By Dwigh! OFF Macdonald Unionists Condemn RECORD

Twenty years ago, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were murdered by reactionary army officers acting in collusion with the Social Democratic government of Berlin. As we draw steadily nearer to another world war, as reformism once more prepares a blood bath for the masses, the tragedy of Luxemburg takes on contemporary overtones. I can think of no better beginning for this column of comment on the events of 1939 than to reprint a "newsreel" I compiled last year on the death of Luxemburg

From the New York Times, Jan. 18, 1919 Berlin, Jan. 16 (Associated Press)-Dr. Karl Liebknecht was killed by soldiers yesterday while he was trying to escape from custody. Rosa Luxemburg was beaten into insensibility

by a mob and afterward was shot to death. . . . Virtually the entire Berlin press regards the fate of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg as having "something of divine justice in it," as the Tageszeitung phrases it. . . . The press in general deplores the lynching of Rosa Luxemburg, but declares that she fell a victim of the basest passions which she herself had awakened. . . .

The whole city is now swarming with soldiers, wearing steel helmets, carrying loaded rifles, and with hand grenades hanging on their belts. . . . Karl Kautsky, former Under Secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Ebert Government . . . was arrested yesterday morning. He was liberated later.

From the New York Times, Jan. 19, 1919

Berlin, Jan. 16 (via Copenhagen)--Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were arrested last night and while being transported to the Moabit Prison were thrashed by infuriated people and shot like mad dogs, the latter by an unknown man whose pistol may have saved her from a worse fate. . . . Their end, however cruel, will certainly do much for the restoration of peace and order. . . . Military Governor Noske is conducting a sharp investigation for the Social-Democratic government, but it seems that the soldiers' conduct was faultless in both cases.

From the N. Y. World, Jan. 18, 1919

Berlin, Jan. 17-I went to Gustav Noske, military governor of Berlin, and asked him how it was possible, with 40,000 troops in the city, that a crowd could get a prisoner away from the soldiers and kill her. Herr Noske replied: "Only a few soldiers were with each automobile, as such an attack was unexpected; the crowd, roused to intense anger by weeks of agitation by both the victims, were too much for the soldiers to handle." "Unfortunately," I said, "the incident is going to make a bad impression abroad. . . ." "It is regrettable," Herr Noske replied, "but they are dead and we can now , only make an inquiry." . . . "Do you expect it will lead to agitation again here?" "If it does," Gov. Noske replied, "we must put it down."

From the New York Times, Jan. 25, 1919

Amsterdam, Jan. 24- The body of Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacist leader who was killed by a mob recently, was found yesterday in the Landwehr Canal, according to a report from Berlin. The body was terribly mutilated. The news is being kept secret for fear of anarchistic

From The London Times, May 22, 1919

Berlin, May 21-The leading facts leaked out gradually, and there was little inclination among those in power to make a fuss over the end of a pair of rebels. But these rebels were the idols of the people, and their passionate sincerity had commended them to many prominent radicals whose support the Government required. And so after months of waiting, the Government decided that some sort of trial was necessary.

Herr Scheidemann remembered that the accused were soldiers and that the Peace had not been signed. The form of trial he selected was a court-martial, the court being appointed by the Garde-Schutzen Division to which the accused men belonged. . . . The adherents of the victims refused to take any part in the pro-

The accused were not brought to the dock in the usual way, but were introduced from the Judge's rooms. They arrived laughing and radiant, their breasts decorated with orders. Throughout the trial, they conducted themselves nonchalantly, one of them reading a newspaper when he felt bored, another eating sandwiches, a third playfully trying to get hold of some hand-bombs which one of his chums in uniform happened to have in his pocket. . . .

On the evening of the murders, soon after sunset, Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were taken to the Eden Hotel, where they spent some hours in charge of their guardians. There was . . . a good deal of conversation, some of it animated, in which the two victims discussed and defended their views. Orders were received that they were to be transferred to the Moabit Prison, and Liebknecht was taken to the back

door of the hotel, where a military car was waiting. As they were leaving, one of the company cried out: "See that these swine do not reach the prison alive!"

