

OLVANY, BOSS OF TAMMANY JUDGES KEPT LAW TRADE

District Leaders Angry; Leader Getting Too Much of the Swag

Held Between Factions Smith, Walker, Third Group in Melee

George W. Olvany's resignation tore a rent into the Tammany wigwam which seems to show something like a private scalping party going on among the sachems.

The Al. Smith group, which accused Olvany of knifing the democratic presidential candidate in the back, is shooting at long range at the Walker faction. The Walker group, which accuses Olvany of making too many demands for patronage, is saying spiteful things about him and swearing that neither Smith nor any of his friends is going to head Tammany.

Good for Law Practice.

The district leaders say Olvany ought not to have been a lawyer. The temptation to continue his law practice, with most of the judges at the beck and call of Tammany, was too much for him. They don't mind a man turning an honest penny, if he has plenty of judges who have to remember that he is head of their political machine, but they said the practice took up too much of his time.

He Felt Sick.

So Olvany, caught in all this cross-fire, began to feel sick, and resigned on account of ill health.

But the battle rages, all the more now that Olvany is no longer standing between the combatants.

Some of those suggested for the next leader are John F. Gilchrist, a Smith man; James F. Fagen, the present secretary and popular with some of the district leaders, and surrogate James A. Foley, whose qualifications seem to be that he is a son-in-law of the late Charles F. Murphy, of the "old" Tammany.

20,000 CAUGHT IN NEW FLOODS

Negroes Rescued Last; Impressed for Work

TROY, Ala., March 17.—Over 20,000 were caught in the flooded regions of Alabama in latest accounts tonight.

Though most of the Elba sufferers have been removed to higher ground, a total of 21 deaths by drowning is reported, and this number, due to the lack of communications, is thought to be much lower than the reality.

As in all previous Southern floods, little attention is being paid to the large Negro population, and no account is paid to the number of Negro deaths. The white population of Elba was rescued before the Negroes were permitted to save themselves. Provisions are being made to impress Negroes to do the more dangerous work of rescuing, guiding small canoes about in the swirling flood waters.

Resume Camp on Hill.

The Alabama state militia is supposed to take charge of rescue work, but has done little beyond establishing, thru the use of Negro labor, a relief camp at Cemetery Hill.

Refugees are being taken out of Geneva, Samson, Slocomb, and Hartford.

Sanitary conditions are very bad. It is feared there will be a plague of typhoid fever and measles. There are some cases already.

Throw Mother Out With 24 Hour Notice While Husband Hunts Work

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 17.—Mrs. Pearl Berry, with her 15 month old baby, and 12 year old sister-in-law is in the almshouse today. She was evicted with her family from her tenement flat at 52 Water St., although her rent was always paid promptly until her husband went, four weeks ago, to New York looking for work and disappeared, probably into Commissioner Whalen's dragnet for the unemployed.

Mrs. Berry was thrown out of her rooms after only 24 hours' notice, and was wheeled her baby down a street, holding the other child by the hand.

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

Troops Glad to Get Off Job of Subduing U. S. Colony



These U. S. soldiers just landed in Brooklyn from the army transport Cambrai, are cheering because they are temporarily released from the imperialist task of subduing the people of the Panama Canal Zone. Overseas service in the tropical heat and disease is anything but popular among the men whom unemployment forces into the army.

Over \$18,000 Raised in Big Drive to Save the Daily Worker

HONOR WOMEN'S DAY AT MEETING

Thousands Celebrate at Central Opera

Nearly 3,000 women attended an International Women's Day mass meeting and pageant at the Central Opera House, 67th St., near 3d Ave., yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the New York District of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. The struggle against the war danger, and for the defense of the Soviet Union were the central points of the speeches and pageant.

Among the speakers were Juliet Stuart Poyntz, head of the National Women's Department of the Party, Kate Gitlow, of the United Council of Working Women, Rose Wortis, of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, Florence Austin, Negro working woman, and member of the Party, representing the Day Workers' Union, Ray Ragozin, of the New York district of the Party, Pauline Rogers, of the N. Y. Working Women's Federation.

Sara Chernow, of the National Textile Workers' Union, Anna David, representing Chicago working women's organizations and the Chicago district of the Party, Miriam Silvis of the Young Workers' (Communist) League, and Jesse Taft, of the Young Pioneers.

Poyntz spoke of the struggle of working women against the menace of war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. She stated that under the leadership of the Communist International, women were being mobilized throughout the world by the slogans of International Women's Day. Especially in the U. S., the strongest imperialist country in

British Officials Stop General Electric Stock Issue When U.S. Fights

LONDON, March 17.—Strenuous protests by the organization of American stockholders in the British General Electric Co., backed by the intervention of the U. S. state department, has secured a partial abandonment of the British stockholders' plan, for imperial reasons, to force the Americans out of the company.

The stock issue of 1,500,000 shares, which was to be given to British stockholders only, in order to overpower the American owners with a multitude of votes, has been held up, pending further negotiations.

The British officials have stated that they will continue the attack on the American voting power, but will agree to give monetary or stock considerations to the American.

CANADIAN FORD RISES \$304

Canadian Ford Co. stock rose 304 points at the last session of the New York Stock Exchange. This is the most spectacular rise in stock in corporation history, according to brokers.

EMERGENCY FUND

Final Contributions in "Daily" Drive

Sent in by A. Sokolov, Phila., Pa.—Collected by Dr. W. Myerson—J. Miller, \$1; Dr. Frank Hagien, \$1; S. Freedman, \$1; H. Halperin, \$1; S. Goldberg, \$1; C. Elroy, \$1; G. Beckman, \$1; A. Smith, \$1; Roebling, N. J., \$17.45; collected by B. Thomas, Factory Dist. Nucleus, \$1; collected by Unit 2A—W. Trotsky, \$1; Lena Decovney, \$1; J. Andrews, \$5; L. Radkowski, \$1; Azadczuk, \$5; miscellaneous, \$4; collected by F. Cutler, \$1.20; Spivak, \$1; Fuhman, \$20; collected by Davgirdos—Davgirdos,

This is the grand total of the February Emergency Drive of the Daily Worker. Surpassing even the most sanguine expectations, the drive to save the only working-class daily in the English language marks a red-letter victory for the American working class.

When the campaign was started at the beginning of February, \$16,000 was set as the goal. This total was divided up among the 14 districts of the Communist Party, each being assigned a quota. When the drive was formally closed about ten days ago, the total had been slightly surpassed. But workers and work-class organizations, determined to place their fighting paper on a firm financial basis, continued to send in contributions, pushing the final total well beyond \$18,000.

Comments on Drive.

Commenting on the results of the drive, A. Ravitch, retiring manager of the Daily Worker, yesterday said:

"The raising of more than \$18,000 for the Daily Worker by the militant workers of this country is something of which every worker may be proud. This sum was raised at a time when no other Communist papers, the Jewish Freiheit and the Hungarian Eloro, were also conducting campaigns for funds. It was raised at a time when workers throughout the country have been engaged in bitter struggles against their enemies on many fronts, when hundreds of thousands of our best

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GIVE FAREWELL TO A. RAVITCH

Franklin New Manager of Daily Worker

Well-known leaders of the Communist Party and members of the editorial and business staffs of the Daily Worker gathered at a downtown restaurant late Friday night at a farewell dinner to A. Ravitch, retiring manager of the Daily Worker.

Ravitch has been compelled to resign his duties and leave town because of illness in his family. Testimonials to Ravitch were made by many of those present, who expressed their appreciation of his services to the Communist Party and to its central organ, the Daily Worker.

It was announced by the Management Committee of the Daily Worker that Irving Franklin, who has been active for many years in the Communist movement, and who has just returned from an extended stay in the Soviet Union, has been appointed to succeed Ravitch as manager of the "Daily."

Tell Youth, 'Mussolini Always Right,' in Code

ROME, March 17.—Point No. 8 of the Decalogue of the Young Fascists reads, "Mussolini is always right." The first point is "The Fascist and especially the militia member, should not believe in perpetual peace."

USSR WORKERS FIGHT TROTSKY

Red International for Czech Union Congress

(Wireless By "Imprecoor") MOSCOW, March 17.—Pravda publishes telegrams from various parts of the Soviet Union showing that the workers in the bourgeois press of other countries as counter revolution. The workers declare Trotsky's "truth" is bourgeois truth, not proletarian truth.

The workers writing to Pravda declare their willingness to continue the struggle against counter-revolutionary Trotskyists and against Right Wingers and Conciliators, as the chief present danger.

R. I. L. U. Wires Czech Workers

The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions has issued two appeals signed by Secretary Losovsky to the Red Textile Workers and to officials and members of the Red Trade Union Federation of Czechoslovakia in regard to the disruption of the latter body by a handful of officials.

The wires condemn the disruption by the leaders who overthrow the collective leadership appointed by the masses, occupied the trade union premises and established a dictatorship two weeks before the Congress was to meet.

Losovsky appeals in his call to the textile workers to ensure that the congress be called and that all questions be discussed fraternally, and that the minority subordinate itself to the majority no matter what side remains the minority.

Losovsky points out that the present methods of the disruptors only profit the bourgeoisie and the social democrats.

REPORT GERMANY YIELDS PAYMENT

Say She Will Be Made to Pay U. S. Debts

PARIS, March 17.—An unofficial report here today said that German reparations experts have offered \$115,000 in addition to an earlier unofficial annuity offer made during the present reparations conference.

The allies are demanding that Germany pay at least \$450,000,000 annually, this being the sum they have decided on as necessary to cover minimum debt payments owed to the United States. They insist that Germany, the war loser, must pay the cost of the money borrowed from Morgan & Co., part of it thru the U. S. government, to beat Germany. Morgan, who is one of the Dawes Board, has refused to reduce the debt.

The conference will resume plenary sessions Monday when they expect to complete definitely the bank plan, thus clearing up the first part of the reparations problem.

Queens Grand Jury to Meet Tomorrow; Indict Paino, Papal Knight

A grand jury will convene in Queens Borough tomorrow to vote new indictments in the Berg-Levin-Paino racket case. It is expected that after hearing read testimony by Berg and Paino in the trial in which Berg was convicted of carrying a \$10,000 bribe from the rich sewer contractor and papal knight, Angelo Paino, to the new borough president, George U. Harvey. They said it was a campaign contribution.

Paino has been arrested, and is out on \$10,000 bonds. He is very likely to be indicted. Berg and Levin will appeal their cases.

NEW DRY PLOTS.

CHICAGO, March 17 (UP).—Called for the purpose of discussing ways and means of enforcing the new Jones law, government and city officials and Chicago judicial officers will meet in a conference Monday designed to stop the activities of "higher-ups" in the liquor traffic.

SPAIN WORKERS PLAN TO STRIKE AGAINST RIVERA

Thousand Arrested But Students Still Rebel; Smash Rulers Statue

Communists Are Active To Turn Intellectual's Protest Into Revolt

MADRID, March 17.—A continuous agitation and demonstration against the Primo de Rivera regime goes on in Madrid and all other large cities in Spain. Over a thousand revolting students have been arrested, but this does not quiet the uprising.

Workers who have been suppressed brutally by the militarist government are planning a general strike. The unions are forced underground but labor leaders are coming out to openly advocate an uprising. The Communist Party of Spain, which is illegal, is taking steps to turn the bourgeois intellectual attack on Rivera into a workers' revolt.

Statues and honorary inscriptions dedicated to Rivera at the university buildings are smashed by the students.

VICTORY NEARS IN SHOE STRIKE

Gerson Settles; Palter Workers Vote Today

Workers of the Dan Palter shoe shop will meet today at 10 a. m., at 16 West 21st St., on the call of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, which has been conducting their strike, to vote on the terms for settling the strike insofar as they were worked out at a meeting of the union strike committee and the employers yesterday afternoon.

There are still some points on which compromises have been offered, although the company yields to the militant union in other matters.

Another Shop Signs The Gerson Style Shop, employing 35 men signed up yesterday, and the workers have added it to the rapidly growing list of strikes they have won during recent days. The Goldstein Shoe Company, with 135 men out on strike, surrendered to union demands last Friday.

The Alfred Shoe Co. of 133 Marcey St., Brooklyn, has agreed to negotiate. Twenty-five workers are on strike there.

Colonial Negotiates

Negotiations are also going on with the Colonial Shoe Company, which employs over a hundred workers, and has been on strike and is being well picketed. The employers are agreed, it is said, to recognize the union, but details of wages and conditions are not granted yet, and the workers continue their fight.

Of all the shops on strike, that of the Dan Palter Co., is the largest and in many respects the most important. If the offer made at the meeting yesterday is found by the workers today to be near enough to their demands to justify its acceptance, a victory will be recorded more significant than in any of the other shops.

