, agricultural enterprises, etc.) which all Party members working in these places must join. The nucleus consists of at least three members. Newly organized nuclei must be endorsed by the leading committee of the territorial section in which the shop nuclei are organized.

2.—In factories where only one or two members are employed, these members are affiliated to the nearest working nucleus or form a factory nucleus jointly with the members working in neighboring factories.

3.—Party members who cannot be immediately affiliated with a shop nucleus, shall join temporarily the street nucleus in the section of the city in which they reside, until it shall be possible to create a shop nucleus in the factory.

4.—The nucleus is the organization which links up the Party with the workers, poor farmers, and laborers. The tasks of the nucleus are: to spread Party influence among the non-Party masses of workers and peasants, to carry out Party slogans and decisions among them, by means of systematic Communist agitation and propaganda, to recruit new members, to distribute and sell Party literature, to issue a factory newspaper, to conduct cultural work, to discuss Party problems, to carry on the work of enlightenment and education of the Party members in the fundamental principles of Communism.

The members of the nucleus should strive for all official positions in the workers' organizations in the factory, or in their territory, participate in all economic conflicts and demands of the employees, interpret these from the standpoint of the revolutionary class struggle and seek to win the leadership of all the struggles of the workers by tireless nucleus work.

5.—The street nucleus conducts similar work among the workers living in that section of the city in which it is organized.

6.—The leading organ of the nucleus, the nucleus bureau, is to be elected at the membership meeting of the nucleus and is to consist of 3 to 7 members depending upon the size of the nucleus. As a rule, the nucleus bureau should be elected for a period of 6 months and during this period is to make a complete report to the full meeting of the nucleus at least twice, giving the results of its activity.

7.—The nucleus bureau elects an organizer-secretary and divides the Party work of the nucleus among the other members of the bureau. The organizer-secretary of the nucleus must be an active

Party member for not less than six months and must be approved by the higher Party committee.

#### VI. THE SECTION ORGANIZER.

1.—The next body following the nucleus shall be the section organization. The sub-district, city and sub-section shall be abolished. Under this system, a section will be either the division of a larger city, a single city or a number of cities with the larger city as the center of the section. This new division of the districts into sections makes it necessary that, after the DEC shall divide its territory, it submit its proposals for approval to the CEC. Exception to this structure may be made only with the permission of the CEC.

2.—The leading organ of the section is Section Executive Committee which is to be elected either at a section conference consisting of representatives of the nuclei, or at the general membership meeting of the section. The committee should consist of 5 to 9 members and 2 to 3 candidates. The Plenum (full Section Executive) elects a bureau of 3 to 5 members. No other organs (such as secretariat) should exist in the Section Executive.

3.—The Section Executive Committee at its first plenum elects a secretary-organizer, who must be not less than one year an active member of the Party, and elects other members of the bureau. The secretary-organizer must be approved by the District Executive Committee.

4.—The section conference or section general membership meeting shall be called once a year by the Section Executive, with the approval of the D. E. C., for the purpose of discussing the report and plans of the Section Committee, electing a new Section Executive Committee and also delegates to the District Conference.

5.—The section Party organization and the Section Committees shall have all rights as leading bodies in their territory. They are the political leaders of the given territory, working under the leadership of the District Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee.

6.—The regular meetings of the Plenum of the Section Committee shall be for a part of a city or a single city—not less than once in six weeks; for section organizations, which consist of a number of cities—not less than once in three months.

7.—The meetings of Section Bureaus shall be called as often as it is necessary, but not less than once in two weeks.

#### VII. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

1.—The district organization, which should be either a single state, or a number of states, is the next Party body following the section.

2.—Regular district conferences, which shall elect members of the District Executive Committee, discuss reports of the work of the District Committee and other important Party matters, and also elect delegates to the Party Convention, shall be called by the District Committee, with the approval of the Central Executive Committee.

3.—The district conference also elects the District Control Committee, which shall be charged with the control of the financial accounts of all the Party units in the district, and which also deals with the appeals from the decisions of lower Party units against disciplinary action.

4.—Special District Conferences may be called by the District Committee by the demand of not less than one-half of the membership, or by the Central Executive Committee.

5.—The District Conferences consist of delegates, elected at Section Conferences, general section membership meetings, or in some instances directly from the Party nuclei.

6.—The District Executive Committee is the highest Party authority in the district between District Conferences. The District Executive Committee must be composed primarily of factory workers, disciplined and active Party members, and should include representatives of the chief towns, of some mass organizations, and important shop nuclei of the district.

7.—The District Executive Committee is elected at the District Convention and should consist of 9 to 15 members and 3 to 5 candidates. Exceptions in some cases may be made, with the approval of the CEC. The frequency of the meetings of the Plenum will, of course, depend largely on the local conditions, but the full DEC must meet no less than 3 times during the year.

8.—The leading organs of the District shall be the following: 1, DEC (Plenum); 2, District Bureau; 3, Secretariat. Names "Polbureau," and "Polcom" shall not be used by any of the Districts. There is only one Polbureau, the Polbureau of the CEC.

9.—The DEC Plenum is to elect a District Bureau of 5 to 7 members and a Secretariat of 3 members, which should be composed of the chief functionaries of the District: Organizer, head of the Trade Union Department, head of the Organization Department. In some districts, as, for example, the agricultural district, other arrangements may be made.

10.—The District Executive Committee elects the District Organizer in agreement with the Central Executive Committee. The district organizer must preferably be a worker and must have been an active member of the Party not less than three years. The District Organizer and the other members of the Secretariat must be approved by the Central Executive Committee.

1.—The District Bureau must meet at least once a month. The Secretariat should be called together as often as necessary, but at least once a week.

12.—If a district paper in any language is published, the District Executive Committee appoints the editor of the paper with the approval of the Central Executive Committee.

13.—The Secretariat of the District Committee shall organize an apparatus which must consist of a maximum of five departments (organization, agitprop, trade union, etc.). As a rule, members of the District Committee should be placed at the head of these departments. These departments carry on their work under the direction of the Secretariat and Bureau of the District Executive Committee and submit periodic reports to them.

#### VIII. THE CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE PARTY.

1.—The Party Convention is the highest authority of the Party and shall be called by the Central Executive Committee at least once a year, in agreement with the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

2.—Special conventions which shall have all the powers of regular conventions, may be called by the Central Executive Committee, either at its own initiative and in agreement with the Executive Committee of the Communist International, or upon the demand of Party organizations representing not less than half the members of the Party. Special conventions, however, can only be called with the agreement of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

3.—The call for the national convention and the proposed agenda of the convention shall be submitted to the membership at least one month before the date of the convention.

4.—The number of delegates to the convention shall be determined by the Central Executive Committee.