As soon as Liebknecht got into the car, Private Runge aimed two blows at him with the butt of his rifle. One blow missed, the other cut his head open. Ober-Lieutenant von Pflugk-Hartung, the officer in charge, then got into the car. (He told the Court that he had taken quite a fancy to Liebknecht in the hotel, thought that for a Socialist he had interesting views and a good way of putting them.) He drew his revolver and told him that he would shoot him if he tried to escape. . . . Presently, in a dark corner of the Thiergarten, the car stopped . . . Liebknecht was shot and killed, and evidence was accepted as satisfactory that he must have -been running away. Pflugk-Hartung was acquitted, with great applause. . . .

About an hour later, Rosa Luxemburg was taken to the front door of the hotel. . . . There, for some reason that was not inquired into, Private Runge was also waiting for her. As soon as she got into the car, he swung his rifle and clubbed her on the head. It was doubtful if his blows had actually proved fatal, and it was suggested that he was mentally defective. And so he was given two years' imprisonment.

Lieutenant Vogel, the officer in charge of this party, then got into the car, accompanied by two other officers. "Fraulein Luxemburg," he testified, "received two violent blows on the head from the butts of rifles of helmeted soldiers. She collapsed, and when we came to a bridge the thought came to us all to throw her body into the river." According to the other officers, however, she was shot through the head by Lieutenant Vogel. He testified that he threw the body into the river "to save the honor of the Garde-Schutzen Division," . . . He was given a sentence of two years and four months imprisonment. Already, however, his escape had been contrived. A man in officer's uniform drove up in a motor car to the prison, presented a forged warrant and released the prisoner.

The Freiheit, the organ of 'the Independent Socialists, is alone in denouncing the proceedings. The other newspapers think that in a case of this kind, "where political feelings are involved," perhaps the whole story has not been sifted, but they are satisfied that substantial justice has been done.

From a statement, signed "Hussar Otto Runge," printed in Freiheit, Jan. 9, 1921

On January 15, 1919, between seven and nine o'clock in the evening, I was stationed as sentry before the chief entrance of the Eden Hotel. Cavalryman Drager was with me. About nine o'clock there was a great to-do and excitement: it was rumored that Liebknecht and Luxemburg had been brought in. Several orders were at once given me by officers and sergeants, and the remark was dropped that these creatures must not be allowed to leave the hotel alive.

Concerning Liebknecht, I received strict orders from officers to knock the fellow down with the butt of my rifle. . . . As for Frau Luxemburg, officers came to me and said: "I order you to see that Luxemburg does not leave the hotel alive. Mind you swallow that!" Lieutenant von Pflugk-Hartung made a note of my name and said to me: "First Lieutenant Vogel will send her straight to you; all you'll have to do is to strike hard." When Frau Luxemburg was being dragged into the motor, somebody jumped up behind just as it was driving off and sent a bullet into her head. I could see that very clearly, as I was only a short distance away. He then jumped down and re-entered the Eden Hotel from the Nurnberger Strasse. . . . Meanwhile the others had returned and were boasting: "We've done for Liebknecht nicely. A trick was played on him. We got him to try to escape." . . . Of Luxemburg it was said: "The old sow is already affoat."

Editorial from the New York Times, Ian. 18, 1919 LYNCH LAW IN BERLIN

Regrettable as is the manner of death, the work of private violence, not the law, that came to Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, it was to be expected, and does a summary, if irregular, justice to the fomenters of robbery, murder and anarchy. . . . These two leaders, the man violent but weak, the woman a termagant of the familiar revolutionary type, have perished miserably by the sword they drew. The defeat of the imitation Bolsheviks, the victory everywhere where elections have been held of the parties of order-Conservatives, Centrists, Democrats, Majority Social Democrats-are of the best omen for a representative moderate National Assembly, for a responsible and stable government. The Allies and the United States have hardly less interest than Germany itself in such an

(Continued from page 1)

until June 30 which would total more than 1,500,000. "If, however, proper reserves were maintained 1,000,000 persons."

toration of the \$150,000,000 which the reduction would have to be wages.

the press now for several days.

ON RELIEF SLASH Featured are articles on the fall of Barcelona and Spain by Felix Morrow, and the W.P.A. and Armaments Program of the Roosevelt Administration, Many other significant articles also 1st or a spaced-out cut from then make up a very attractive and interesting issue. The complete

... employment (on WPA) at the more than that: "maintaining end of June would drop . . . to a proper reserves" would demand a figure of only slightly more than cut of well over 500,000 even if the additional sum should be appropriated.

But the truth is that Roosevelt

The Editor's Comments.