The story of the strike is an inspiring one to all workers, and a lesson to unorganized workers everywhere, of the benefits that come

Soviet Engineer Talks on U.S.S.R. Chemical Industry This Evening

The present position of the Soviet chemical industry and the prospects for its development will be discussed by Prof. Paul A. Chekin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Chemical Construction Company, the organization in charge of construction of all chemical plants in the Soviet Union, at the general meeting of the Russian Association of Engineers this evening, at 8:30. The meeting will take place at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 W. 39th St., Room 3.

Prof. Paul Chekin is on a short visit to this country as the head of the delegation representing the Soviet chemical industry which has just concluded a ten-year contract with the Nitrogen Engineering Company for technical assistance in the design, construction and operation in the Soviet Union of a \$10,000,000 synthetic fertilizer plant.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat is the fiercest and most merciless war of the new class against its more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose power of resistance increases tenfold after its overthrow, even though overthrown in only one country.—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

CHIANG STRIKES WITH ARMY AS HE TALKS PEACE

Sends Troops Towards Hankow; Ask Chang for Munitions

Treachery in the North Mukden Sends Envoys to Align Enemies

NANKING, March 17.—At the very time the Nanking conference of the Kuomintang is proceeding under a barrage of peace propaganda by all factions of the now thoroughly reactionary Kuomintang party, General Chiang Kai-shek is sending 6,500 troops and a gunboat up the river from Nanking to Kiukiang to attack the Wuhan-Canton or Kwangsi group, his chief opponent at present.

Chiang, who is officially president of the Chinese republic, but whose authority extends only to the point it reaches in the armies of the Kwangsi gang, or those of Feng Yushiang, has appealed to the never conquered practically independent government of Chang Hsuehliang at Mukden, Manchuria, for 10,000 rifles and 50,000,000 cartridges, to use against his political rivals up the river.

Manchurian Ruler Tricky

Mukden, however, seems to be dealing with the anti-Chiang group in Peking. Yesterday General Yen Lung-po, representing Chang Hsuehliang arrived in Peking, with the announced purpose of "conferring first with Peking authorities and then with General Yen Hsi-shan, on the preservation of peace and order."

The Peking authorities have only a few days ago bitterly condemned Chiang Kai-shek's packing of the Kuomintang conference with creatures of his own appointment, taking the "aces of elected delegates."

Yen Hsi-shan is an uncertain character, governor of two provinces, with a big army.

Mukden has been and may still be much under Japanese imperialist influence. The Kwangsi group is very pro-English imperialism, and Chiang seems at times to have been bought by U. S. imperialists.

SUPREME COURT JAILS MINERICH

Deny Injunction Appeal of Mine Leader

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 17.—Word has been received at the national office of the National Miners' Union here that the U. S. supreme court has rejected the appeal of Anthony Minerich, national executive board member of the N.M.U., and special organizer for the union.

Minerich was tried in the federal district court of Ohio before Judge Hughes for violation of an injunction granted the Clarkson Coal Co., against picketing during the coal strike.

Minerich spoke to the miners in August, 1927, and is charged with calling for mass picketing, pointing out the use of the court as a strike-breaking weapon, and demanding mass violation of injunctions.

He was sentenced to 45 days imprisonment and the case has been appealed since then. He will now have to serve the sentence.

Snook Angry at Spying, Put Out of Warden Job

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It was announced at the department of justice building yesterday that Warden Snook of Atlanta penitentiary has been forced to resign. The warden protested against the planting of detectives among his prisoners. There have been many dope smuggling and other scandals connected with the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

Senator Borah issued a statement recently attacking the use of government spies in Atlanta prison.

NEGROES GET 40 LASHES

Flog 6 Prisoners Under Delaware Law

WILMINGTON, Del. March 17.—Forty lashes for four of the prisoners in the New Castle County workhouse, and twenty lashes for two other prisoners was the toll of Delaware's ancient and blood stained law yesterday.

Elmer J. Leach was the whipping boss, and he took apparent pleasure in administering the forty strokes, "laid on well" as the law provides, to Roy Holland, James Pryor and

More Luxury for Boss



Picture of the nearly completed Hotel New Yorker, 35th St. and 8th Ave. It will cost \$22,500,000 and its 2,500 rooms will be grandly luxurious, intended for the ruling class, quite beyond the means of any of the workers who built the hotel or toil in it.

TRY TO BETRAY RAYON STRIKERS

U.T.W. Restrains More from Joining Walkout

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., March 17.—The United Textile Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. is definitely placing itself at the head of the strikebreaking machinery being mobilized to smash the spontaneous strike of the 2,000 workers in the American Glanzstoff Corporation. This was again demonstrated by the U. T. W. agents who issued a statement branding as malicious any rumors to the effect that they were trying to pull out on strike the thousands employed at the nearby plants of the American Bemberg Corporation.

While the Glanzstoff bosses and the state government hold in readiness the militia and are organizing the importation of scabs, the U. T. W. representative here, a Mr. Penix, is doing all in his power to hold back the strike against conditions that are humanly intolerable.

Since a few days ago, when agent Penix announced that his newly formed local included the entire 2,000 on strike, the figures given out have fallen to 500 members in the alleged local.

The U. T. W. reputation among the textile workers of the South is extremely odorous, it being known as an organization which establishes a local when a spontaneous strike occurs, and after collecting dues from the impoverished workers, betrays the strike, instructing its organizers to vanish.

Here too, the same seems to be going on. Mr. Penix announces to local capitalist reporters that dues have been successfully collected from the 500 who have supposedly joined his local. These workers earn from \$7 a week to \$15.

Hold Ruthenberg and Anti-War Meeting in Detroit Next Sunday

DETROIT, March 17.—Pat Devine, organizer of District 9, Communist Party, and active for many years in the British and American labor movements, will be the chief speaker at a Ruthenberg Memorial and Anti-War meeting to be held here next Sunday at 8 P. M. at Danceland Hall, Woodward near Forest.

Devine, as well as other speakers, will point out the role played by the late leader of the Communist Party, in the fight against the last imperialist war.

A program of revolutionary music is being arranged for the occasion.

LEAGUE JUDGES ROTATE

GENEVA, March 17.—The League of Nations committee of jurists, has adopted the New York City plan of rotation of judges for the world court, in which they expect to have U. S. as soon as the senate accepts the Root plan.

FEDERALS TAKE TORREON; 'REBEL' ARMY RETREATS

Planes Bomb City, But Only Skirmish Is at Town to the East

Say Gil Loses 2 Cities Fight Soon to Control Naco, Border Town

MEXICO CITY, March 17.—Announcement of the capture of Torreon by the federal army of General Juan Almazan was made in the official communiqué from Chapultepec Castle this morning.

Torreon, which the anti-governmental forces of General Escobar were said to be fortifying for a battle that would end the present civil war one way or the other, was evacuated without a shot being fired. Escobar's army was loaded into fifteen railroad trains kept waiting, and left hurriedly. Federal airplanes flew after them to try and bomb them. Torreon was bombed from the air, with slight loss of life Saturday and Sunday. A woman died Saturday, and a Frenchman today.

Report Battle.

CHIHUAHUA, March 17.—Reports received from General Escobar's army tell of a battle east of Torreon at San Pedro, in which 200 federal soldiers were killed. Apparently the 'rebel' forces withdrew after the fight, and the number of killed is probably exaggerated.

NOGALES, Sonora, March 17.—

Anti-government headquarters here continued to send out reports of victory for their forces on the west coast, most of which are denied within a few hours by federal dispatches from Mexico City or General Calles federal headquarters near Durango. No proof is ever offered by either faction, and only succeeding events indicate which is true. In general the anti-governmental claims have been false.

Their latest proclamations, however, are that Mazatlan is now surrounded by the Sonoran army of General Ramon Iturbe, and claim today that Guadalupe, capital of the state of Jalisco, had been occupied by troops under Captain Gozotzeta after a battle with federals. The bulletin pointed out that the capture of Guadalupe opened a pathway for a drive on Mexico City from the southwest. Guadalupe, located in the approximate center of the west coast state of Jalisco, is on the railroad to Mexico City.

General Iturbe advised leaders here that the Mexican battle ship Progresso had arrived at Mazatlan, where it was reported without fuel and unable to leave. Headquarters said General Iturbe had notified the

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Thirteen Killed When a Sightseeing Airplane Hits N. J. Railroad Car

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Thirteen passengers, including one woman, were killed this afternoon when a Ford sightseeing airplane, attempting a forced landing, crashed into a sand car on the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Oak Island yards.

One small boy escaped with injuries while the two pilots were so seriously injured they may die.

The airplane had been up for some time when apparently engine trouble developed. The pilot, whose name is reported to be Foote, attempted to make a landing.

The craft struck with its greatest impact just below where the passengers were riding. The undercarriage was crushed and the nose of the machine dangled over one side of the sand car.

Many of the bodies were badly mangled, rescuers said. The pilots' seats were somewhat higher than those of the passengers and nearer the nose of the machine.

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

Turn to Page 3

And read the first instalment of "Azare Cities" by Alexey Tolstoy. This story by one of the new Soviet writers is a remarkable psychological study of a former Red Army soldier. Subscribe at once and you'll be sure of not missing a single instalment of this fascinating story. Spread the word among your shopmates and friends.

Amalgamated Food Workers Start Drive Today to End 12-Hour Day in Cafeterias

CONCENTRATING ON THE GARMENT SECTIONS FIRST

Organizational Stage Leading to Strike

An organization drive to mobilize the cafeteria workers for a united struggle to abolish the 12-hour day and the intolerable exploitation of these workers, was launched today by the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers.

The drive will begin with a concentration of all energies on the organization of cafeteria workers in the garment section, between 27th and 39th Sts., and 6th and 9th Aves. In this section the cafeterias are patronized largely by needle trades workers.

In a short period as possible the union intends to transform the organization drive from the organizational stage of the campaign to one of action—the calling of strikes. In starting the unionization campaign in the garment center the restaurant workers organization deliberately chose this district because of the assistance which the needle workers are expected to render in the drive. Official pledges of aid were made not only by the leaders of the left wing Needle Trade Workers' Industrial Union but by the membership of that union as well. At a huge membership meeting held last week, Michael Obermeier, speaking for the cafeteria union, was told to depend on the moral and material aid to be given by the needle workers.

Michael Obermeier, organizer for the Cafeteria Workers' Branch of the Union, described conditions prevailing as follows: "Of all unorganized workers, who are always ruthlessly exploited, few work harder for longer hours, and for as low wages, under such miserable conditions as the cafeteria workers. The rule is the 12-hour day. These few who work less than 80 hours per week are considered fortunate exceptions.

"But do not imagine that these workers are 'rewarded' by high wages for their slavery. The busboys for instance receive from \$10 to \$16 per week. The countermen average about \$25 to \$30. The dishwashers get \$12 to \$16. The cooks, who are skilled workers, are paid only \$25 to \$30. Women and Negroes are discriminated against, often doing the hardest, dirtiest work for the lowest pay. "Unsatisfactory conditions prevail to a scandalous extent. For this reason every worker has not only a class interest in this fight, but a personal one as well."

Basle Social Democrats Say Anti-Fascist Meet Legal, But Prohibit It

BASLE, Switzerland, March 15.—The authorities in Basle, including the social democrats have declared there is no legal basis for prohibition of the Anti-Fascist mass meeting called here, and which the workers have determined to hold anyway. However, the Basle authorities declare they will respect and carry out the Federal Council's order to prohibit the meeting.

Say Stresemann to Quit, Has Had Many Failures

BERLIN, March 17.—Foreign Minister Stresemann intends to resign soon, it was announced here, unofficially, today. The Anglo-French naval pact, and the calm overriding of German policies at the Daves plan board expert's conference are reported to have badly discouraged him. He has been fighting continually with the various leaders of parties in his coalition and there may be a split any time.

Many Denver Workers at Nearing Lectures

DENVER, Col. (By Mail).—A successful course of five lectures on imperialism has just been concluded by Scott Nearing at the Labor Lyceum under the auspices of the Communist Party. The lectures were given on successive nights and about 300 workers attended each lecture.

Nearing also lectured before 400 students at Denver University and addressed a meeting of the local branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Every class struggle is a political struggle.—Marx.

OFFICERS WERE DRUNK

Sailor to Tell of Lampport-Holt Hell Hole

"The officers were always drunk; when the Vandeyck came near Cape Hatteras, where the Vestris went down, the passengers were in a panic, for the officers were dead drunk; the chief steward had been in bed three days, dead drunk. The lifeboats are antiquated."

No wonder the tollers are independent, whose story will be

Borough President's Manager Convicted



Left to right: Frank H. Berg and Albert Levin, just convicted of carrying bribe money to Borough President George U. Harvey from a sewer contractor named Paine. Harvey says he refused the bribe, and Berg, his election campaign manager, says he took the money and used it to buy back evidence that the new borough president was a Klansman.

Bankers Boast of Frauds Over Western Poor Farmers

(By L. R. A. Service.) Big business is taking over farms. Already agricultural corporations are farming on a large scale, displacing independent farmers in the west and attracting outside capital. The story of this new development is sketched in the February issue of the Index, published by the New York Trust Company.