5.—The Party Convention shall hear reports of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Committee, decide the questions of Party program, formulate resolutions on all political, tactical and organizational questions, and elect the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Committee.

6.—The Central Executive Committee of the Party shall be elected by the Party Convention and shall consist of 37 members elected by the convention, including a representative of the Young Workers League. The convention shall also elect nine candidates who shall have a right to participate in the full sessions of the C. E. C. with a voice but no vote. In case of vacancies the candidates shall become members of the C. E. C.

7.—The Central Executive Committee must have as members and candidates not less than fifty-one per cent workers, especially from basic industries. All the members of the Central Executive Committee must have been active members of the Party at least three years at the time of their nomination.

8.—The Central Executive Committee is the highest authority of the Party between the Party Conventions. It represents the Party as a whole over and against other Party institutions, and other institutions, organizes various organs of the Party, conducts all its political and organizational work, appoints the editors of its central organs, who work under its leadership and control, organizes and guides all undertakings of importance for the entire Party, distributes all the Party forces and controls the Central Treasury. The Central Executive Committee conducts the work of the Party fractions within bodies of a central nature. The Central Executive Committee has the right to combine or divide existing organizations, either according to territory or otherwise in conformity with their political and economic characteristics.

9.—The Central Executive Committee elects from among its members a Political Committee of 7 members and 3 candidates for conducting the work of the C. E. C. between its full sessions. The Central Committee shall elect also a general secretary and members of a secretariat for conduct of the permanent current work.

10.—The general secretary of the C. E. C. must have been an active member of the Party not less than seven years and members of the Political Committee, the Secretariat, and editors of central organs, not less than five years.

11.—There shall be arranged approximately once in four months plenary sessions of the Central Executive Committee for the discussion of urgent and basic Party questions.

12.—The Polbureau of the CEC must meet at least once in a month and the Secretariat should be called as often as necessary, but at least once a week.

13.—The Central Executive Committee may, when it deems it necessary, call Party Conferences. The delegates to these Party Conferences from the Districts shall be elected by the District Committees. The Central Executive Committee may co-opt individual Party workers to attend the Party conferences in an advisory capacity, without voting rights.

14.—The decisions of the Party Conference are not valid and binding on the Party unless endorsed by the Central Executive Committee.

#### IX. CONTROL COMMITTEES.

1.—In order to help the Party to unify its ranks, and for a ruthless eradication of factionalism and oppositionism—a struggle against the breaking of constitutional rules and program of the Party, for the cleansing of the Party of non-Communist elements, for a careful review of the Party's financial standing—National and District Control Committees must be organized, which are to be elected at the National Convention and District Conferences.

2.—All the matters in connection with systematic refusal to carry out Party decisions, creation of opposition groups and factions, and systematic carrying on of destructive activities within the Party, which weakens Party unity—come before the Control Committees, while the decisions of the Control Committees in connection with all these matters must be in agreement with the respective Party committees.

3.—In Section Party organizations and in nuclei no Control Committees are to be organized, but all the actions on the questions mentioned in point one, are to be taken up in corresponding committees, the decisions of which are to be approved by the District or National Control Committees.

NOTICE: All decisions of Party organs and District Control Committees about expulsions of Party members are to be enforced only after the approval by the National Control Committee and the Secretariat of the C. E. C.

4.—In some cases, in the most important Section Committees, special representatives can be assigned by the District Control Committees, who are to work on the basis of special instructions and in full accordance with the decisions of the Party Committee.

5.—The Party Convention shall elect a Central Control Committee of 7 members and 2 candidates, five of whom at least shall be workers, active and disciplined Communists, and have been in the Party not less than five years.

6.—Members of the Central Control Committee cannot be at the same time members of the C. E. C., or District Organizers, etc.

7.—Members of the Central Control Committee shall have the right to participate in the sessions of the C. E. C. with a voice but no vote.

8.—The C. C. C. elects from among its members a Presidium of three comrades, the chairman of which shall be an active Party member not less than seven years.

9.—Meetings of the C. C. C. must take place approximately once every 4 months, and its Presidium as often as necessary, but not less than once each month.

10.—The District Conferences shall elect District Control Committees of from 3 to 5 members and 2 candidates in each District, mostly workers, disciplined and active Communists, and having been in the Party not less than 3 years.

#### X. ELECTIONS OF DELEGATES.

1.—Election of delegates to all Party conferences and conventions shall be based upon the number of members in good standing on the first of the month prior to the date of the election. No Party member can vote in the election if more than two months in arrears in dues payments. The secretary of the Party unit shall submit with the results of the election a certified list stating the names of the good-standing members in the Party unit. No election of delegates to any conference or convention shall be valid unless 55 per cent of the good standing members in the Party unit participated in the elections.

2.—The highest committee of the unit of the Party in which a conference or convention is to be held shall decide the basis of representation, that is, the number of good-standing members necessary to elect delegates.

3.—The shop nuclei and the street nuclei shall elect delegates to the section conference in accordance with the number of delegates they are entitled to, based upon the certified list of good-standing members which the secretary shall send to the Section Conference in certifying the results of the elections.

4.—The Section Conference shall elect the number of delegates it is entitled to according to the ratio fixed for the election of delegates from the Section Conference to the District Conference based upon the number of members in good standing in the city as certified by the shop nuclei and the street nuclei.

5.—The District Conference shall elect the number of delegates it is entitled to according to the ratio fixed for the election of delegates from the District Conference to the National Convention, based upon the number of good-standing members in the district.

#### XI. THE PARTY APPARATUS.

1.—It is necessary to build the Party apparatus which must be so constructed that it will correspond to the conditions of work of the Party. It must be flexible and carry out the Party work in a systematic manner.

2.—The apparatus of the Party Committees must consist of a maximum of five departments: Organization, Agitprop, Trade Union, Women's and Negro. Such districts as North Dakota, Minnesota, etc., should also establish an Agrarian Department.

The work of each department must be clearly defined. There should be no parallels, but rather coordination.

3.—The heads of the departments are to work under the direct supervision of the Party Committee (Secretariat-Bureau-Plenum).

4.—Every Party department should work in conjunction with a committee of five to seven members whose duty should be not administrative, but exclusively consultative. The head of the department is also to be the chairman of this committee. Special attention must be paid to the selection of a competent head for each department, a comrade who must be energetic and work systematically.

#### XII. PARTY DISCIPLINE.

1.—The strictest Party discipline is the most solemn duty of all Party members and all Party organizations. The decisions of the Communist International and the Party Convention, of the Central Executive Committee and of all the leading committees of the Party must be promptly carried out. Discussion of questions over which there have been differences must not continue after the decision has been made.