Zionism and the Arab Strug-Haya de la Torre and Democracy, by Diego Rivera.
The German Left and Bolshevism, by Walter Held.
Behind the Farmers' Vote, by

Karl Kautsky, by Leon Is Austria a Nation? by Charles Crompton. A Letter and Some Notes, by Victor Serge and The Editors. Reading from Left to Right,

by Dwight Macdonald. Chronicle of the French General Strike, by C. M. The Paradox of Australian Capitalism, by Stan. Bollard. Will India Accept Federation?

by S. Stanley. Copies of the February issue message itself states are in bit- a genuine mass struggle by the may be purchased for 20 cents a ter need, envisages a reduction of unemployed for what they really copy, subscription price two dolthe rolls "to an average of 2,700,- need: WPA jobs for all unem- lars per year, by writing The New 000 workers in June." Actually, ployed workers at trade-union International, 116 University Pl., New York, N. Y.

Rank and File Fur Judge Issues Jt. Council Regime (Special to the Socialist Appeal)

Progressive Group Hits Slanderous Charges

(Special to the Socialist Appeal) NEW YORK-In a sharply worded letter addressed to the Furrier's Joint Council, the United

The letter was sent as an anagainst the Progressives. The Progressives assert that they were found guilty without being given |

Trial Threat Falls

Having attempted at a long drawn out trial, lasting close to three months, to obtain confesbad job. Instead, it wrote the Progressive group a long letter in which the latter were denounced in vicious language and then warned not to misbehave on pain of having action against them.

and counter-charges and to let the when its contract with the union committee pass judgement, In- for the editorial department was stead, you have chosen to appear near expiration. as the accuser and the judge. . . Charges Against Council

"We accused the administration of squandering the Union treasmethods in time of elections, of completely collapsed. making a secret supplementary agreement with the bosses. . . .

the most inexperienced people in lose faith in the ability of your leadership to win better conditions and if anyone was guilty Provokes AFL-CIO of strikebreaking activity it was you, the leaders of the last general strike. But in order to cover up your deeds, in order to confuse the issue you are now trying your utmost to build up a case against us. But, although you rehearsed your acts you don't dare put on a show. You handed down your decision to us in the dark. . . .

Squander Money up all these squanderings you are their union. trying to divert the attention of Local 977 brands this move of opposition. . . .

Cannot Deceive Members about that, as the history of our engage in jurisdictional strife. fight against you shows distinctly that it is precisely because of your class collaborationist policies, against you. . . .

"We were not tried and we were guilty of disruption and factionalism. We therefore disregard the circus which you call a trial. You the eyes of your close followers, membership at large, . . . You are Communist Party.

CURRENT PAMPHLETS America's Permanent Depres sion-Art Preis-3c People's Front-James Burn-

ham-15c Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Spain-Felix Morrow-50c

Declaration of Principles -S.W.P.—10c What Is Socialism — Albert Goldman—10c Stallnism. and. Bolshevism-

Leon Trotsky-10c Fascism and the American Scene-Dwight Macdonald -

LABOR BOOK SHOP Open 10 A.M.—8 P.M.

Injunction Against

CHICAGO, Feb. 8-The strike of all white collar departments of the Chicago Herald and Examiner is now in its tenth week. In an effort to break the strike the Hearst management is supplementing its appeal to the courts by vicious gangsterism.

Superior Court Judge Niemeyer has issued a temporary injunction forbidding the Chicago Newspa-Progressive Furriers, a rank and per Guild, which is conducting the file group in the union, charged strike, from interfering with relations between advertisers and for a dictatorial regime in the Hearst papers, from picketing Leaf & Blank Book Workers, with the distribution of the paswer to the accusation of strike- pers. The injunction limits the breaking made by the Council number of pickets at the Hearst plant to two.

Continuing the gangsterism

broke the race issue "wide open" sions from the Progressives, the Club to cancel its lease to the administration gave it up as a Guild for a strike benefit dance on the grounds there would be submitting the cases to arbitra-Negroes present.