Corporation management brings together a number of farm units, applies scientific methods, develops efficiency, buys and sells on a large scale and employs workers as wage earners. The independent farmer disappears in this process of centralization. He cannot himself afford to buy the machinery needed for large-scale production, nor can he secure the necessary credit from banks and lending houses. Large operators are squeezing out the small farmer, who must then take a job as a wage slave either on the farm or in the city.

Ford in Game. Henry Ford, exploiter of automobile workers, owns several large-scale farming units in Michigan and in other states. Of efficiency on his Dearborn farm, he boasts: "In plowing time, we string 50 or 60 tractors in a line. They are run by men taken out of the factories and paid the usual factory wage. All the essential operations of the farm are done in this fashion, and altogether we do about fifteen days' work a year—and keep the land in a high state of productivity."

In Montana and other wheat-growing states, consolidation is reducing the number of wheat farms by about half. Nationally organized corporations, such as the United Fruit Growers and the sugar-beet companies control thousands of acres of land.

100,000-Acre Farm. The Campbell Farming Corporation, one of the largest agricultural companies in the world, controls 100,000 acres of land in Montana, producing 500,000 bushels of wheat

each year from one-half the acreage, while the other half lies fallow. This is the largest wheat-growing unit in the world. Its president, Thomas D. Campbell, states that "modern farming is 90 per cent engineering and 10 per cent agricultural." His corporation has made large profits and paid dividends on stock equal to "good" industrial investments.

Another large corporation, the Amenia and Sharon Land Co., owns 35,300 acres of land near Fargo, North Dakota. A village, built, owned and operated by the company, is directly under the supervision of the corporation manager. The land is divided into 65 tenant holdings. A tenant farmer, working on this company's land "can direct his work independently, but must adhere to the specifications laid down. The contract specifies what crops are to be planted and provides for a certain rotation of crops."

Tenants of Corporations. "There are likewise certain special obligations, which include hauling and spreading at the landlord's direction all manure made on the farm, hauling all threshed grain to the elevators and keeping the farm property and adjacent roadways free of weeds." This tenant farming system has been profitable to the corporation managers. Money returns have averaged over 10 per cent a year on the original investment.

But "the position of the laborer in corporation farming is a debatable question," comments the New York Trust Co. Farming corporations are trying to speed up the workers, exactly as industrial corporations have done, by "competition and by offering incentives of bonuses and promotion." The seasonal character of farming usually means the employment of migratory workers and their families for short periods during the year. The workers must then move on to try and find other work elsewhere.

Fight Pilsudski Terror Sentence in Hromada Case

(Red Aid Press Service) WARSAW. (By Mail).—On the 28th of February the proceedings were timed to begin in the appeal of the members of the West White-Russian workers and peasants Hromada who were sentenced to terrible terms of hard labour in Vilna last year. The chief accused are the ex-deputies Tarashkevitch, Voloshin, Miola and Rak-Michailovskii. The 37 accused were sentenced to a total of 209 years hard labour.

The process against the Hromada was one of the measures of Pilsudski to make the Hinterland secure in case of war with the Soviet Union. The idea being that if the workers and peasants in West White-Russia were robbed of their class-organization and its leaders, they would be unable to offer any resistance to the war plans of Pilsudski against the Soviet Union for which West White-Russia would form the jumping off base. West White-Russia and the Western Ukraine are being turned into military encampments for the war against the Soviet Union and under such circumstances it is perfectly clear that Pilsudski needs above all peace in these districts, even if it is only the peace of the graveyard.

Pilsudski knows that he cannot corrupt the workers and the poor peasants and for them and their leaders therefore he has only the noose, but he hopes to corrupt the White-Russian bourgeoisie and urban petty-bourgeoisie and a number of guarded concessions have been made recently with this end in view. The persecutions of the tollers are increasing. The prisons are full with political prisoners and armed

force is being continually used to crush strikes, etc., workers having been shot down in Kossow, Landorov, Lemberg and in other places. The upper classes are falling away and the national-revolutionary movement in West White-Russia and in the Western Ukraine is taking on a purely class character. It must be feared that the Warsaw court will confirm the brutal sentences passed upon the leaders of the tolling peasants and the workers. However, the workers of the world must protest immediately and demand the freedom of these class-fighters from the Polish prisons.

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—The Committee for the Defense of the Hromada in Minsk has issued an appeal to the workers and intellectuals of the Soviet Union and of the whole world calling upon them to protest against the suppression of the Hromada and the burying alive of its leaders. The appeal bears the signatures of 17 prominent leaders, scientists, authors and others in the Soviet Union.

Hoover Will Revoke Oil Leases of Rival Firms to Rockefeller

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President Hoover has ordered a review of all 20,000 outstanding oil permits on government land by the interior department.

This is a continuation of his policy of removing all possible competition to the Standard Oil Trust, and follows an announcement a few days ago that no new leases would be granted. The Rockefeller crowd already have all the wells down they need, and production is likely at any moment to cut prices.

Government Clerks Hurt in Train Wreck

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UP).—Two persons were injured, fifty were bruised, while more than 100 escaped injury when the last coach of a six-car passenger local from Frederick, Md., jumped the track and turned over in the Union Station here today.

Most of the passengers were commuting government workers.

VICTORY NEARS IN SHOE STRIKE AS UNION GROWS

Gerson Settles; Palter Workers Vote Today

(Continued from Page One) from unionization. Workers in all shops should look to the Independent Shoe Workers Union for guidance, should join it and make it strong, to win in other plants.

Conditions were bad in this shop, with a 64-hour week for girls, but nobody realized what had to be done until the bosses drove them to action by their tactics.

In the folders' department the foreman had a habit of cursing the workers. If you talked back, you were fired. Finally, when one and another man was discharged, a committee went to the foreman, and he was reinstated. However, this experience taught the workers they should do something, and about 20 registered in the union, the Independent Shoe Workers Union.

The union advised them to get as many other members as they could, and they secured 28 more, in other departments.

A Spy. One squealed to the boss, and told him everything, who was in it, what was going on and who the speakers at meetings were.

The employer's tactic was to discharge one man, before dinner. At the dinner hour, the union members decided on a meeting at 5. The boss heard of this, too, and ordered the union members to work until seven. Some of them gave excuses, and stopped at 5. The boss asked one worker outright whether he belonged to the union, and when the worker said he did, he was fired, and also five others. Two refused to take their pay; the boss called in a policeman to make them, telling the policeman that they were trying to start a union in his shop and he didn't want them to come around where they could talk to the other workers.

Strike Starts. The meeting was held anyway, with about 30 present. It decided on a strike, but, of course, took the matter up with the union. The union joint council authorized the strike. Monday, March 11, with instructions to line up all possible and take out as many as possible on the first day.

Picketing began. The first morning of the strike, Tuesday, saw two complete departments out, folders and stitchers. The cutters came out at noon, making 150 on strike.

The second day at 11 the lasters, sewers, finishers, packers and all other departments came out.

On Thursday the boss called for a conference and agreed to most of the demands. He held out for the privilege of putting non-union workers in the shop, especially during rush periods, claiming that sometimes the union might not be able to provide men.

The workers realized that this would never do, and continued the strike. Substantial Increases. At Saturday's conference the union proposed that if non-union workers were used because the union could not supply the men, they should pay the union \$3 a week, should be laid off first if men were discharged, and at any time could be replaced by union men if the union had men to send there. The boss finally accepted this.

Gains in the strike are wage increases, in all departments, amounting to from \$2 to \$5 per week for girls; working hours reduced to 44, with no work after 1 p. m. on Sat-

Clubman for Navy



Ernest Lee Jahncke, head of the republican party organization in Louisiana, owner of Jahncke iron works and shipping service in New Orleans, yacht club sportsman—and therefore appointed by Hoover to be assistant secretary of the navy. Hoover builds his cabinet of just these kind of men, thoroughly reliable upholders of the capitalist system, labor haters, all of them.

MINERS ASKING FOOD FOR FIGHT

Workers Relief Tells of Terrible Misery

"Everywhere I saw the same miserable conditions, and heard the same stories. Everyone spoke of the defeats of the past, the miseries of the present, and the hope for the future. Even though they are drinking the dregs of the cup of misery, there burns in each and every breast the flame of revolt. They are suffering, they are tormented, but still they are not beaten."

This is the summation of conditions in the coal regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio by a writer who recently returned from the section. The article will appear soon in the first issue of "Solidarity," official monthly organ of the Workers' International Relief, which is conducting a nation-wide campaign for relief.

Tells of Bitter Fight. Bill Ferdinand, author of the article, in describing his recent visit to the scenes of many struggles between the coal diggers and the coal barons, tells of his impressions when he heard, at close hand, "the loud murmur of crying children, weeping mothers and embittered men."

"Starved, diseased, unclad, the worst tortures that elements and man can devise cannot stifle the militant spirit that has kept them living—struggling," he writes. "And with their spirit of militancy, they have high hopes of final victory, confidence in the union they have raised amidst their suffering, and unbounded courage to fight on and on, shoulder to shoulder."

Feed the Fighters. "If they are fed, if they are clothed, if the picture of their starving and shivering families are obliterated—their struggle for the Sunday; abolition of the 15 cent charge for 'damaged work and other fines, and the right to be five minutes late in the morning. Formerly a minute's tardiness resulted in a half-hour fine. All discharged during the struggle of course get their jobs back.

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS JAM MASS MEETING

Celebrate International Women's Day

(Continued from Page One) the world, they are active in the fight against the capitalist government of Wall St. and its agents in the bourgeois women's militarist and pacifist bodies.

Greetings from U.S.S.R. Kate Gitlow brought greetings from the working women of the U. S. S. R., and told of the freedom the revolution had brought them. At this meeting, she said, shop and factory women, unorganized women, and proletarian housewives, were going forward under the leadership of the Communist Party. She appealed to those present to join the Party and fight with it against the war and danger and for the emancipation of their class.

Aided Needle Strike. Rose Wortis spoke on the building of the new Left wing unions and the recent dressmakers strike, and the role of the Party among working women. Pauline Rogers stressed the need for supporting the "Workers' Women's" subscription campaign for 20,000 new readers. Florence Austin brought greetings from the Harlem Tenants' League. Ray Ragozin spoke on Anglo-American rivalry as a chief cause of the coming war, and the need for struggle against rationalization as an immediate means of fighting for the war danger. The other speakers spoke on various phases of this work.

Brilliant Pageant. The mass pageant was enthusiastically received. It pictured in tableaux and dances the slavery and struggles of women through the ages from primitive times to the present day. Working women took part in the pageant, under the direction of Pauline Rogers, and in the dances, under direction of Gertrude Prokosh of the Dance Guild, an organization in which working girls study dancing. The Workers Theater produced the mass pageant, which was made up of the following numbers: primitive dance; tableaux; primitive Communism, slavery, and feudalism; dance; Jews in captivity; tableaux: the French Revolution; the sweatshop; homework; the machine (danced by Local 43, Milliners' Union); at the factory gates; in the factory; strike; dance; the Russian Revolution (led by the Dance Guild); tableaux: women in the U.S.S.R.

Greet U.S.S.R. Women. A cable of greeting was sent by the meeting to the Women's Department of the Comintern for transmission to the working women of the Soviet Union.

Support was urged of the concert and ball to be given by the United Council of Working Women on Saturday eve, April 13, at Manhattan Lyceum, 65 E. 4th St., at which the Dorsha dancers will appear.

Success of the program of the National Miners' Uni would become one of the greatest epics in the history of the American labor movement," Ferdinand says.

Another miner prophesies a "real aggressive fight, under the leadership of the National Miners' Union."

"Every ounce of energy, every single resource of the Workers' International Relief is being now pressed into service. Express your solidarity with the struggling miners," the article concludes. The writer further urges workers everywhere to "rush your contributions to the Workers' International Relief, Room 604, 1 Union Sq., New York City.

Practising for Wall St.



Roger Taylor, cadet lieutenant in the R.O.T.C. at the University of Missouri, who won the national intercollegiate shooting championship when he scored 577 out of a possible 600 points. The R.O.T.C. is the training school fostered by the millionaire-owned colleges for Wall Street's next war. The Young Workers (Communist) League is the only organization waging a real fight against militarism in the colleges.

CURBING OIL PRODUCTION. HOUSTON, Texas, March 17.—As a means of keeping up the price of gasoline, the general conservation committee of the American Petroleum Institute (large producers) has adopted a resolution recommending that the combined output in U. S., Mexico and northern South America be not larger than the average of 1928.

HUNDREDS JOIN SANDINISTA BALL TO ASSIST PAPER

Support 'Vida Obrera' Fighting Paper

A "March of the Sandinistas" in which workers from 21 Latin American countries participated featured the ball held Saturday night at Lexington Hall, Lexington Ave. and 116th St., and arranged by the Spanish Fraction for the benefit of "La Vida Obrera," Spanish Communist weekly.