2.—Breaches of Party discipline by individual members may be punished by censure, public censure, dismissal from office, suspension from the Party, and expulsion from the Party. Breaches of discipline by Party committees may be punished by removal of the committee by the next higher Party committee.

3.—Charges against individual members shall be made in the shop nucleus or street nucleus and the decision of the Party unit shall be confirmed by the Party committee in the territory in which the unit is located. Charges against individual members may also be made in any leading committee of the Party or by the Central Committee and such committees have full power to act. The member expelled may appeal to the next higher Party or Control Committees. Appeals can be made only by the punished members themselves or by a Party organization in his behalf.

4.—No leading committee of the Party has power to suspend any of its members from the committee. Charges against members of committees must be filed with the next higher committee.

#### XIII. DUES.

1.—Each applicant for membership shall pay an initiation fee of \$1, which shall be accepted for by an initiation stamp furnished by the Central Executive Committee. The entire sum shall go to the national organization.

2.—Each member shall pay 50 cents per month dues, which shall be accepted for by dues stamps issued by the Central Executive Committee. Members whose earnings are more than \$100 per month shall pay additional dues to the amount of one per cent of their earnings above \$100. The payment of the additional dues shall be accepted for by special stamps issued by the Central Executive Committee.

3.—The district organization shall purchase regular dues stamps from the Central Executive Committee at 25c per stamp, the section organization shall purchase dues stamps from the district organization at 40c; and the nuclei shall purchase dues stamps from the section organization at 45c. Dues stamps of a higher denomination shall be sold to the various organizations in the same rates.

4.—Special assessments may be levied by the national convention or by the Central Executive Committee. No member shall be considered in good standing unless he purchases such special assessment stamps.

5.—Members unable to pay dues or assessments on account of unemployment, strikes, sickness, or similar reason shall by vote of the nucleus be furnished with exempt stamps. No district organization shall be allowed exempt stamps in a proportion greater than ten per cent of its monthly purchase of regular stamps, except by decision of the CEC.

6.—Members who are three months in arrears in payment of dues shall cease to be members of the Party in good standing. Members who are six months in arrears shall be stricken from the rolls. No member of the Party shall pay dues in advance for a period of more than three months.

#### XIV. FRACTIONS.

1.—In all non-Party workers' and farmers' organizations (trade unions, cooperatives, cultural societies, educational societies, fraternal and benevolent societies, sports and other clubs, war veterans' organizations, factory councils, unemployed councils, at conferences and conventions, in local administrative bodies, state legislature and the national congress) where there are at least two Communists, a Communist fraction must be organized for the purpose of increasing the influence of the Party in applying its policy in the non-Party sphere.

2.—The fractions are organs of the Party within non-Party organizations. They are not independent, fully authorized organizations, but are subordinate to the competent local Party committee.

3.—In case of differences arising between the Party committee and the fraction, the Party committee must investigate the question anew, together with the representatives of the fraction and come to a decision which must be carried out unconditionally by the fraction. In case an appeal is made against the decision by the fraction, the question shall be finally settled by the next higher Party committee.

4.—If questions are discussed by a Party committee which concern a fraction, the committee shall accept a representative of the fraction concerned, who shall attend the meeting of the committee in an advisory capacity.

5.—The fractions elect their own officers who, however, must be endorsed by the Party committee in the section in which the fraction operates. The officers of the fraction are responsible for their activities to the fraction and to the Party committee.

6.—The Party committee, which directs the Party work in the territory in which a fraction is organized, has the right to send its representatives into the executive committee of any fraction or to recall any member of that body.

7.—Candidates for all important positions in the organization in which the fractions are working are selected by the fraction, which must be approved by the Party committee for the territory.

8.—Questions which come up for decision in the organization in which a fraction is working must be discussed in advance in the meeting of the fraction, or by its leading committee. On every question in which a decision is reached in the fraction, or a decision made by the leading committee, the fraction members must act unanimously in the meeting of the organization and vote together solidly. Members who break this rule are subject to disciplinary measures by the Party.

#### XV. RELATIONS TO THE Y. W. L.

1.—A corresponding committee of the Young Workers League shall be entitled to send one representative who is a member of the Communist Party with voice and vote into all Nucleus, Section, District and Central Executive Committees of the Party, provided there is a corresponding Y. W. L. organization to the organization of the Party to which the representative is sent.

2.—The Party Executive Committee, in the Nucleus, Section, District and the Central Executive Committee shall send a representative with voice and vote into the corresponding Y. W. L. committee.

3.—The corresponding Y. W. L. organization shall be entitled to send representatives to all conferences and conventions of the Party organization. The number of representatives which shall be given to the Y. W. L. in such conferences and conventions shall be decided by the Party committee which calls the conference or convention.

4.—All members of the Party under 21 years of age must join the Young Workers League. All members of the Young Workers League over 18 years of age may join the Party and must join the Party if 23 years of age or over, or be excluded from the League.

5.—Members of the Y. W. L. who are under 21 years of age and who are also members of the Party shall be exempt from paying Party dues upon presentation of their Y. W. L. dues cards, with dues stamps affixed. An exempt stamp, marked "Y. W. L." shall be affixed to the Party card of such member.

# Maid-Rite Lamp Shade Co. a Murder Mill for Young Workers, Says Correspondent

## 5 FOR A 51-HOUR WEEK; SLAVE ALL NIGHT AT HOME

### Workers Forced to Get Own Material

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—The payroll of the Maid-Rite Lamp Shade Co. might give the answer to a question why girls become prostitutes. This murder-mill, located at Seventh St., near Filbert, employs young working women in the most wretched kind of toil at \$5 for a 51-hour week, or less than 10 cents an hour. And not satisfied with sucking the lifeblood out of their avaricious bosses, the regular workers, the bosses rob them of sleep by forcing them to slave far into the night at home.

In fact, the weekly wage of girls in the lacing department does not amount to \$5, because they have to buy their own needles and thread. "You'll take better care of your stuff if you got to pay for it," the chief crimp snarls at the newcomer. The company cannot be putting out needles, they're always being lost.

Before she can qualify for slavery in the stenciling department, where lampshade decorating is done, a worker must have attended an art school or had previous experience on the job. As might be expected, the girl capable of handling such highly skilled work draws a fabulous salary (by Maid-Rite standards)—\$8 a week.

Not a Breathing Spell. Hand-decorating is harrowing, rudimentary. The paint has to be rubbed into the parchment by strength of arm while the stencil is held firmly in place. At the end of eight and three-quarters hours of steady plugging in the murky, stinking loft of the stenciling room, an able-bodied man would be dog-tired. Not one breathing spell is allowed all day; the speed-up rushes every last spark of energy out of its victims; when a girl is potted exchanging a few words with her bench-mate the straw-bosses are into them like a bellowing bull.