The strike on the Chicago Herald and Examiner was the out-The letter sent by the United come of a series of firings of un-Progressive Furriers to the Joint ion men and the refusal of the Council reads, in part, as follows: management to meet with the "We regret very much that you Guild to discuss a contract coverhave rejected our proposal for an ing the commercial employees. mpartial committee of the Labor The Hearst management deliber-Movement to examine the charges ately forced the strike at a time

The Guildsmen have had con-

"During the strike you placed STALINISTS WOO the leadership of the strike halls because they were good followers of your political party lines. You . . . made the workers OIL FILLERS ASS'N

Jurisdiction - Fight

(Special to the Socialist Appeal) MINNEAPOLIS-The Stalinistcontrolled C.I.O. International Oil Workers Union of Minneapolis this week resumed its strikebreaking onslaught against the A.F.L. "You collected three days' wages | Filling Station Attendants Union, from over 12,000 fur workers, a Local 977, when it met with stasum that is far over \$300,000; you tion lessees, organized into the even put a special committee in Retail Gasoline Dealers Associacharge of that money. Yet, before tion, to consider affiliating the orthe strike was declared, two- ganization to the C.I.O. union. thirds of the money was gone and The association is under the dom-

when the strike was on you ination of the big oil companies. starved the furriers out, and bor- The proposal of the C.I.O. union rowed an additional \$100,000, add- is directed against the local trade ing another burden on the shoul- union movement, whose spearders of the fur workers. While head is the Drivers Union Local you kept on denouncing everyone 544, and the Teamsters Joint as an enemy of the union who Council. The latter two organizadared ask a few cents more bene- tions helped organize Local 977 fit, you paid out to your hand when the majority of station atpicked committee men from nine tendants revolted from the antics to fifteen dollars a week. To cover of the Communist Party people in

the fur workers from you to the the Stalinists as one calculated to place the lessees in the middle of the fight between the A.F.L. and "Your letter to us expresses C.I.O. oil workers unions. It has concern that our group may be been pointed out that it is predegenerating into an unprincipled cisely where the Stalinists have clique that may become a tool of managed to secure control of a the bosses. You need shed no tears union that the C.I.O. and A.F.L.

Stirs Faction Fight Cited as an example of C.I.O.-A.F.L. cooperation is the joint your bureaucratic methods and battle these two groups are wagyour disregard for the needs of ing against the Mid-Continent the workers that we are fighting Petroleum Company in Tulsa, where the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the CI.O. not found guilty. It was you who International Oil Workers Union exposed yourselves as the party are giving this labor-hating outfit the battle of its life.

In Minneapolis, however, the commissars who direct the C.I.O. may be able to pull the wool over locally are forcing the I.O.W.U. into a jurisdictional battle with but you can never do that to the Local 977. These misleaders have demonstrated beyond a doubt that bureaucratic machine which they are the organizers only of functions with the blessing of the defeats for the workers. In debacle after debacle they have led their blind followers into one pitfall after another. This move to place the lessees into the C.I.O. union, will only furnish the bosses with another means to fight the A.F.L. unions of this city.

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Wilson - Jones Co., Brewery Union Success Chi. News Guild Tied Up By Office Points to Martel Ouster **Goods Union Strike**

Loose-Leaf Workers In Two Cities Out Solid

(Special to the Socialist Appeal) CHICAGO-Ending its 5th week Monday in Elizabeth, New Jersey, the strike of the United Loose advertisers, and from interfering C.I.O. Local Industrial Union No. 148, continues strong against the Wilson-Jones Company, manufacturers of office supplies.

The strike was called to secure against the union which has the reinstatement of two Elizaan adequate opportunity to answer marked the strike from the begin-beth workers, Frank Bailey and the base calumny in a democratic ning with sluggings of union men, Hurley Middleton, leading uniona union truck was hijacked from ists, discharged after being its garage and dumped in the framed and assaulted by company foremen and stooges at a com-In addition, the Hearstlings pany-sponsored Christmas Eve

> By taking militant action against the company instead of tion, the most outstanding result has been the gain of over 100 new members for the union in Chicago alone, including persons who scabbed in 1937 when the workers struck to establish their Union.