Attended by several hundreds of workers, representing numerous trades, the ball was one of the most colorful and spontaneous held in this city in many months.

Albert Moreau, head of the Latin American department of the U. S. Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, denounced the role of American imperialism in Latin America, and urged support of "La Vida Obrera," fighting weapon of the oppressed nationalities.

The program of entertainment was unusually lavish and was greeted with great enthusiasm. On the program were the following: Consuelo Flore, in a series of acrobatic dances; Joe Diaz and Maire Marabelle, tango dancers; Pedro Flore, Ramon Guiros, Pedro Mareano, Jose Diaz, Jaime Estrella, antillan group of musicians.

Julie Mata, composer of the Sandinista march was present at the ball.

The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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The following is a list of new books and pamphlets that have come off the press in the past two weeks:—

- Communism and the International Situation—15c
- Revolutionary Movement in the Colonies—15c
- The Program of the Communist International—(in pamphlet form) 15c
- The Proletarian Revolution by V. I. Lenin—50c
- Reminiscences of Lenin by Klara Zetkin—35c

(Prices To Be Announced)

- Wage Labor and Capital by Marx (New English Improved Edition)
- Revolutionary Lessons by Lenin
- Heading for War
- Women in the Soviet Union
- Ten Years of the Comintern

(Postage Prepaid On All Orders, 5 Cents)

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I. R. T. Whitewashed in Tailor's Death But Witness Sticks to Story Told to 'Daily'

LATVIA POLICE JAIL MANY IN 'RED SPY' RAIDS

Cloaks Terror Against Communists

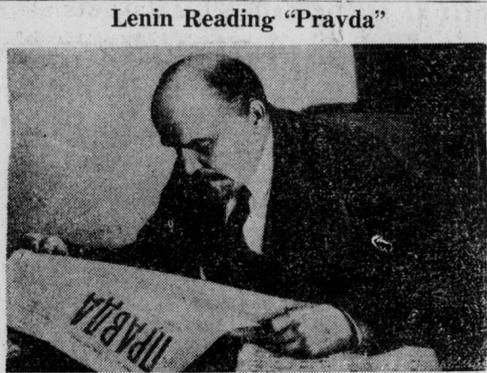
(Red Aid Press Service) BFKLIN (By Mail).—At the present time the Latvian police are devoting the greater part of their time to a widespread campaign against the Communists under the cloak of an anti-spy action.

The spirit which is being propagated is similar to the occurrences in the belligerent countries at the beginning of the war. In this case the enemy is the Soviet Union and the "spies" are Communists and revolutionary workers in general.

The Latvian newspapers report daily new arrests and searches. The "spy" organization is supposed to have its central committee in Riga and branch organizations in Libau and other towns in Latvia. The leader of this organization is said to be P. Chrutzki, who has been arrested and is alleged to be the representative of the Communist International. Chrutzki is said to have maintained connections with British regiments and with the naval harbor in Libau. Two young men, the 19-year-old Anton Krilovitch and Ivan Trofimovitch, have been arrested on the Lettish frontier. They are said to have maintained relations with Soviet Russian authorities.

The usual "forged passes" and "large sums of money," together with "instructions," etc., have all been "found" by the police, as is usual in such cases. New arrests have been made in Riga, Neuhoff and other towns.

It is quite clear that the whole affair is nothing but a mass attack upon the Communists, similar to other attacks in other countries, and that the "spy" scare has been raised in order to make the work of the police easier and to incite public opinion against the Communists.



The photograph of Lenin reading "Pravda," organ of the Central Committee and Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It has been put into a desk frame and is to be found upon desks and tables of offices and homes throughout the Union.

V. I. Lenin on Materialistic Conception of History

(The following is a section from the article by Lenin on "Marxism," reprinted from pages 122 to 129 of "Karl Marx, Man, Thinker and Revolutionary," a symposium edited by D. Ryazanoff and published by International Publishers.)

Becoming aware of the inconsistency, the incompleteness, and the one-sidedness of the older materialism, Marx realized that it was necessary to harmonize the science of society with the material foundation, and to reconstruct it in accordance with this foundation. If, speaking generally, materialism explains consciousness as the outcome of existence, and not conversely; in the particular application of this doctrine to the social life of mankind, materialism must explain social consciousness as the outcome of social existence.

"Technology," writes Marx in the first volume of *Capital*, "discloses the active relationship between man and nature, the immediate process of production of his life; but in addition it discloses his social conditions of life, and the mental products that issue from these."

AZURE CITIES A STORY OF LIFE IN THE USSR

FROM "AZURE CITIES" Copyright, 1929 International Publishers. By ALEXEY TOLSTOY

(NOTE:—Alexey Nicolaievich Tolstoy (born 1882) is a member of a collateral branch of the renowned Tolstoy family. His mother was a Turcomen. During the Civil War, Tolstoy was with the whites, together with them emigrated to Europe and settled in France. Torn from his native soil, Tolstoy felt artistically impotent. With the beginning of the Smenovkhoristi (the Changing Landmarks literary group), he declared himself non-political, accepted the new regime and returned to Soviet Russia.

As a writer of poetry, as well as prose, Alexey Tolstoy had won recognition as far back as 1909. The stories that he has written since his return to the Soviet Union deal sympathetically with various aspects of the new life. They are excellently told—vivid language, graceful humor, striking description, moving plots. "Azure Cities" is one of his best.)

A Word or Two of Introduction.

ONE of the witnesses, a student of the engineering school, Semyonov, was giving unexpected testimony in the more obscure, but as it later turned out, the real point of the whole investigation. What seemed to the Investigator when he first became acquainted with the events of the tragic night (between the third and fourth of July) to be a strange and crazy act or perhaps a clever simulation of insanity, now became the key to the solution of the entire case.

It became necessary to rebuild the order of the investigation, and to conduct it from the end of the tragedy—from that piece of canvas (three yards by one and one-half) which had been nailed to the telegraph post on the square of the country seat at dawn at the fourth of July.

The crime was not committed by an insane man—this had been established by the examination and by expert testimony. Most probably the criminal was in a state of extreme delirium. Nailing the canvas to the post, he had jumped down awkwardly, sprained his leg and lost consciousness. This saved his life—the crowd would have torn him to pieces. When questioned at the preliminary investigation he had been tremendously excited, but now the Court Investigator found him quieter and able to give an account of what had happened.

Still, it was impossible to reconstruct a clear picture of the crime from his answers—the picture still fell to pieces. And it was only Semyonov's story that united all these pieces into one whole. Before the Investigator there unfolded a passionate story of a tormenting, impatient and feverish imagination.

Pugachov district, a Red Army transport crawled through miles of mud. Around it the brown steppe overhung by wet clouds; in the distance as dim as the three-hundred-year-old sadness of Russia, a slit of light over the edge of the steppe—and pruned telegraph posts on the side of the road. It was the autumn of 1919.

The mounted vanguard accompanying the transport ran into the signs of fresh battle in this windy desert: several dead horses, an overturned wagon, a half-score of human corpses without coats or boots. The vanguard, casting side-glances, would have passed by, but the commander suddenly turned in his saddle, and pointed his wet mitten at a telegraph post. The vanguard stopped.

Propped against the post sat a man with a scarlet face, immobile, staring at the arrivals. From his shaven skull hung a bloody rag. His baked lips moved as if he whispered to himself. Apparently he was making terrific exertions to rise, but he remained sitting as if he were made of lead. A red star was sewn in his sleeve.

When two horsemen leaped heavily from their mounts and walked toward him, slipping in the mud, he began to move his lips rapidly, his mouthless face wrinkled, his eyes widened, white with horror and anger.

"I don't want to, I don't want to," this man murmured hurriedly. "Go away, don't hide it. . . . You don't let me see it. . . . To the devil with you. . . . We have destroyed you long ago. . . . Don't stamp before my eyes, don't bother me. . . . There, again. . . . From that mound over the river. . . . Look, you white-guard dogs, turn around. . . . You see—the bridge in the centre of the city—the arch—the distance between—three kilometers. . . . Made of air? No, no, that is aluminum. And the lanterns in an arc on the thinnest of posts, like needles. . . ."

The man was in delirium from spotted typhus and seemed to mistake his own for enemies. They could not find out from him to what detachment the ten men who lay by the roadside belonged. He himself had remained alive only because during the engagement he had lain wounded in the wagon which they now saw turned upside down.

THEY placed him in a wagon filled with oats. In the evening they bandaged his wounds at the Bezenchuk station, and sent him on to Moscow with the nearest sanitary train. His documents were in the name of Vassili Alexeievich Buzheninov, born in the province of Smolensk, twenty-one years of age.

This man remained alive. Towards spring he recovered, and in the summer he was sent to the front again. With hundreds of others like him, Buzheninov entered and left the ruined cities of the Ukraine; hid in rut groves and berry orchards in searching forays against the Whites and the Greys;

GOSSACK BILL PASSES OHIO STATE SENATE

Special Police to Be Used in Strikes

A bill to establish a state constabulary in Ohio has passed the Senate of the Ohio legislature with only six dissenting votes and is now pending before the House Committee on Highways. The American Civil Liberties Union has called upon its Ohio friends to fight the measure. Particular exception is taken to the provision which makes it possible upon order of the governor to use state troopers in industrial conflicts.

"This is intended to meet the opposition to the state police as strike-breakers," the Union points out. "But in fact it does not. Our experience has shown that such a restriction, which appears in use of the police in strikes with the inevitable violation of the civil rights of the strikers."

Anarchism was often a kind of punishment for the opportunist sins of the working class movement. Anarchism and opportunism are two deformities, one complementary to the other.—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

ings that determines their existence, but, conversely, it is their social existence that determines their consciousness. At a certain stage of development, the material productive forces of society come into conflict with the existing productive relationships, or (to express the matter in legal terminology) with the property relationships within which they have hitherto moved.

"These relationships, which have previously been developmental forms of the productive forces, now become metamorphosed into fetters upon production. A period of social revolutions then begins. Concomitantly with the change in the economic foundation, the whole gigantic superstructure is more or less rapidly transformed.

GOV'T HIRELING WINS BY FRAUD IN 'FREE STATE'

Arrests, Intimidation Elect O'Higgins

DUBLIN, March 17.—Thomas O'Higgins brother of the assassinated Kevin O'Higgins, won the North Dublin bye-election today and thereby removed probability that the Government might fall immediately.

The vote was very close, 24,445 to 28,294, and charges of government fraud and intimidation of voters are freely made. Only 57 per cent of the electorate dared to vote.

In O'Higgins' election the government sought support in its campaign against the alleged gunman menace of juries which try to convict Republican rebels.

The government has revived the "cat and mouse" tactics reminiscent of the British suffragette days, arresting scores of suspects without charges, holding them a while, and then releasing them.

The government had launched several attacks against De Valera Republicans. The latter group denied knowledge of any gunman conspiracy.

"When we contemplate such transformations we must always distinguish: on the one hand, between the material changes in the economic conditions of production, changes which can be watched and recorded with all the precision proper to natural science; and, on the other, the legal, political, religious, artistic, or philosophical forms (in a word, the ideological forms) in which human beings become aware of this conflict and fight it to an issue.

"Just as little as we form an opinion of an individual in accordance with what he thinks of himself, just so little can we appraise a revolutionary epoch in accordance with its own consciousness of itself; for we have to explain in this consciousness as the outcome of the contradictions of material life, of the extant conflict between social productive forces and productive relationships. No type of social structure ever perishes, until there have been developed all the productive forces for which it has room; and new and higher forces of production never appear upon the scene, until the material conditions of existence requisite for their development have matured within the womb of the old society.

"That is why mankind never sets itself any tasks which it is not able to perform; for when we look closely into the matter, we shall always find that the demand for the new enterprise only arises when the material conditions of existence are ripe for its successful performance or at any rate have begun to ripen.

"In broad outline we can describe the Asiatic, the classical, the feudal, and the modern (capitalist) forms of production, as progressive epochs in the economic development of society. Bourgeois relationships of production are the last of the antagonistic forms of the social process of production."

The materialist conception of history, or (to put the matter more precisely) the extension of materialism to the domain of social phenomena, filled the two chief gaps in earlier historical theories.

For, in the first place, even the best of such theories attended only to the ideological motives of the historical activity of human beings; they made no attempt to discover the origin of these ideological motives, or to grasp the objective conformity to law in the development of the system of social relationships, or to discern the roots of these social relationships in the degree of development of material production.

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A stirring narration of the heroism of the proletarian women and children during the "72 days that shook France."

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Worker, Locked in Vault, Nearly Loses Life



While working inside a vault in a Wall Street bank, Dogni Evcole, a cement worker, was locked inside when the ten-ton door swung shut. He remained in the vault five hours before he was finally rescued by John Bianchi, safe expert, who succeeded in opening the vault. Evcole is shown in the background shaking hands with his rescuer.