Naturally the women workers are asked-out, stiff in their joints, sleep on their feet by the time 5:30 finally drags around. But their deeper vaddles up as their cramped fingers drop the brushes for the first time since noon. Day work is merely warming up exercise.

Slavery at Home. "Who wants homework, girls?" "There is no answer. His eyes bulge with menace. "This work's got to be one, understand?" she splutters. They understand—no homework, no job. Browbeaten, the workers each go home a 15-pound bundle of archment panels, to sit up until 2 or 3 in the morning, and they pay for the privilege.

There are 300 large panels to a set. A heavy border, about an inch, or the edge, has to be drawn around every one in ink. A ruling pen, costing 5 cents, and a ruler are needed for the job. None of these is supplied by the bosses.

All Night Slavery. "Oh, it will only take you about an hour to finish them up," she assures the new hand as the boss pats the hefty package she is to drag long home. The others laugh bitterly. The truth is that it is impossible for a human to turn out 300 panels inside of 8 hours.

Using an ordinary writing pen the work goes twice as slow. Most of the young women have their families pitch in and help, in order to get to bed before daybreak. But the new slave, who had to go it alone, couldn't slaved from 7:30 at night to 4 a. m. on her first batch of homework, being afraid that she would be fired if all the panels were not returned by morning. For this frightful ordeal she was presented with one pocket dollar—and was still \$2.25 out of pocket for the materials. Three nights of such killing bondage and she had not yet broken even.

Whole Families Enslaved. With the lacer the story is the same. Bent double over their work from 8 to 12 and from 12:45 to 5:30, lugging like slaves at tasks so nonstop that they drive you mad, here is no release for them when night falls. They must go on stitching though their backs are breaking, their eyes bloated from lack of rest, their fumbling fingers raw from jabbing, unless someone at home can lend a hand. In this way whole families are enslaved.

The lacer sells three nights or more a week and their Sundays to the bosses and when the month is ended they are lucky to find themselves a few cents ahead of the game.

Ten dollars is the topmost wage paid in this sweatshop. Nobody on piece-work is permitted to make more. Boys and men in the spraying and lacquering department get a straight five dollars. In a few cases they get \$8, and they sweat blood for that hellish dole, inhaling poisonous fumes, toiling at top speed while half starved and racked in body. Only one old worker, a lacquerer with a family to support, makes \$10.

Some long-standing employes in both the lacing and stenciling departments have been put on piece-work, after raising the roof a half dozen times and demanding more

## Labor and Fraternal Organizations

**United Council 17, Brighton Beach.**  
Rose Rubin will lecture on "Rosa Luxemburg," 8:30 p. m., tomorrow under the auspices of the Council 17, United Council of Working Women, 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Comrades are asked to bring friends.

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

**Freiheit Chorus Annual Ball.**  
The annual ball of the Freiheit Singing Society will take place Friday, Washington's Birthday, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

**Metro Workers Soccer League.**  
The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball on February 23 at the Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St., basement. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting dates.

**Freiheit Singing Society.**  
The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball Saturday, March 9, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

**Entertainment, New York Drug.**  
The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Lexington Ave., Saturday, March 23, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

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

**Milinery Theatre Party.**  
The Milinery Workers Union, 42, has arranged a theatre party for March 26. Fraternal organizations will be asked to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

**Progressive Group, Local 28, I.L.G.W.**  
The Progressive Group, Local 28, I. L. G. W. will have a booth at the L. L. D. Bazaar. Members and sympathizers are urged to collect articles. Send to Ida Katz, Bazaar Committee, Unity Cooperative, 1800 7th Ave., City.

**Workers Laboratory Theatre.**  
The Workers Laboratory Theatre will attend a concert and ball given by the "Young Workers" at the "Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union," 1409 Ave. J., Brooklyn.

**Needle Trades Workers Dance.**  
Needle trades workers will attend a concert and ball given by the T. U. E. L. branch of Local 9, Workers Center, March 2. Jazz band.

**Council 8 Concert.**  
A concert will be given at 1357 Washington Ave. Bronx, by Council 8, United Council Working Women, 8:30 p. m., Saturday. Ray Rakosin will talk. A comedy by "Some Bourgeois Literary Critics" and Magil will discuss "Modern Revolutionary Poetry."

**Esperanto "SAT" Group.**  
The workers Esperanto group "SAT" will meet tonight, 8 p. m., at 108 E. 14th St. The Esperanto library is open every Friday evening from 8 to 10 p. m.

**Labor Temple Poetry Forum.**  
The Labor Temple Poetry Forum will meet at the Open Forum of the Workers School, 26-28 Union Square, Sunday evening, 8 p. m. Magil will speak on "Some Bourgeois Literary Critics" and Magil will discuss "Modern Revolutionary Poetry."

**Yugoslav Workers Club.**  
The Yugoslav Workers Educational and Dramatic Club has arranged a concert, play and ball on Sunday at the Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 73rd St. The program begins at 8 p. m. and dancing, which follows, at 7 in the evening.

**Garlin, Magil Talk Sunday.**  
Sender Garlin and A. B. Magil, 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. Magil will speak on "Some Bourgeois Literary Critics" and Magil will discuss "Modern Revolutionary Poetry."

**Upper Bronx Y. W. L. Forum.**  
The Upper Bronx Y. W. L. Forum will hold a social for the benefit of the Daily Worker at Amalgamated Food Workers Hall, 133 W. 51st St., Saturday.

**Lower Bronx Open Forum.**  
"Youth and the Press" will be discussed at the Forum, Lower Bronx, 27, Dance follows.

**Social, Y. W. L. Williamsburgh.**  
The Y. W. L., Williamsburgh section, will hold a social Saturday, March 2, Workers Center, 56 Manhattan Ave. Play, songs and poems will be presented. Dance follows.

**Service Culture Club, Bronx.**  
"Was Christopher Columbus a Spaniard and a Jew?" will be the subject of the second of a series of four lectures by Prof. Morris Goldberg, M. A., at the Service Culture Club, 1922 Prospect Ave., Bronx, tomorrow.

**Downtown Workers Club Gives "Seab Trial."**  
A "Seab Trial" will be given by the Downtown Workers Club, 8:30 p. m., tonight, 35 E. Second St.

**Progressive Butchers Banquet.**  
Celebrating the opening of union headquarters at 314 E. 8th St., the Progressive Butchers and Poultry Workers' Union will hold a banquet at the Downtown Workers Club, 52 E. Second St., Sunday.