> > Over 1,000 Involved

in the Elizabeth plant, are striking in solidarity.

with the Wilson-Jones Company of those in the needlework indus- paring to meet this contingency. in the spring of 1937, and in 1938 try, have evidently had their ef- The C.I.O. has a marvelous optraded a closed shop provision in fect. No sooner was the Wages portunity to capitalize on the suits agreement for a contract cov- and Hours Bill passed than the pineness of the Federation of ering the workers in the Eliza- needlework employers began to Labor in the face of the growing

(Continued from Page 1) ion has effectively challenged County Federation of Labor to do Martel's phoney practises. When likewise. Martel had the telegram the final decision arrives from the in his possession but suppressed a Executive Council, the central lareading of it at the last meeting bor body will be obliged to repuof the central labor body. The diate his arbitration decisionteamsters were present in a body which will leave "X-X" high and

and when Martel's secretary an- dry.

nounced that there would be no

further discussion on the team-

emptied the hall. Won't Take A Cut This is the first time in Detroit

sters dispute until further word to the contract signed by Local was heard from the Executive 38, with committees of Local 271 and Tuesday in Chicago, Illinois, Council, every drivers' delegate the de facto bargaining agents. left the meeting. That practically And when the agreement comes up for revision within the next month, the brewery drivers will have adequate guarantees that labor history that any group in their union will not take the \$6-18 the American Federation of Labor | wage cut offered by brewery unas powerful as the teamsters un- ion officials to the brewery bosses.

The brewery drivers organized

in the teamsters union will live up

PUERTO RICAN **BOSSES SPIKE WAGE-HOUR ACT**

Gov't Sabotages As Labor Conditions Worsen

SAN JUAN, P. R.-The U. S. Over 1,000 workers are involved Hours Bill in Puerto Rico. On miscalled-and the chicken-heartin the struggle, with about 800 the Island we have the spectacle ed Federation of Labor which of them in Chicago alone. The of an Administrator appointed by they control are doing their ut-Chicago plant is so completely the government to enforce the most against it. The only importied up that production can be act, but hampered in all his efnoted as almost absolute zero, forts by that very government, actively supporting the Wages The fight is harder in Elizabeth, Employers are being advised by and Hours Bill is the C.I.O. siderable success in appealing to but with A.F.L.-C.I.O. solidarity government officials to pay no the public. As a result, advertisers in action, the outcome is not in attention to the act. If Washhave withdrawn their business doubt. The A.F.L. teamsters are ington backed Administrator Claiury. We accused the administra- from the paper, and the home cir- not delivering goods to, nor trans- borne, something might be action of carrying through a dis- culation system of the paper, or- porting goods from, the branch complished in spite of the powerhonest election, of using fascist ganized at considerable cost, has plant there. When the Elizabeth ful forces in Puerto Rico workworkers established a picket line ing to make the law a dead letter. around the company's New York but Washington has strongly City sales office, Local No. 6, In- hinted to the Administrator that ternational Typographical Union it prefers him to do nothing. He (A.F.L.) members also walked the has even been refused means of line. The A.F.L. printers, working transportation around the Island.

Boss Protests Work

The protests of the industrial-Local 148 won a 7-week struggle ists to Washington, particularly

of the Island from the act, declaring enforcement would kill the industry, which is dependent

for its profits on sweated labor. To employers who paid the great majority of their workers less than 5 cents an hour in 1936-37, a wage of 25 cents an hour naturally seems preposterous. Employers in other industries are no less opposed to the act, for the average hourly wage of all Puerto Rican labor in 1936-37 was between 13 and 14 cents.

Labor Situation Worse

But the employers are not the only ones determined to kill the administration is none too subtly Wages and Hours Bill in the Issabotaging its own Wages and land. Even the "Socialists"-so tant force in the Island that is

The situation of Puerto Rican labor is black in other respects. The reduction in the sugar quota the Island is permitted to export to the United States, together with concessions to Cuban sugar, will badly hit the largest industry of all. Tobacco has already gone the way of citrus fruits and coffee, in which a thriving trade was once done but which are now negligible. Soon many more will be thrown out of work with the restrictions on sugar production.

Again the C.I.O. is alone in prebeth, New Jersey, branch plant. | bring pressure for the exemption unemployment and mass misery.

MEN AND WOMEN OF LABOR

Out of the Past

BY EMANUEL GARRETT

BILL HAYWOOD

(Feb. 4, 1869-May 18, 1928) Big Bill Haywood described his family background as "so American that if traced back it would probably run to the Puritan bigots or the cavalier pirates. Neither would give me reason

Bill's pride lay rather in that by heritage and life-long activity he was a member of the working class. From the age of nine up, Bill worked-as miner, as cowboy, and above all as labor militant. In 1896, he joined the Western Federation of Miners, becoming a charter member of the Silver City Local. Aggressive, incorruptibly anti-boss, he quickly rose to a position

of leadership. The Denver convention of the

union in 1901 elected him secretary-treasurer of

the union. Wrote Many Pages of Labor's History

Bill's towering figure (he was as large in body as he was unyielding in his devotion to the cause of the working-class) is associated with many stirring pages of labor history. Many are the names of labor's great leaders whose work is linked with his-Eugene V. Debs, Vincent St. John, and others,