WULF INSISTS HE SAW DICKS HIT SCHINDLER

Hint at Trial "Suicide" Might Be Murder

A concerted effort was made at the grand jury hearing, which absolved the I. R. T. from responsibility in the death of Herman Schindler, Bronx tailor, to make Frank Wulf, principal witness against the I. R. T. and the city police, deny that the company detectives had beaten Schindler, as a result of which he was found hanging in his cell in Morrisana jail.

The grand jury proceedings, which smacked much of maneuvering by the I. R. T., resulted in the complete whitewashing of the company and its system of huggery and the city police force which was implicated.

Wulf told the same story to the Daily Worker reporter after the hearing as he first told immediately after the incident which resulted in the death of Schindler and which he repeated again before the grand jury. He related the facts of the beating, told how one of the company thugs hit Schindler over the head with his fists and how later they beat him in the change booth with the telephone. The grand jury completely absolved the thugs of the beating and officially buried the case.

Startling evidence was given by the prison keeper, Wulf declared. The prison keeper said he cut the belt on which Schindler was hanging in the cell. When he cut the belt, the body fell on the bench directly under it and the question arises whether the bench was far enough removed from the bars from which he was said to have hung himself to have actually led to his death.

Wulf was drilled for one hour and 25 minutes by the grand jury and an effort was made to have him say that he believed Schindler had committed suicide. Wulf, however, stuck to his theory that Schindler had either died as a result of the injuries from the beating, or had hung himself, having lost his mind as a result of the mishandling and threats.

EMERGENCY FUND

- (Continued from Page One)
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 - Sent in by G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. 22.15
 - Dist. 15, San Jose, Calif. 20.00
 - Collected by Lyrus Chorus Banquet, Kenosha, Wis.—M. Veprenskas, \$1; A. Bubl, 50c; A. Dicos, \$1; F. Dementis, \$1; W. Matazin-
 - development of material production. In the second place, the earlier historical theories ignored the working masses of the population, and historical materialism first made it possible to study with scientific accuracy the social conditions of the life of the masses and to trace the changes in these conditions. In the best event, pre-Marxist "sociology" and historiography gave an accumulation of dry facts, collected in fragments; and supplied a description of isolated aspects of the historical process.
 - Marx pointed out the way to a comprehensive, a n all-embracing study of the process of the genesis, the development, and the decay of social and economic structures; showing how all opposing tendencies could be combined, and could be brought into relationship with precise determining conditions in the mode of life and the method of production. (Continued on Page Five)
- skas, 50c; J. Uskansas, \$1; G. Seleikis, 50c; J. Uzusienis, 50c; B. Blisky, \$1; A. Saladis, 50c; C. Kiselis, 50c; A. Lirnik, 50c; A. Vabalinskis, \$1; J. Rack, 50c; F. Ratskansas, 50c; G. Simananskos, 50c; H. Strautman, \$1; V. Marusivicius, \$1; J. Uzusienis, 50c; P. Sprindis, 50c; collection, \$2.10. . . . 16.60
 - Hungarian Workmen's Home, Cleveland, Ohio. 10.00
 - International Branch, Bayonne, N. J. 10.00
 - Collected by Bertha B. Fishman, Bronx—Samuels, \$1; M. Schwartzman, \$1; M. P. Marks, \$1; Natkowitz, \$1; J. C. Castartz, \$1; Spector, \$1; B. Roller, \$1; R. Miller, \$1; E. Eisman, \$1; Faber, \$1. 10.00
 - Hungarian Workmen's Home, Newark, N. J. 10.00
 - Workingwomen's Educational Club, East Chicago, Ind. 10.00
 - Workingwomen's Club, Nashua, Minn. 9.45
 - Branch 6, Sec. 5, Bronx. 7.70
 - Section 1, II, City 5.00
 - Sent in by a group of progressive and revolutionary women to celebrate International Women's Day, Canton, O. 5.00
 - J. Kicula, Youngstown, Ohio. 5.00
 - Muline, Unit 7, S. S. 2A, City Max W. Todd, San Francisco. 4.00
 - Collected by John Gera, Rosedale, Md.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Gera, \$1.40; O'Heimek, 25c; G. Dora, 30c; H. Boeckmann, 25c; C. Whigg, 25c; R. Sibille, 25c; G. Godwyn, 25c; P. Leidtar, 25c; E. Walker, 25c; F. Eichhof, 25c. 4.00
 - 3F, 2B, City—S. Levitt, 50c; F. Polasky, 50c; I. Cohen, 25c; S. Newick, 25c; J. Mednik, 25c; E. Rosenkranz, 25c. 4.00
 - Unit 6F, Section 2A, City. 4.00
 - Collected by J. Hurenchik, Bronx—Jacob Hurenchik, \$1; F. Mordar, 50c; A. Habransoff, 25c; E. Martink, \$1; B. Klvtich, 50c; N. Helrick, 25c. 3.50
 - Section 1, 9F, City 3.00
 - K. Matus, City 3.00
 - Branch 3, Section 5, City. 3.00
 - Branch 3, Section 5, Bronx. 3.00
 - Collected by S. P. Hamburges, S. Dartmouth, Mass.—F. Torres, 50c; P. Perry, 50c; A. Sorres, 15c; M. Medeiros, 50c; A. Contino, 25c; J. Silva, 25c; J. F. Radoza, 25c; V. Silva, 50c; S. P. Hamburges, 25c. 3.15
 - Workmen's Sick B. & Educational Federation, Local 67, Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Stocker, \$1; M. Merrich, 25c; S. Klemann, 25c; G. Nicholy, 25c; A. Kovach, 25c. 2.00
 - F. N. Heck, Grand Rapids. 2.00
 - Sent in by Paul C. Reiss, Los Angeles, Calif.—W. E. Carpenter, \$1; A. Newman, \$1. 2.00

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THAT absorbing story of the class struggle by one who has a distinct place in the American Labor Movement. His life was devoted to a relentless fight against capitalism and for the emancipation of the workers.

START READING THESE MEMOIRS TODAY!

IN THE Daily Worker

26 UNION SQUARE, New York City

ON SALE AT ALL NEWSSTANDS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY

BUY AN EXTRA COPY FOR YOUR SHOPMATE!—IF YOU LIVE OUTSIDE NEW YORK—SUBSCRIBE!

A LITTLE to the side of the Bezenchuk station, is what is now the

Broach and Clique Has Police, Industrial Squad on Hand to Intimidate Militants

MISLEADER SEES THAT FOES ARE KEPT FROM WORK

Dues Will Soon Be Made Higher

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
I will try to write about conditions as they exist in local three of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

This union is run exactly as Russia under the czar was run. No one is allowed to express himself at the meeting; if you try to even talk, they will not allow you in at the next meeting.

There are 600 or more electrical workers, members, kept out in this way. There are cops all over in uniforms and the Industrial Squad in plain clothes at every meeting.

All this is conducted by "Sugar coated Pill" Broach, with the aid of his machine. This Broach used to say to the O'Hara faction, which was once ruler, and which he ousted, "Call off your cops." But he does not call off his cops.

Under his committee of 100, he used to lecture to his gang of curs, "Anyone who is against us, when he is working, get him off the job." In other words, see that Broach's enemies do not work at all.

The night when he wanted \$70,000 or near that amount, he would not let in the militant members for fear he might be questioned about what was to be done with such an amount.

When jobs come in at the office, here is how they are given out. Hundreds of men are in a small room, milling around, holding up their cards. The official gives out the job to the ones whose card he grabs. To get a job here is like playing the horses.

There are great amounts of city work going to non-union men. Take for instance the subway work. Of all the labor engaged in it, possibly only 10 per cent. are union men.

There are only about forty union electricians on the whole job. Speaking as one acquainted with subway electrical work, I know that this job should take about 500 men for at least three years work.

The power-house in Brooklyn schools being done non-union. Most went non-union. There are five of the officials are democrat peanut politicians and the rest are republicans, and I think for certain political favors there is very little fight for this work by the officials of the union.

The dues are going to be increased to 32 per quarter soon, and possibly more. Out of about 8,000 men there are 1,500 out of work. Broach says there are only 200. Instead of riding in Nash sedans and the best of Fulmann, and earning at least \$7,000 a year in rain or shine, let him truck the streets and offices, looking for work for at least one week.

A job is very hard to get between the months of November and May. The average wage is around \$25 to \$35 a week.

I say to Broach, call off your cops, allow free speech in the meetings, allow every member in good standing into the meetings. Your rule is doomed, and you know it.

—ELECTRICAL WORKER.

WAGE CUT FOR TIN CO. SLAVES

All Unorganized; Get 7-10 Percent Slash

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

ELWOOD, Ind. (By Mail).—The wages of the workers of the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. here have had their wages cut from 7 to 10 per cent.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. is a branch of the United States Steel Corporation. There are several thousand slaves in the plant here and all are unorganized.

The reason given by the bosses for the wage cut was that freight charges have been increased by the railroad companies.

The workers here, being unorganized, they are not able to fight the steel trust, without any militant to lead them against this powerful company. If these workers were organized they would be able to take steps to fight the wage cut.

The A. F. of L. claims to have a tin workers union, and a metal trades division or some such name. But the A. F. of L. officials avoid this town like the plague. Maybe there is a financial reason, if you get what I mean.

The steel trust has stool-pigeons here, and the police and officials of the town are at the call of the company. Any one heard mentioning "union" in the shops of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. is fired.

Hoping for a fighting Steel, Sheet Metal and Tin Plate Workers' Union led by the Communist Party.

—C.A.M.

Imperialism is at the same time the most prostitute and the ultimate form of the state power which has commenced to elaborate as a means of its own emancipation from feudalism, and which full-grown bourgeois society had finally transformed into a means for the enslavement of labor by capital.—Marx.

Letters from Soviet Peasant, Worker Correspondents to be in the 'Daily' Soon

"The czarist government gave large sums for the construction of churches, and the maintenance of parish priests in the colonists' settlements, but least of all it thought of establishing even primary schools.

As I had a large family,—six children, nothing made itself so keenly felt as the lack of elementary education. Notwithstanding the fact that I denied myself the most elementary things, I succeeded in giving only one of the six children an education. . . . the remaining five were without education."



ceeded in giving only one of the six children an education. . . . the remaining five were without education."

So writes a farmer correspondent from the Soviet Union of the days of oppression before the Revolution, whose letter is one of many from Soviet worker correspondents which Daily Worker will soon begin to publish in the Worker correspondence section.

Different Now.

"It is quite different in the workers' and peasants' Soviet country," writes this peasant correspondent, describing conditions since the revolution.

My son, who had received an elementary education was given an opportunity by the Soviet government to finish his studies, and he is now an agronomist. My second son, while being in the Red Army, learned radio-telegraphy, and the third has been sent at the government expense to study at the district Soviet Party school, a high school.

Let your bourgeois bloodsuckers try after this to prove that the Soviet government has given nothing to the toilers."

More Letters.

This peasant correspondent of the Soviet Union, and all of the worker and peasant correspondents whose letters will soon appear in the Daily, are eager to correspond with American workers and farmers. Send your letters to the Daily Worker, worker correspondence department. We will see that they are forwarded to a Soviet worker in the same industry as you work in.

The above photo is a typical scene, such as described by this peasant correspondent, when a tractor is introduced to a Soviet village.

Spanish Fascists Fail to Keep Worers from Exposing Them

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

Ever since the building up of the Spanish Workers Center by the militant Spanish workers of New York, the Spanish fraternal and benefit societies are having a pretty tough time making both ends of the rope meet.

Members are leaving them in disgust. And who blames them? Have not the capitalist-minded seniores promised them for years a panacea in the form of a hospital or a sanatorium in the country, and have many of them ever kept their promise?

Latin-American workers of New York that for years were fooled can no longer be led to believe that these organizations will ever make good their promise. This is one of the main reasons why the high-salaried officials of the near-bankrupt social and benefit groups are raising the cry for "united fronts," when not actually wanting amalgamation.

Wants To Amalgamate.

The membership within these fraternal orders do want amalgamation, because they realize that their interests can be best safeguarded and defended thru more solid unification.

But the reasons that motivate the high-hatted governing boards of those organizations to amalgamate are altogether different and can best be ascertained by the fact that the recently merged societies, the Union Benefica Espanola, (Spanish Benefit Society) and the Centro Hispano Americano, (Spanish-American Fraternal Society) were both heavily in debt before becoming a unified block.

The Centro Hispano Americano that in the yesteryears harbored in its bosom the "cream of the Spanish aristocracy" and later became a mass organization, boasting of a membership of 3,500 in 1926, has now become a pauper organization, lucky to hold onto a membership of 500. The Union Benefica Espanola, the one time pride of the little Spanish colony at Fourteenth St., barely records in its books a dues-paying membership of 300.

Fascist Agents.