**Harlem Educational Forum Concert, Dance.**  
A concert and dance will be given by the Harlem Educational Forum Saturday evening, Community Hall, 400 Manhattan Ave., one block west of 14th Ave., at 117th St. Proceeds will go to the enlargement of the work of the forum.

**Harlem Workers' Forum.**  
Juliet Stuart Poyntz will speak on "The Working Woman and the Struggle Against Imperialism" at the Harlem Workers' Forum, 143 E. 103rd St., tomorrow night, 8 p. m.

**Mass Meet, Dressmakers Strike.**  
A mass meeting in support of the dressmakers' strike will be held under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Council, 1320 Wilkins Ave., Sunday, 8 p. m., 125 W. 130th St.

**Long Island Open Forum.**  
Vera Bush will discuss "The Kellogg Peace Pact With 15 New Cruisers," Sunday, 2 p. m., at the Long Island City Open Forum, Town Hall, 14th St. and Broadway, Astoria, Lake Astoria trail into Broadway station.

**International Branch 1, Section 3, Subsection 2B.**  
International Branch 1, Section 3, Subsection 2B will hold a social for the benefit of the Daily Worker at Amalgamated Food Workers Hall, 133 W. 51st St., Saturday.

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

**Liabekneck Memorial Meet.**  
George Pershing, field organizer of the All - America Anti - Imperialist League, will speak at the Liabekneck Memorial meeting tomorrow, 8 p. m., 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn. George Pershing, field organizer of the All - America Anti - Imperialist League, and Herbert Zam will speak.

**East N. Y. W. L. Dance.**  
The East N. Y. W. L. will hold a "Build the Daily Worker" camaraderie, Saturday, 8 p. m., 313 Hindsdale 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, tomorrow night, Finnish Hall, 764 40th St., 40th St.

**Section 2B Social.**  
Section 2B 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 Y. W. L. 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., 31 Huda St., 31st St.

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

**Lower Bronx Open Forum.**  
"Youth and the Press" will be discussed at the Forum, Lower Bronx, 27, Dance follows.

**Social, Y. W. L. Williamsburgh.**  
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## 5 MINERS DEAD; 200 HURT IN R. R. WRECK IN ILL.

### Company Blamed for Faulty Rails

(Continued from Page One)  
near, glancing back, saw the cars bumping along the rails as they started to go over the embankment. This was the first intimation he had of the wreck.

In a short time scores of miners' wives and children, who had hurried to the scene half-clad in spite of the five below zero weather, were running frantically along the wrecked cars or making terrified inquiries for their relatives.

Owing to the lack of telephone communication in the vicinity, it was an hour or more before ambulances and first aid could be obtained, and great confusion reigned because the dying and injured men were carried to city hospitals in private cars. Relatives were thus unable to find any trace of them.

The identified dead include Geo. Jones, William Brown, Cecil Walker and George Wilkinson. Jim Clark, an elderly miner, who was thrown across a stove in one car and dragged with blazing clothes into the snow, is expected to die tonight.

The company places blame for the wreck on a broken fishplate (the iron bar holding the rails together). The railroad was used to carry miners to work and the company is reported to have been lax in repair work. The miners were crammed into the wooden cars; there were 65 to 70 miners in every car. The small stoves with which a number of the cars were supplied which hardly large enough to give much heat, caused great damage by spreading flames during the disaster.

## EMERGENCY FUND

Continued from Page One  
Nucleus, Ambridge, Pa. ... 16.00  
Collected at meeting of the Workers Council at the Unity Cooperative, New York City: William Polack, \$4; Y. Gordon, \$2; Gertrude Roth, \$2; S. Levine, \$2; Jennie Davis, \$1; William Grinn, \$1; Anna Lyons, \$1; Beatrice Cohen, \$2 ... 15.00  
Collected by Street Nucleus 2, Gary, Ind.: B. P., \$1; Bulgarian Fraction, \$5; Nick Traicoff, \$5; Philip Lochoff, \$5; Geo. Elieff, \$5; E. Kovacheff, \$25 ... 16.75  
Collected by Alma Reinis, Portland, Oregon: V. Goshoff, \$1; T. Evanoff, \$1.30; S. Evanoff, \$2; S. Nedetcheff, \$1.50; Pete Sam, \$5; Evan, \$1; G. Petchkoff, \$1; A. Zuskoff, \$1; P. Pushtinoff, \$1; R. Evanoff, \$1; N. Musmonsky, \$5; I. van Christoff, \$1; Pete Theodoroff, \$2; H. McGillvray, \$2; I. Garza, \$2; E. Stevens, \$1; E. Gallashoff, \$1; James Conachess, \$5; H. Haber-man, \$1; D. Sultan, \$1; Johnson, \$1; P. Malesk, \$1 ... 25.30  
Collection made at meeting of Consumers League, Los Angeles, Calif. ... 13.50  
Sent in by E. P. Cosh, Pittsburg, Pa.: Collected by St. Nucleus 2, Paul Valach, \$5; James Saravanos, \$6. Collected by St. Nucleus 1, J. Siljander, \$1; E. Movrich, \$1; Anton Horvat, \$1; J. Miskayen, \$1; P. Skrtic, \$1. Collected by H. Boggs, M. Savurkai, \$25; A. K. Shiekas, \$25; B. Shinkiene, \$25; U. Nacajus, \$25; H. Boguzienu, \$25; C. Boggs, \$1 ... 13.25  
Sent in by Paul C. Reiss, Los Angeles, Calif.: S. Pecker, A. Wolfson, M. Diner, A. Kreitzberg, J. Johnson, Mike Shulman, Mollie Shulman, S. Gottbaum, M. Harlinger, W. Bernard, N. Spector, M. Whitman, H. Leberman, M. Kriger, L. Seigelman, S. Kosnetzky, S. Weiss, S. Aranoff, E. Slobin, B. Fox, M. Soffer, M. Katzman, Sherr, Weissberg, Adler, Pankin, Gallup, Meyers, Abrahams, H. Cohen, S. Gagnosky, Orent, Appelbaum, Matlin, Markowitz, Morris, Sulziner, Horowitz, Hagen, Buynan, Friedman, Greenberg, Pollenckoff ... 12.50  
Collected at the celebration of

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## WORKERS IN CHICAGO HOLD ELECTION MEET

### Expose Imperialist War Plans at Rally Sunday

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The campaign of the Communist Party for the aldermanic elections in Chicago will take the form of a demonstration against the preparations for imperialist war at the huge mass meeting which is to take place here Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m.

The demonstration, which will take place at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., will be addressed by prominent working class leaders, including William Kruse of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, Rudolstadt and Hirschler.

The Communist candidates will expose the notoriously corrupt capitalist government in Chicago and the imperialist war preparations. After the speeches there will be discussion from the floor.