The Telluride strike, in which the union challenged the Guggenheim interests and after many months marked by violence against the strikers, under the "protection" of martial-law, won its demands for an eight-hour day and wage increases; the long campaign in Colorado for an eight-hour day in which the courts, the Rockefellers and other mine barons combined to persecute the union-men with floggings, jailings, "deportation or death;" the Lawrence strike which drew into its many months of activity, and finally victory, dozens of the best strike organizers, including Elizabeth Curley Flynn, Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovanitti-in all these, and others, Bill played his part.

When the Industrial Workers of the World was founded Bill sat in the chair. He continued a member of the I.W.W., even after the Western Federation of Miners, moving away from the militancy on which it was founded, left the

Bill had also joined the Socialist Party. In 1907, while in prison, he was nominated for governor of Colorado by the S. P., and polled 16,000 votes. In 1912, the Socialist Party, which could no more abide revolutionists in its midst then than now, expelled him from its National Executive Board for "advocating violence."

The Bosses Were Always Out to Get Him

Bill was ever a target for the bosses and their police. They were always out to get him. In 1906, the bosses saw their opportunity. An exgovernor of Idaho had been murdered in December 1905. Haywood, Charles H. Moyer, president arrested for the crime on the testimony of a paid provocateur, Harry Orchard, who impli-

cated the three. The trial began in May 1907. Borah was attorney for the prosecution, Darrow for the defense. Unions all over the country contributed to the defense. Meetings protested the arrest, and demanded acquittal. There were witnesses everywhere to prove Orchard a liar. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty!"

During the war, the drive against labor militants was particularly vicious. Union offices were everywhere raided. Workers were jailed. On April 1, 1918 there began the biggest of the anti-labor trials in the United States with Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis presiding. Haywood and 94 other "Wobblies" were charged with sedition. The defendants and their lawyers challenged the entire boss system. Bill called the six month trial "a protracted propaganda

Defense witnesses testified to the horrors to which labor militants had been subjected-the massacre of Frank Little, the lynching and torturing of workers by mobs of business men. The jury, in the hysteria of war-time democracy decided, after being out one hour, the defendants

were "Guilty, as charged in the indictment." Haywood was sentenced to twenty years, and fined \$30,000. On July 28, 1919 Haywood was released from jail, pending his application for a new trial. Bill immediately plunged into the work of the movement-touring the country,

raising money for his imprisoned comrades. In the meantime the split in the Socialist Party between the left and the right was maturing. When it came to a head in September 1919. Bill went with the left and became a member of the Communist Party soon after it was orga-

In the Soviet

Land of Freedom

His application for a new trial was denied. Haywood decided to leave the country in disguise. "Saluting the old hag with her uplifted torch, I said: 'Good-by, you've had your back turned on me too long. I am now going to the land of freedom!"

The Russian workers greeted him enthusiastically. Bill, arriving in the early years of the Russian Revolution, felt himself a part of the great edifice the workers there were trying to build. In the film, "Tsar to Lenin," you can see him standing shoulder to shoulder with Russian workers, smiling, at the second congress of the Communist International. In 1928, disheartened by the Stalinist bureaucratism which he saw growing around him, he died of a paralytic

A newspaperman tells the story that before Bill left, he met Bill smoking an expensive cigar. How, asked the news reporter, can you, a leader of the proletariat, smoke a rich man's cigar? "Nothing, answered Bill, is too good for the proletariat." Big Bill Haywood lived his life of the Federation, and G. A. Pettibone were in that conviction: Nothing is too good for the proletariat!

He asks, therefore, for the reshe had originally suggested. This will not fight seriously for his sum, far from keeping the rolls measly \$150,000,000, totally inadeat their present level, much less quate as it is. He wants only "to providing jobs for those who the make the record" and to forestall

ROOSEVELT SEEKS THE FEBRUARY NEW INTERNATIONAL TO HUSH PROTEST The February number of the table of contents New International has been off the issue consists of: The February number of the table of contents of the February

Barcelona and France's Future, by Felix Morrow. gle, from The Spark.

David Cowles.

Combination-all seven for \$1 28 East 12th Street, N.Y.C.