Both of the social groups above are largely influenced, if not actually controlled, by the fascist agents of Primo de Rivera in America. Both of their discriminate against Negro workers. These two groups, now combined into one, are making desperate and frantic efforts to regain their lost position, by circulating the same bunk that for years made them famous, namely, the age-long slogan, the building of a hospital for their members.

On the other hand, we have the Centro Asturiano, the New York branch of the Centro Asturiano de la Havana, that also bids for the hegemony of the Spanish speaking people. This center is backed by Cuban and Spanish capitalists and two American banks at Havana. Our membership, says the president of the Asturiano, is now increasing to enormous proportions, due to the fact, says he, "that in our program we make for the building of a sanatorium in Long Island."

Bronx 'Kapzunim' Ball

WILL BE HELD SATURDAY, MARCH 23, AT 8:30 P. M. at 2700 BRONX PARK EAST A 12-Scene Opera Show, and Imported Souvenirs Something Great! Given by Branch 6, Section 5 for the Benefit of the Daily Worker

ACIDS IMPERIL HEALTH OF GIRL BATTERY SLAVES

Low Wage; Rats and Filth in Shop

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

I am a girl of seventeen and work for the Advance Battery Corporation, 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y. I work on radio batteries, and you can understand without my telling you that it is very difficult work. I am just going to tell you a few facts about the conditions.

This is a large place on the fifth floor. We have an elevator which takes us up to the floor where I work. It is a smoky place with an acid odor that has bad effects on people. We have Spaniards, Negroes, Porto Ricans working here. The wages are especially low for this dangerous work.

I finish the batteries by the use of paste put on the boxes. There are cells in batteries, plus melted coal and wax, which leaves pieces of the coal and wax on the table. I work on small sizes and large numbers; in other words it leaves a lot of dirt. Some people get asthma from this work. The windows are dirty, the place has never been cleaned, and rats, big ones, run around on the pipes.

There is a dressing room. There are four toilets which are clogged up and cannot be used. One big sink, which water rats visit is for an average of forty to fifty girls, and only about six can really get under it. The girls' lockers are also full of rats. When lunch hour from 12 to 12:30 comes around we have to eat lunch sitting on the tables upon which we work and which are covered with wax and coal that we use.

I write and explain to you in a rough outline the conditions of some hard working people who work under slavery conditions, and I hope that this will mean something toward bettering conditions.

—GIRL WORKER.

SCHRAFT JOINTS ARE SLAVE PENS

Workers Get Stale Food; Fired for Accidents

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

The Schraft's Company operates tea rooms throughout the United States. In New York City they have over twenty stores and employ more than 8,000 workers. I have worked in Schraft's for five years. The workers are not organized. They are supposed to work eight hours a day, but they are forced to work much longer. They should have half an hour for breakfast and a half hour for lunch, but they get only fifteen to twenty minutes because they have to "relieve" some one. During lunch the workers have to walk several flights and wait in line with a tray for their food, which is usually stale. They are supposed to get \$1.40 worth of food for the day, but they do not get that much. A small ball of potato, coffee or soup, and a stale piece of cake is the portion for a meal.

Treated Like Slaves.

The supervisors treat the workers like slaves and fire them without reason. One of the girls was working on sandwiches and was fired because she put a little more ham than was usual on a worker's sandwich. In another instance, a woman was working on a dish machine and got burned. She was home several weeks but could not afford to stay home any longer. Upon returning to her work a few days later, she met with another accident. This time somebody dropped a tray on her sore foot, and it became badly bruised. Again she had to stay home. When she returned to work they refused to take her back.

The reason such conditions exist is because the workers in Schraft's are not organized.

—J. K.

Speed Workers

Speed-up usually exists in plants where machinery is used. Here, the greatest number of workers do not work at machines, but the speed-up is just as intense. Floor ladies keep individual charts, and check up carefully on the amount of work done by each girl. Every worker must fill, fold, and enclose a certain number of enclosures, or she is told that "she is close to being fired."

Montgomery-Ward tries to think that, as one of the largest mail order houses in the country, it is safe and sound. Mr. Rosenwald, head of this company, tells his workers that he made his first \$1,000,000 by hard work and saving. If he were in the inside, working with the workers, he would see that "is just plain "boloney."

—ELLEN LEE.

they refused to take her back.

The reason such conditions exist is because the workers in Schraft's are not organized.

—J. K.

Farewell Performance!

ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS

in a Program of Revolutionary Songs and Dances at MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE

APRIL 18, 19, 20, 21

TICKETS ON SALE at— Daily Worker Office, Room 201, 26 Union Sq., New York City & at Box Offices POPULAR PRICES

"Meet the Prince" Inspired Play to Amuse Bourgeoisie

AT FILM GUILD CINEMA

"MEET THE PRINCE," now showing at the Lyceum Theatre, is another of those insipid, empty-headed and empty-mouthed entertainments to keep the rich bourgeoisie amused. Lacking all originality, sweetly coy and romantically insipid, it is meant for people who have plenty of idle hours for amusement and who do not want their brains taxed too much.

Its plot is an old one. A British bourgeois family awaits a prince, who turns out to be an impostor but also the husband of Jenny Ford, going under the name of Mrs. Bulger. The thing ends "beautifully" and everybody is happy. Milne, the author of the play, gets just enough satire in it to amuse the self-satisfied audience. Royalty comes in for its trite panning and the traditional Englishman of "here-I-am-take-me-or-leave-me" is also poked at a little.

Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis, playing the leading roles, give a smooth and "endearing" performance. The old lady sitting in back of the reviewer said to her Wall Street husband: "Oh, this is excruciatingly funny and so very nice."

The reviewer, however, is somewhat thankful that once in a very great while he gets an opportunity to see something like this. It serves as an insight into the emptiness of the average upper bourgeoisie and what he takes for his mental food. But once a year is about enough.

MAIL ORDER MEN SPEED WORKERS

Low Wages at "Start" Still Stay Low

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md. (By Mail).—When Montgomery-Ward, one of the largest open shop mail order houses in the United States opened in Baltimore, Md., in 1925, the excuse given for low wages that were being paid to the workers was that the company was just beginning business in that city.

Twelve dollars a week was offered to thousands of the young workers for 9 1/2 hours of work—speed-up work—8 to 5:30.

But time has not changed the conditions. Twelve dollars is still the wage, with the lure of a raise if one remains faithful.

All workers, boys and girls, are forced to carry large bundles of catalogues from department to department, and from floor to floor. No consideration is given to workers' physical strength.

Speed-up usually exists in plants where machinery is used. Here, the greatest number of workers do not work at machines, but the speed-up is just as intense. Floor ladies keep individual charts, and check up carefully on the amount of work done by each girl. Every worker must fill, fold, and enclose a certain number of enclosures, or she is told that "she is close to being fired."

Montgomery-Ward tries to think that, as one of the largest mail order houses in the country, it is safe and sound. Mr. Rosenwald, head of this company, tells his workers that he made his first \$1,000,000 by hard work and saving. If he were in the inside, working with the workers, he would see that "is just plain "boloney."

they refused to take her back.

The reason such conditions exist is because the workers in Schraft's are not organized.

—J. K.

FAKERS SLANDER THE PROGRESSIVE CARPENTER UNION

Kempf, Hutcheson Tool, Lies in Magazine

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

In an article, "Communism," in the "Monthly Carpenter," organ of the Hutcheson gang, Frank Kempf, a recording secretary of Local Union 298, slanders the progressives and members who were expelled from the union by the reactionaries. Kempf holds one or two jobs in the District Council besides some other incidental offices.

He was present at the national convention of the Carpenters Union at Lakeland, Florida, with many more associates of the Hutcheson machine, where they had a good time, and there got their orders from the higher ups of the Hutcheson dynasty.

Against Members.

This vassal, Kempf, knows the conditions in the trade. Kempf and company would not retain their jobs one hour if the membership were ever allowed to have free expression at the locals and elsewhere. Naturally the active members had to be driven out of the organization so they could not show the rottenness of the officials and the deplorable conditions in the trade.

The officials are afraid to face the truth and admit the facts pointed out to them. But the progressives will go on with the slogan "An organization for all the workers of the carpenter trade, a shorter work-day and free political action."

Kuomintang Congress Has Bare Quorum; One Group Scores Packing

NANKING, China, March 17 (U. P.).—The Third National Congress of the Kuomintang opened here today with 211 delegates present.

Hu Han-min presided at the opening session, which convened at 10:30 A. M.

The Congress is not expected to proceed without some difficulties. Members yesterday issued a manifesto charging that the Nationalist Government had packed the Congress with its own delegates.

"SHIRAZ" AT 55TH STREET PLAYHOUSE

The 55th Street Playhouse is presenting this week a new importation from abroad, "Shiraz," an all-Hindu production. "Shiraz" tells the old Indian tale of the Emperor Shah Jehan and how he came to build the Taj Mahal at Agra. It was produced by British International Films in India and directed by the German director Franz Osten. The adaptation as well as the supervision was made by two Hindu scientists, Himansu Rai and Niranjan Pal.

"The Cohens and Kellys in Atlantic City" is the current film attraction at the Colony Theatre this week. George Sidney, Mack Swain, Vera Gordon and Kate Price appear in the principal roles. Nora Lane, Cornelius Keefe, Tom Kennedy and Virginia Sale complete the cast.

The stage program includes Walter O'Keefe as master of ceremonies and Sammy Kahn leading the Colony Melodists.

Best Film Show In Town NOW

42nd Street and Broadway

—AMERICAN PREMIERE—

"The BATTLE OF MONS"

Powerful Photoplay of the First Months of the Great War AUTHENTIC—VIVID

Theatre Guild Productions

EUGENE O'NEILL'S DYNAMO

MARTIN BECK THEA. 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:30 Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

SIL-VARS COMEDY CAPRICE

GUILD Thea. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Strange Interlude

John GOLDEN, Thea. 58th St. of B'way Evnings ONLY at 8:30

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents

HOLIDAY

Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY

PLYMOUTH Thea. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:30 Mats., Thurs., Sat. 2:35

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

Pleasure Bound

COMEDY Theatre, 41st St., E. of Broadway, Evs., incl. Sun. at 8:50. —Mats., Thurs. & Sat. R U T H

Draper

CIVIC REPERTORY 1481, 6th Ave. Evs. 8:30

50c: \$1.00: \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

EV. LE GALLIENNA, Director

Tonight, "Katerina."

Tues. Evs., "L'Invitation au Voyage."

FIRST AND ONLY SHOWING IN NEW YORK!

"A Visit to Soviet Russia"

The official Motion Picture of the 10th Anniversary of the U. S. S. R. at the

WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., E. B'way

SUNDAY, MARCH 24TH

4 Continuous Performances — 2:00; 4:15; 6:30; 8:45

"The most comprehensive, stupendous motion picture of social, political and industrial conditions in the Soviet Union since the October Revolution." —Henry Barbusse.

Auspices: PROVISIONAL COMM. FRIENDS OF THE U. S. S. R. Admission, \$1.00—Tickets in advance at Workers Bookshop, 26-28 Union Square; Bronx Co-operative Cafeteria; Rappaport & Cutler, 1318 South Boulevard, Bronx.

New York Int'l Labor Defense Pledges Its Support to the Strike of Window Cleaners

FIGHT IS NOW ON FOR UNION AND PAY INCREASES

Renounce Brutality of Police

The New York District of the International Labor Defense yesterday pledged its support to the Window Cleaners Protective Union in a struggle it is conducting to unionize the trade.

One of the largest of the open-shop companies the union is striking against is the Commercial Window Cleaning Company. This company is contract with the Roxy and Capitol Theatres and pickets at these theatres have been made the object of police attacks. Several arrests have been made and two strikers have been convicted. The union is demanding recognition of its union, a \$45 a week minimum wage, an eight-hour day and adequate protection.

The I. L. D., in a statement signed by Rose Baron, secretary, declares: "The New York District of the International Labor Defense pledges its utmost support to the struggle being conducted by the Window Cleaners Protective Union against open-shop conditions in the trade. We demand a cessation of the strike-breaking activities of the Tammany police, as exemplified by arrests of pickets at the Roxy and Capitol theatres.

"We urge the striking window cleaners to remember the lessons of the dressmakers' strike. Mass arrests and police brutality were powerless to break the spirit of the strikers. By defying the police and maintaining their picketlines despite attacks, the dressmakers succeeded in thwarting these strikebreaking tactics and won their general strike. Window cleaners, fight for your right of peaceful picketing. Keep your spirit against the slavery of the open-shop! You have the support of the I. L. D. and of every class-conscious worker behind you."

\$18,000 RAISED IN 'DAILY' DRIVE

Many Districts Exceed Their Quotas

(Continued from Page One) Districts have been unemployed for weeks and months. This is a magnificent achievement.