## Hammond Workers Hold Big Affair for The Daily Worker

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 20.—A splendid musical program of revolutionary selections will feature the entertainment and social which will be given by the Hungarian Workers Home for the benefit of the Daily Worker on Saturday, Feb. 23 at 8 p. m., at 1011 Wallace Rd. Admission will be free, and all workers are welcome.

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

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## POLICE KILLERS IN RUM BUSINESS

### New Evidence Given in Slaying of Gangsters

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Evidence was given last night to federal investigators by an unnamed informant further incriminating the Chicago police department in the cold-blooded murder of seven gangsters last Thursday. The informant declared that the slaying of a \$12,000 worth of a Chicago policeman's liquor by the Moran gang, to which the slain gangsters belonged.

The evidence showed that members of the Chicago police department, in addition to their direct connections with the underworld, are themselves in the bootlegging business. The policeman whose liquor was stolen has a half interest in a roadhouse, the informant said.

A new witness also appeared yesterday who positively identified the car used by the murderers as a police car. The witness declared there were two policemen in the car and two men in plain clothes.

AUSTRALIA ABBATOIR STRIKE.  
SYDNEY, Australia (By Mail).—Workers at the municipal abattoir at Broken Hill are striking against the attempt of the city government to introduce open shop conditions. Other municipal workers plan to go out on strike in sympathy.

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## SECTION 7

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Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR, Editor  
WM. F. DUNNE, Ass. Editor

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## The Revolt Against Sidney Hillman

The organizational accomplishments and the new spirit of militant unionism expressed in the founding of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and in the present New York dress strike will be reinforced very materially by the Shop Delegates' Conference, the call for which was addressed yesterday by the New York section of the Trade Union Educational League to all members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

We have said that the dress strike and the present struggle of large sections of the needle trades workers for emancipation from the bosses' agents who have ruled their organizations for years and reduced the old unions to virtual company unions, would have effects that must not and cannot be confined to the relatively small original field, but must be extended to the entire needle industry and far beyond its borders to the masses of the organized and unorganized workers.

It is welcome news to the class-conscious workers that the movement against sweat-shop conditions and corrupt, boss-ridden unionism is at last making serious advances in that balivwick of yellow unionism controlled by Messrs. Hillman, Beckerman, Schlossberg & Co.

Conditions in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have their own peculiarities. This union was itself, in the first place, born of the struggle against the corruption and boss-control of the old United Garment Workers Union. This historical fact left a popular conception of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union as something "purer" than the older organizations. A certain amount of "radical" phraseology used to hang on even in official circles, and the fact that the union is now only fifteen years away from the struggle which gave it birth, caused many workers to be slow to wake up to the fact that Mr. Hillman has himself long ago become a little Gompers of the worst type surrounded by a corps of bureaucratic lieutenants and gangsters that would make Bill Green green with envy. Hillman himself is a fine specimen of that type of parasite upon the body of organized labor which gets into its place as a blood-sucker in the struggle as a "radical" against older and rival blood-suckers. At his side throughout the fifteen years of his career Hillman has kept Joe Schlossberg whose particular function consisted largely in rolling sanctimonious phrases—learned in the reformist socialist labor party—with enough "radical" flavor and yet enough ambiguity to keep the workers under this bureaucracy befuddled with the notion that the leaders were "fighting" the bosses with whom Hillman in reality arranged the system of union-and-boss collaboration for the speed-up system, the blacklist, merciless expulsions simultaneously from the union and the shop, etc.

Today the Hillman machine stands completely severed from the rank and file of the union—completely developed as a bureaucracy "over and above" the workers in whose life-blood it trades with the bosses in the interest of the bosses and the union bureaucrats. Earlier in the course of this development there were quarrels between Hillman and the Cahans of the Jewish Daily Forward, and between Hillman and Beckerman, an out-and-out gangster-captain of the old school. But these quarrels were quarrels of rivalry for the right to graft upon the workers the sinecures of office and profit. Today the whole line-up of traitors against the workers manages to co-operate for the common cause of holding the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as a virtual company union with the inscription on its banner "Hearty Cooperation with Employers!"

So utterly abandoned has this gang of bureaucrats become that one of its chief activities is to peddle among clothing manufacturers the theory that the workers in the men's clothing industry can be exploited more successfully with the help of the agents of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers than without such "cooperation." No longer has a worker in the men's clothing industry the slightest chance of being favorably heard in any complaint against a boss registered with the "union."

The speed-up system is the beau ideal of Sidney Hillman. It is the first gospel of "unionism" to this bureaucratic machine which leans for support, not upon the militant spirit of the workers, but the self-interest of the bosses. The check-off system is one of the cardinal points of the cooperation between the bureaucracy and the bosses against the workers, from whom the bosses are trusted by Mr. Hillman to collect the union dues.

But the revolt is coming. The Shop Delegates' Conference of next Saturday and Sunday in New York foreshadows a new day in the relations between the yellow Hillman bureaucracy and the men and women it has enslaved. The militant leadership of the Trade Union Educational League has given to the workers in the men's clothing industry the correct program and the crystallization necessary to begin the movement.

Bigger events are to be expected in the needle trades industry in all its branches. The new Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union must and shall embrace the entire needle industry. It alone can furnish the workers of the men's clothing factories with organizational means and honest, militant leadership to fight their way out of the present sweat-shop conditions and onward toward the larger class struggles with which comes emancipation.

The dress strike cannot but affect with its example the many thousands of workers whom Hillman has bound and sold to "hearty cooperation" with the scab-herding bosses.

## Who Stole the Goods—and the Cartoon?

A group of reactionary Russians, former landlord and capitalist exploiters of the Russian workers and peasants, Czarist priests, military and police officers and hangmen, who lived for years by wringing from the workers of their country all the product of toil, and forcing them to live on starvation wages, protests now against the workers of the U. S. S. R. selling in America their own products, for themselves, without supporting any millionaire, noble or priestly caste with part of the product.

A four page leaflet is being circulated near the entrances to the Exhibition of Soviet Russian Arts and Crafts in New York. The leaflet is put out by the white guard colony in New York, and appeals against anyone, "buying stolen articles."

But so true are the white guards to their predatory training that they cannot even make a hypocritical appeal to American buyers without giving way to their real instincts.

## "AND ABE CAHAN PROMISED ME—!"

By Fred Ellis



# The Assembly for Unification

In the first part of his fifth article, Albert Weisbord, fraternal delegate of the Trade Union Educational League to the Mexican Unity Congress of Workers and Peasants, discussed the organizations represented at the congress, the delegates, the business transacted, etc. Today the concluding portion of this article is printed.

By ALBERT WEISBORD

The American fraternal delegate from the T.U.E.L. was received with the greatest enthusiasm. It was the first time such a delegate had been present. Many of the workers never believed there were any revolutionary workers in the U. S. and they did not believe me. But when my first speech was translated, all suspicion and doubt vanished and I was taken into their arms as a true brother. Together we discussed the problems of Mexican workers in the United States, organization questions (indeed, I was commissioned to work out the organization thesis) and international relations. The press gave big publicity to the event. A special resolution was adopted on the relations with the T.U.E.L. and amid the greatest enthusiasm a formal Solidarity Pact was signed.

"Resolution on Relations with the Revolutionary Trade Union Move-

ment of the United States, the Trade Union Educational League.

"The National Assembly for the Unification of Workers and Agrarians views with the greatest joy the establishment of close contact with the revolutionary trade union movement in the United States, and we greet the Trade Union Educational League as a comrade organization fighting side by side with us against our common enemy.

"We especially welcome the fact that for the first time the revolutionary trade union movements on either side of the Rio Grande have sent fraternal delegates to participate in mutual conference. We heartily trust this will be the steady procedure in the future.

"We warmly approve and adopt the proposals of the Trade Union Educational League and its representative and we fully appreciate that this means that the necessary first steps will have been taken in binding the revolutionary movements of both Americas in most intimate friendship and solidarity."

The Solidarity Pact reads as follows:

"Solidarity Pact between the National Assembly for the Unification of the Workers and Agrarian Toilers of Mexico and the Trade Union Educational League of the United States:

"The present period of tremendous

aggression of American imperialism makes imperative the closest unity

of the National Assembly for the Unification of the Workers and Agrarians of Mexico with the Trade Union Educational League, the revolutionary trade union movement of the United States.

"In this joint struggle against American imperialism, the Trade Union Educational League especially pledges its utmost aid particularly in the armed struggle of Latin American peoples against United States imperialism for genuine national independence.

"We pledge ourselves to solidarity in all actions in support of the class struggle programs of the Trade Union Educational League and the National Assembly for the Unification of the Workers and Agrarians against all exploiters both native and foreign, of the proletariat and agrarian masses.

"We will mutually fight against the menacing danger of a new imperialist war and for the most energetic defense of the U. S. S. R."

"We will aid each other in opposing all capitalist rationalization of industry at the expense of the workers, and will fight against the expropriations of landowners upon the agrarian masses and for the vigorous defense of the organizations of agrarian toilers.

"We will oppose fascism and all forms of reaction in either country.

"A deadly war must be waged jointly by Trade Union Educational League and by the National Assembly for the Unification of the Workers and Agrarians of Mexico against the Pan-American Federation of Labor and its 'Monroe Doctrine of Labor.' We must wipe out completely the corrupt and class collaboration officials from the trade unions.

"At the same time we will join hands on a basis of the class struggle, both on a national and on an international scale, in accordance with the policies and practices of the Red International of Labor Unions, to establish one single Trade Union International throughout the world.

"Long live the solidarity of the workers of the United States and Mexico.

"Long live the Trade Union Unity of the workers throughout the world.

ALBERT WEISBORD, for the Trade Union Educational League of the United States.

JUANA DIAZ, for the National Assembly for the Unification of the Workers and Agrarians of Mexico."

Other Questions.

Two other questions arose which must be mentioned briefly. 1) The relation of the new Unitarian confederation to the new political workers agrarian toilers bloc came up. The committee brought in a resolution that declared that each local union could decide what working-class political candidate to support (a modest enough resolution) but the few anarchists present were able to provoke a storm and due to the strong anarcho-sindicalist traditions existing still, the resolution was withdrawn and nothing at all said on this question. The resolution was withdrawn simply because the confederation was just being created. Once created, short shrift will be made of those petty-bourgeois anarchist elements.

2) The very few anarchists (2 in particular) tried their very best to split the conference, but they could not do so. When their disruptive tactics reached so far that they denounced as a liar one of the most

outstanding leaders, this was too much. Blows were struck, and the anarchists would have been thrown bodily from the window if they had not quickly apologized. The anarchists are politically dead!

What were the achievements of the National Assembly for the Unification of the Workers and Agrarian Toilers,

1. A new permanent central trade union body was formed, the Unitarian Confederation of Labor. A complete program of work, a constitution and an executive of 11 (General Secretary, Sequeros, Organization Secretary, Campa, Financial Secretary, Barrios) created.

2. The following National Industrial Federations were created: a. Miners. b. Oil workers. c. Metal workers. d. Transport workers. e. Textile workers. f. Agricultural workers. g. Food workers. h. Theatre workers.

For each national industrial federation, executives were chosen and rules worked out.

3. Preparations were made for a general strike against the new fascist labor code should the government try to put this into effect.

4. Closest relations were established with the Trade Union Educational League and the Montevideo secretariat.

What were the immediate results of this conference?

1. The masses prepared better for the coming open revolutionary period. Already there are four national bodies formed: a. National Agrarian Toilers League (Campeños). b. National Committee for Proletarian Defence (Shop Committee). c. National Unitarian Confederation of Labor. d. Workers Agrarian Toilers Political Bloc.

2. The anarcho-sindicalists have been entirely liquidated and the CROM rapidly decomposed.

3. The Pan-American Federation of Labor is dead among the masses in Mexico and in its place stands the R. I. L. U. Special pains had been taken to send organizers to Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama, Guatemala, and other places where the CROM and the Pan-American Federation of Labor claimed some influence to kill forever any illusions that the masses had concerning these organizations. The coming Caribbean Conference and the Montevideo Conference will see all these countries well represented.

The sixth article in this series, to be published tomorrow, is the speech of Albert Weisbord, fraternal delegate from the Trade Union Educational League to the Unity Congress of Workers and Peasants (National Assembly for the Unification of Workers and Peasants) in Mexico City. It takes up the role of United States imperialism in Latin America, the situation in the American labor movement, and international trade union unity, especially between the U. S. and the Latin-American countries.

## Chinese Police in the Legation Quarter of Peking Out on Strike

LONDON, Feb. 20 (UP).—A dispatch from the Peking correspondent of the Daily Telegraph today said Chinese police in the legation quarter of the city went out on strike. Their demands included higher wages, the dispatch said. United States, British, French and Japanese forces were reported guarding the city gates.

# BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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## Governor Peabody's Commission; Martial Law at Cripple Creek; the U. S. Sends Rifles Against Miners

Previously, Haywood wrote of his early life as cowboy, homesteader and miner in Utah, Nevada and Idaho; of his rise through years of work, to the head of the Western Federation of Miners; the battles of the W. F. M. under his leadership in Colorado; he is now telling of the great Cripple Creek strike of 1903. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD. PART XLII.