Good Work of Districts
"All the districts of the Communist Party joined in the drive with the greatest enthusiasm and devotion. The units of the Party made the saving of the Daily Worker their chief immediate task; workers canvassed their friends and enlisted the support of their organizations. Workers often gave their last few pennies, denied themselves absolute necessities of life to save their class paper. The result was that most of the district surpassed their quotas. New York, the largest district, led the way with more than \$8,000, considerably above its original quota of \$5,000.

"Now that the drive is completed," Ravitch continued, "we want to thank all those, both individuals and organizations, Party members and non-Party workers, who answered our emergency call and showed themselves real fighters for their class by saving their class paper. The conclusion of the drive should, however, not be interpreted as a signal for forgetting the Daily Worker. The 'Daily' must continue to depend for support on the workers. Constant support, particularly in the form of subscriptions, will make emergency campaigns unnecessary in the future."

District	Final Totals
District 1	803.51
District 2	8,595.02
District 3	926.73
District 4	551.96
District 5	519.85
District 6	858.00
District 7	1,172.53
District 8	2,062.88
District 9	290.63
District 10	148.75
District 11	545.40
District 12	1,209.98
District 13	277.01
District 14	405.89
District 15	33.00
Total	\$18,396.44

Two Polish Communist Deputies Handed Over to Courts for Trial

WARSAW, Poland, March 17.—The Communist deputies to the Sejm, Polish parliament, Bittner and Arski, have been handed over to the authorities for trial. They are accused of action hostile to the state. The specific charge is that last year during the Hromada trial these two utilized a pause in the proceedings to greet publicly the accused in the name of the workers and peasants of Poland and Ukraine.

National Miners Union Warns of the Watson Anti-Strike Bill

Of fundamental importance to coal miners and to workers generally is Senate Bill No. 4490 to establish government regulation of the bituminous coal industry. This bill, introduced into the Senate by Senator Watson, and upon which extensive hearings have been held recently before the Interstate Commerce Commission, was drawn up and presented at the instance of the officialdom of the United Mine Workers. It institutes the latest and most insidious effort of the Lewis machine to enslave the miners to the operators, to still further degenerate what is left of the U. M. W. of A. into an auxiliary of the employers. It is part of the general attack of the employers against the working and living standards of the workers; a phase of American imperialism's program of reorganizing and "modernizing" the industries in preparation for the approaching war.

To Liquidate Crisis
The expressed aim of the Watson Bill is to liquidate the deep going crisis in the coal industry, brought about by overdevelopment, mechanization, speed up, use of substitutes for coal, etc. and manifesting itself in an excess productive capacity of 300,000,000 tons of coal, regularly idle miners, vast unemployment, etc., by abolishing competition between the 5,000 bituminous coal operators and setting up monopoly conditions. Lewis' treacherous 'inferences are that the workers will gain in wages and economic power by helping to bring about this trustification. But in reality the whole thing planned at the expense of the miners.

The bill proposes to abolish competition by declaring soft coal a public utility and, by setting up a federal bituminous coal commission along the lines of the interstate commerce commission, to regulate this industry. The coal commission would have vast powers, all going in the direction of concentrating the soft coal industry and the coal miners under the control of the giant operators.

Commission of 5.
The coal commission would consist of five members, appointed by the president of the United States. This would ensure its domination by big capital. Among its many powers the commission would have the right to license pools and selling cooperative agreements formed by coal dealers to agree on the market price of their coals. It would also have the right to fix maximum prices, distribute the markets, etc. This would give it a strangle hold on the distributive end of the industry enabling the commission to beat in individual operators or groups of them into submission.

The commission would also have power to bring about mergers and consolidations of coal companies, to permit which the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Laws are to be amended. The commission would also have the task of "developing economies" in the production of coal, which would mean the enforcement of the speed-up, mechanization and general rationalization of the industry at the expense of the coal miners. The commission, by reason of its authority to set price "with regard to wages paid to miners," would undertake to establish wage rates, and finally, by its general power and its specific attempt to lay down conditions for organization (reminiscent of the semi-company unionism of the Watson-Parker Railroad Law) it would seek to dictate the character of the workers' unionism.

The Watson coal bill is not only a proposal to trustify and monopolize the coal industry for the big capitalists through instrumentality of the government. It is also a scheme to turn the regulation of the miners' wages, working conditions, and the control of their union organization over to the coal commission dominated by the big coal operators. What that would mean to the miners may better be imagined than described. This project, put forward by that notorious agent of the coal operators, John L. Lewis, is one of the most treacherous proposals in the history of the American labor movement. It is flatly in opposition to the miners' interests and in line with the interests of big capital in the coal industry.

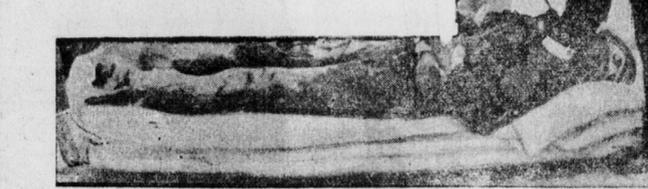
Lewis' plan is the program of big capital in the coal industry. Its basic principles are endorsed by many prominent economists and capitalists. It is instructive that rather than put the plan out themselves the operators do it through their labor agent, Lewis. It is a sort of flying kite, a feeler to begin the solution for the capitalists of their complicated problem of consolidation and control in the coal industry. Considerable opposition was made to the bill at the hearings by coal operators. But this should not mislead us. The coal industry is highly competitive, with violent conflicting interests between the operators in the various coal fields. Big capital will have much difficulty in whipping the refractory elements into line and putting through its rationalization program in the coal industry. Lewis' Bill will probably not be fully accepted in its present form. Its proposals will doubtless be much amended, and certainly not to the detriment of the big capitalists nor to the interests of the workers. It is significant that the national coal association although rejecting the specific terms of the

Much Livestock, Hides, Leave Uruguay to the USSR in Oil Exchange

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 15.—The commercial office in Montevideo of the Soviet government continues shipping live stock to the Soviet Union. Today the steamer "Danhang" leaves with a cargo of 3,000 sheep.
The U. S. F. R. has made heavy purchases of Uruguayan hides. As a consequence of this trading, Soviet gasoline and kerosene is being sold heavily on the Uruguayan market, displacing American and British oils. The Soviet commercial agent states that soon other Soviet products will be imported into Uruguay.

Thrills for the Rich Spell Death for Auto Driver

While driving a Triplez racer more than 200 miles an hour at the Daytona Beach speedway in an effort to break the automobile speed record, Lee Bible, auto mechanic, lost control of his machine and plunged to his death. The broken body of Bible is shown being placed on a stretcher before being removed to a mortuary.



Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks
The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 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, 180 W. 129th St.

Bronx Workers Sport Club.
A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Bronx Workers Sport Club Saturday, March 23, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

Anti-Fascist Ball.
An entertainment and ball will be given by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. on Saturday evening, March 23, at 8:30 p. m.

Dr. Liber Speaks.
Dr. Liber will speak before Council 29, United Council of Working Women, Friday night, March 22, 315 Hindsale St., Brooklyn. Proceeds to I. L. D.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra Concert.
A concert and dance will be given by the Freiheit Symphony Orchestra at 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, April 13.

U. S. S. R. Motion Picture.
"A Visit to Motion Russia," a ten reel motion picture will be shown for once only in New York City on Sunday, March 24, at the Waldorf Theatre, 50th St., east of Broadway. There will be four performances, starting at 2 p. m. The picture will show the visit of foreign workers' delegations to the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations.

Followers of the Trail Costume Party.
The Followers of the Trail will give an International peasant costume Party and dance March 30, 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx. Prizes for best costumes. Proceeds to International Labor Defense.

Pioneers Want Orchestra.
Pioneers are asked to notify district 2 at once. An orchestra is needed for the convention.

Harlem Working Youth Dance.
A ballroom dance will be held on Saturday night, at the Harlem Working Youth Center, 5 E. 110th St., under the auspices of the Harlem Y. W. C.

United Council Annual Ball.
The annual concert and ball of the United Council of Working Women will be given at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Saturday night, April 13. Tickets may be obtained at the office 80 E. 11th St., Room 533.

Downtown Workers Club Dance.
A dance will be given by the Downtown Workers Club, 25 E. Second St., 8 p. m. Saturday, March 23.

United Council Annual Ball.
The annual concert and ball of the United Council of Working Women will be given at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Saturday night, April 13. Tickets may be obtained at the office 80 E. 11th St., Room 533.

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Dental Mechanics Mass Meet.
The Dental Laboratory Workers Union will hold a mass meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

Dorsha Company Dancers.
Dorsha and her company will present a repertoire of dances at the Booth Theatre Sunday night, March 24, "The Shadowy Bird," "Discusses of Love" and "A Suite of Tangos" will be presented.

Freiheit Gesangs Society.
Comrades of Freiheit Gesangs Society who are participating in the 17-scene opera should call for rehearsal tonight at the clubrooms.

Cutters Local 68.
A ball will be given by Cutters Local 68, N.T.W.U.L., at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., April 13. Tickets at 121 W. 23rd St.

Dental Mechanics Meet.
A mass meeting of dental mechanics will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Avenue. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, which is under the auspices of the Dental Laboratory Workers Union.

Harlem I. L. D. Meet.
The Harlem branch of the I.L.D. will celebrate the Paris Commune at its meeting tomorrow, 8:30 p. m. at 145 E. 103rd St. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Downtown I. L. D. Meet.
The downtown branch of the I.L.D. meets tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Room 32.

Young Workers League Dance.
The Young Workers League under the auspices of the five Manhattan units of the Young Workers League will be held at the Negro Champion, 11th St. and Lenox Ave., March 30. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Section 4 Dance.
A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion and the Vida Auditorium, 160-4 W. 122nd St., Friday evening, March 22. Music by John C. Smith's Negro Orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133rd St., Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, or the District Negro Committee, 23 Union Square.

Bronx "Kaptunim" Ball.
Branch 6, Section 5, Workers Party, will give a "Kaptunim" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Saturday, March 23, 8:30 p. m., 2108 Bronx Park East. A 12-scene opera show and imported souvenirs will be among the features.

Bronx Section Spring Dance.
The Last Days of the Paris Commune, a three-act play, will be presented by the Bronx Section, Young Workers League, Dramatic Group, Saturday, April 27, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. Dance will follow the play.

Perth Amboy Pioneers.
Young Pioneers of Perth Amboy, N. J., Branch of the Young Pioneers meet every Sunday, 10 a. m., 508 Elm St.

Unit 4F, 3C, 2C, 2E, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 2O, 2P, 2Q, 2R, 2S, 2T, 2U, 2V, 2W, 2X, 2Y, 2Z.
A package party for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given at the home of Len G. Galt, 49 E. 10th St., Apt. 4C, March 23.

McKinley Square Unit Y. W. C.
The Hoover Administration and its significance for the Youth will be discussed at the open forum of the McKinley Square Unit, Y. W. C., Sunday, March 31, 8 p. m., 1400 Boston Road. Dance follows talk.

Section 3 Membership Meet.
Section 3 will hold a membership meeting tonight, 8 p. m., 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn. Immediate problems of the unit will be discussed. Members of Branch 2 will attend the section meeting instead of the usual unit meeting on Monday night.

Unit 5 Unit 4, Section 2, Joint Meet.
Alexander Trachtenberg will lead a discussion on "The Socialist Party Today and the Muste Movement" at a joint meeting for Units 5 and 4 of the McKinley Square Unit, Y. W. C., Unit Square, tonight, 8:30 p. m., at 26 Union Square.

Unit 3, Section 4.
The next meeting of Unit 3, Section 4, will be held at new headquarters, 138 E. 131st St., ground floor, 8 p. m., tonight.

Unit B, Section 4.
George Pershing, field organizer of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, will give a lecture on "American Imperialism in Latin America," at the educational meeting of Unit B, Section 4, Wednesday, March 20, at 8 p. m., 350 E. 84th St.

Branch 4, Section 5.
Branch 4, Section 5, will meet tonight, 8:30 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave.

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HURLEY IN WAR DEPT.
WASHINGTON, March 17 (UP).—Patrick J. Hurley, of Tulsa, Okla., was sworn today as assistant secretary of war in the presence of Col. C. B. Robbins, whom Hurley succeeds.

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Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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The War in "Happy Valley," Tennessee

Industrial war has come to the mill cities of "Happy Valley," Tennessee. Two thousand rayon workers at the notorious American Glanzstoff Corporation plant at Elizabethton have quit their work places and established their battle lines against their enemy—the mill owners, who are calling for the bullets and bayonets of the state militia.

"The South," speaking through its Chambers of Commerce, its Rotary Club and the Ku Klux Klan, has heralded to the world that it was the land of "no strikes," of "100 Per Cent Americans," which was intended to mean safe investments and huge profits. The flames of war now sweeping "Happy Valley" are obliterating this promise. This was inevitable.