A COMMISSION had been sent to Cripple Creek by the governor composed of John Chase, N. C. Miller and Tom E. McClellan. This commission, which came on what the people of the district described in their resolution of protest, as "a brief and stealthy visit," went through an alley into the rear entrance of the Victor Bank, and from there dodged around and reached Cripple Creek, where they called Sheriff Robertson into conference. The sheriff did not agree with them that the troops were necessary, but the mayors of Victor and Cripple Creek nevertheless submitted letters, identical in language from both of them, which said that the sheriff and other peace officers were utterly unable to preserve order and protect lives and property, and requested that the National Guard of Colorado be sent to the district immediately. The sheriff had told the commission that he had authority to employ all the deputies he needed, that he had the situation in hand, that there was no trouble in the district and had been none, no unusual assembly of men, saloons were closed at midnight. "The sending of troops here is a usurpation of authority on the part of the governor," he said.



The executive committee of District Union Number 1 stated that the commission had made no effort to see them, or to meet any representatives of the Western Federation, nor did they intimate any desire to hear the Federation's side of the difficulty. But the commission reported that they had made careful investigation among citizens and property owners, including the mayors of Cripple Creek and Victor, and said that they were "of the opinion that the lives of the citizens of the district are in imminent danger and personal rights are in jeopardy. Prompt action is necessary. . . . We find that a reign of terror exists in the district. We do not believe that the civil authorities are able to cope with the situation." This blood-curdling report was made in face of the fact that there had not been even a fist fight in Cripple Creek district, and the further fact that one of the leading mines—the Portland—was already at work.

A thousand soldiers got off the train at Cripple Creek, where everything was quiet. They established stations on every hill around the town, Cow Hill, Bull Hill, Pisgah, Nipple Hill, Squaw Hill, and St. Peter's Dome. Here they had telescopes, telegraph connections, heliograph signals, and search lights to rake the town. They took possession of the district. The citizens had to have passes from the military to go about their own town, or along their own roads.

These soldiers were under command of Adjutant General Sherman Bell, who was to receive from the mine owners thirty-two hundred dollars in addition to his regular salary. The mine owners had also agreed to pay five hundred thousand dollars for the maintenance of the troops while they were in the district. Here I should add that the mine operators of Telluride had also agreed to pay for the soldiers who went to the San Juan district.

After the militia arrived, a shipment of one thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles was received from Wyoming, and sixty thousand rounds of ammunition. These war supplies could have come from no other source than the federal government.

At headquarters we got a telegram from Cripple Creek: "The civil power has been supplanted by military despotism. The laws of the state are overridden with impunity and the powers that be are using the glorious American flag to cover crimes against the Constitution of the illustrious State of Colorado and the bill of rights of the United States of America. The rights of property have supplanted the rights of the individual and a lawless mob (militia) are arresting citizens without authority and at their pleasure. Please arouse the citizens of the state and save us from this anarchism, militarism, un-American blatherskittism and Bellism. It was signed, "Victims of Military Despotism."

The city council of Victor protested against the action of the mayor, saying that he has willfully misrepresented the conditions existing in this city, and we are informed as willfully misrepresented the desires of the citizens. He left the council chamber when the council was in session to meet the advisory committee, without asking for an expression from any member of the council as to whether his contemplated action would meet with approval. His action was taken wholly upon his own motion and without knowledge or consent of any member of the council. We condemn it now and would have condemned it then, had we known his intention.

The conditions he represented do not exist and have at no time existed. The laws of the state and the ordinances of the city are and have been lived up to and respected by the citizens and property owners, and fully enforced by the officers of the law.

This protest was sent to the governor and to the press, and we got a copy at headquarters. Mass meetings were held in all the towns of the district, strong resolutions and petitions were drawn up. From Victor came a resolution that summed up the dreadful condition of things.

Even the Democratic Party and the Grand Army Post of veterans of the Civil War vigorously protested against the presence of the militia. The people of the district protested with a loud and unmistakable voice, but Governor Peabody's ears had been bought by the Mine Owners' Association.

In Denver the officials of the Western Federation of Miners had been invited by the Trades Assembly to take part in the Labor Day parade. In accepting this invitation I paraphrased Spartacus' address to the gladiators: "Ye do well to invite the Western Federation of Miners, the fighting organization which has met on the industrial battlefield every shape of Citizens Alliance, Chamber of Commerce, and Mine Owners' Association that the broad empire of the West can furnish. . . ." For the parade I had ten thousand scrolls printed with the constitutional amendments violated by the Peabody administration in a black border. Each of the paraders carried one of these scrolls as he marched through the streets of Denver.

While I was at the office, my wife, who was again bedridden, spent much of her time alone, although we had a woman working for us. Some one introduced a Christian Science reader to her. Having nothing to do, my wife began taking treatments from this woman, who professed to have the power of healing. Her imagination dwelt on the possibility of relief from her sufferings through the medium of Christian Science, as doctors had not been able to cure her. One charlatan woman and then another gave her treatments. Sometimes when she had a "claim," as they called an attack, she would have our oldest daughter, Vernie, telephone to one of these female ascetics, who would "hold" for her, or give her "absent treatments"—at so much per treatment. My wife became a devout reader of Science and Health, which was made up of the vagaries of a fanatical and ignorant old woman. To me it was all nonsense, based on that profane compilation of fables called the Bible. But it was useless for me to protest. If these so-called treatments gave her any comfort of mind, I could stand for it. But when it began to influence my children, it drove me nearly mad.

In the next installment Haywood writes of Mother Jones and what she did while working for the W. F. M.; of John Mitchell, labor misleader and traitor; of John D. Rockefeller; of the Navajo Indians who found out they were expected to scab on white workers and wouldn't do it. Readers who wish to read Haywood's book all at one time, are offered the chance to get the bound volume free of cost by sending in a yearly subscription, renewal or extension. Send just the price of the yearly sub, no more, and say you want Haywood's book.

## Fraternal Greetings Between Mexican and U. S. Labor



Albert Weisbord, fraternal delegate of the Trade Union Educational League, and Sequeros, General Secretary of the new Left wing Unitarian Confederation of Labor, shaking hands at the recent Unity Congress of Workers and Peasants in Mexico City, which cemented the revolutionary labor movement of the 2 countries.

The very cartoon that fills half of a page of their leaflet against "stolen articles" was stolen by them from the Daily Worker of January 15. It is by Fred Ellis, and shows the crowned dictator of Jugo-Slavia, Alexander, waving over his subjects a sword marked "Made in France." The Russian monarchists change the label on the sword to "Made in Germany" and try to make a wonderful world believe it pictures conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!