The new slave-owners and drivers of labor in "The South" do not know the mettle of the so-called "innocent, ignorant hill-billies" being transmuted into industrial serfs, if they have any faith in their own high-pressure propaganda, intended to draw in capital not only from the North, but also from European and other countries. The Glanzstoff plant, like some of the mills in the Passaic strike, is said to have international, especially German connections.

The Southern mountaineer, drawn into modern industry, has often shown his courage and daring on the battlefields of the class war. This has been notably true of the West Virginia coal fields, especially the historic march of the miners of Mingo County under the hungry machine guns and clouds of poison gas of airfleets sent against them by the federal government at Washington. Hundreds of monuments could be erected up and down Paint and Cabin Creeks and along the Kanawha River in memory of heroic working class deeds against the guns of mine owners' armed guards, Cossacks and federal troops.

An especially brilliant page in Southern labor history has been the fighting side by side of Negro with white workers, as in the coal fields of Alabama, the only shameful blot being that the white workers have too often in the hour of crisis deserted their Negro comrades in the hope of winning some advantage for themselves.

The struggle that blazes through "Happy Valley," Tennessee, therefore, has the heritage of a long and brave resistance already waged by those who have these many years been coming down out of the hills and the mountains.

The strikers of Elizabethton have need of every tough sinew they can boast. The huge machine of capitalist oppression, the glorified Hoover business efficiency regime, is arrayed against them as against every other revolting worker and poor farmer in the entire land. Rifle and machine gun fire, poison gas, the terror of armored tanks is the employing class answer to their many and just grievances.

The factory serfs of "Happy Valley" suffer from the long workday, excruciating toil of 66 to 72 hours weekly for men; 10 hours a day and 56 hours weekly for girls and women.

They agonize under the peculiar industrial diseases that afflict them; partially blinded by acid fumes, chest and lung troubles developing from the etherized atmosphere, the dreaded tuberculosis finding fertile soil and helpless victims everywhere.

They are continually torn on the rack of low wages and the high cost of living; maddened by the meager pay that does not even provide the bare necessities of life.

No wonder there has been an explosion in the mills of "Happy Valley," with the prospect that the strike will spread to the neighboring plant of the American Bemberg Corporation.

Here is an opportunity for the new National Textile Workers' Union to plant itself astride the Southern industrial battlefield, where its forces have been practically nonexistent up to the present time. It is said that the fascist betrayers of the United Textile Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are on the ground trying to win the confidence of the strikers. This is, of course, a challenge to every militant in the labor movement, who must recognize that every strength won by the reaction is used to smash the resistance of the workers wherever it asserts itself. The mill workers of "Happy Valley," Tennessee, must understand the treason of the United Textile Workers' Union at New Bedford and Fall River, in Massachusetts, at Passaic, New Jersey, and in a multitude of other battles. It must not now be allowed to write the same black page in "The South."

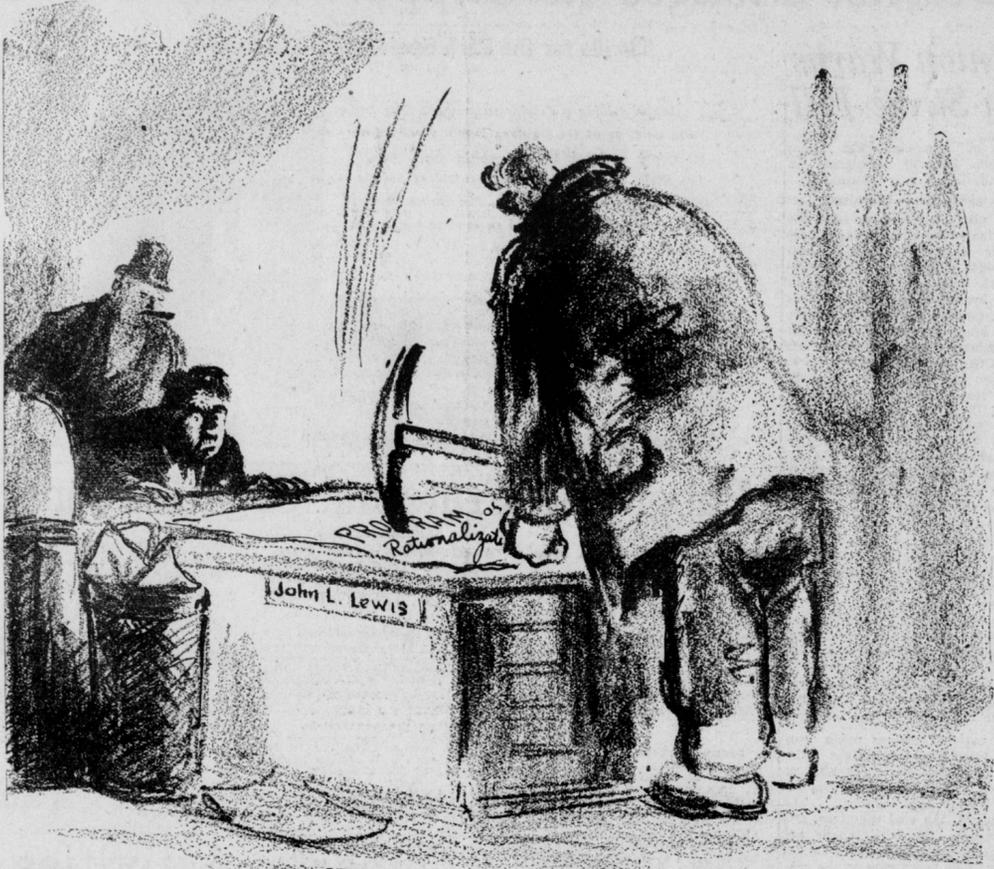
Negro workers must everywhere be drawn into the leadership as well as into the membership of every Southern strike struggle. On this issue alone the A. F. of L. traitors will expose their open hostility to the fighting unity of the working class.

Women and youth labor must also be drawn into leadership and membership. Sixty per cent of the mill workers in "Happy Valley" are women. They are subject to even greater exploitation than the men. They are capable of great resistance, quick to sacrifice in every extremity, brave in combat, courageous in working class spirit, ever flaring a will to victory. It would be a grave error in this, as in all struggles, not to draw women workers fully into the leadership.

Capitalist industry has boasted, and still exults over the huge profits drawn from its human treadmills in "The South." But the working class, witnessing Southern industrialization, also sees its own ranks grow and strengthen. The new proletariat of "The South" becomes a mighty recruit for the class war that must end with victory mounting the standards of the whole working class.

THE NATIONAL MINERS' UNION WILL SAY THE LAST WORD

By Fred Ellis



"7,500 Miners Locked Out Because of Machinery, Speed-up and Long hours."—News Item.

The German Party Discussion

By D. MANUILSKY.

It is the intention of this article to deal with two questions. The first of these questions is the international importance of the problems which the present discussion in the German Communist Party has brought to the fore. The members of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International paid no attention to this side of the question in their speeches in the session of the Presidium in which the text of the Open Letter to the German Communist Party was discussed.

The second of these questions is that of the stabilization of capitalism, for this question is of extreme importance for all sections of the Comintern. A detailed discussion of this question will create clarity and will show clearly the revisionist character of the attempts to interpret the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern as though the capitalist stabilization were permanent, final and capable of being maintained. Such a discussion will arm us ideologically for the coming revolutionary struggles and show every member of our Communist World Party the necessity for a merciless struggle against the opportunist epidemic.

1. International Significance of Open Letter of E.C.C.I. to German Communist Party.

The Open Letter of the E.C.C.I. to the German C. P. in connection with the attack of the German Right wingers upon the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern is of the greatest international importance. Next to the C. P. of the Soviet Union, the German C. P. is the strongest mass party of the Comintern. This mass-character of the German C. P. goes hand in hand with its fighting capacity. As far as the German C. P. is concerned, these exist no disproportion between the two elements of Bolshevization, the mass-character and the fighting capacity, something which cannot be said for instance of the C. P. of Czechoslovakia. The German C. P. was born in the fire of the revolution. It grew and became strong in the bloody struggles against the white guardist bands of Noske, it was hardened in the civil war and in heavy defeats which contributed to its strength and experience. This circumstance distinguishes the German C. P. from all other sections of the Comintern in Western Europe, which have not gone through such a bitter period of revolution and civil war.

The lessons learned by the C. P. of Germany in the most important stages of its development are in some respects no less important for the other Western European sections of the Comintern than the experiences of the C. P. of the Soviet Union. It must be borne in mind that the German C. P. is a party fighting for the seizure of power in a highly-developed capitalist country possessing the strongest social democracy and the best trained reformism in the world. For these reasons the conditions under which the C. P. of Germany is fighting are more typical for the Western European Communist movement than were the conditions under which the C. P. of the Soviet Union fought before the October Revolution.

The tremendous experience gained by the C. P. of the Soviet Union in the building up of Socialism will acquire immediate and practical significance for the sections of the Comintern in Western Europe only after

Differences of Opinion Between Groups Are of International Significance

the seizure of power. Today the most important tasks which face these sections are those which are connected with the preparatory work for the revolution, or in other words, the immediate tasks which face the C. P. of Germany: the question of the winning of the masses, the leadership of the mass-struggle, the work of the Communists in the trades unions, the emancipation of the working masses from the yoke of the social democracy, the question of organizing the unorganized workers, etc.

For these reasons it is no fortuitous circumstance that the German C. P. is always ahead of the other sections of the Comintern in Western Europe in putting forward new questions and new tasks for discussion. What seems to many comrades to be a "precipitate" tendency to deal with differences of opinion in the most important questions arising in the practise of the Communist movement, or a "mechanical" extension of the discussion into other sections of the Comintern, is in reality nothing but the logical consequence of the leading role which the German C. P. plays to an increasing extent in the Communist movement of Western Europe.

There is nothing fortuitous about the circumstance that it is invariably two parties, the C. P. of the Soviet Union, the Party of the victorious proletarian revolution, and the C. P. of Germany, the Party of the civil war, which systematically take the initiative at all international congresses and at all the sessions of the E.C.C.I. in order to secure a clear and definite treatment of all the most important questions of the Communist movement.

To interpret this circumstance as an unhealthy expression of "Comintern" policy, as an attempt to jockey this or that group of comrades into accepting the dominant opinions in the Comintern, means to replace a considered and Marxist analysis of the most important events in the ideological life of the Comintern with considerations of a more or less philistine nature.

When these circumstances are taken into consideration, the differences of opinion in the German C. P., between the Central Committee of the latter Party and the Right wingers and the group of conciliators, no longer appear as matters of purely internal interest for the German Party. On the contrary, they are seen to be matters of such importance for the Communist movement that without absolute clarity concerning them there can be no healthy ideological life in the Communist Parties of Western Europe.

The Death of Josef Skrypa, Leading Polish Communist

JOSEF SKRYPA, a leading member of the Communist Party of West Ukraine and Communist deputy in the Polish Sejm, died on February 12 in Prague, after an operation at the age of scarcely 35. Comrade Skrypa's activity in the Sejm, and his courageous conduct at meetings where he ruthlessly exposed the criminal policy of the fascist government and its reformist lackeys, made him well known among the working masses.

Comrade Skrypa came over to the Communist Party from the ranks of the national emancipation movement of the Ukrainian masses. As elementary school teacher in the Cheim district, he won the confidence of the small and middle peasants, who in West Ukraine have to bear the double yoke of social and of national oppression.

In 1922 the Block of the National Minorities, after recording great victories in Volynia, put up Comrade Skrypa as candidate for the Polish Sejm, to which he was then elected. Working on a broader basis, Comrade Skrypa came to the conclusion that the national emancipation, and can only be realized by revolutionary struggle in collaboration with the proletariat of the whole of Poland.

At the beginning of 1924 Comrade Skrypa and three other Ukrainian deputies resigned from the Ukrainian club and founded the deputies' club of the Ukrainian social democratic party (U.S.D.P.), consisting of extremely revolutionary elements. But the Polish government scented danger and disbanded this club.

A large number of its members and their four deputies went over to the Communist Party of West Ukraine at this time. They realized that it is only under the red banner of the Communist Party that a real struggle is possible against capitalism, against the occupation of West Ukraine by the Polish bourgeoisie.

On November 7, 1924, the deputies of the U.S.D.P. joined with the Communist deputies Lanzutsky and Krolivkovski to form a Communist fraction in the Polish Sejm, and this fraction speedily gained the confidence and adherence of the working masses of Poland. This was due to a great extent to Comrade Skrypa, whose self-sacrificing and unwavering activities everywhere, in the Sejm, in the workers' meetings, and at other public demonstrations, brought him into the foreground.

In spite of great suffering he worked on untiringly, and often went straight from bed to a meeting or demonstration. When the former Sejm was closed, Comrade Skrypa was obliged to leave the country. It was not given him to see the beloved scene of his revolutionary labors again, although he was elected to the new Sejm a few weeks before his death, in place of Comrade Sochacki.

The death of Comrade Skrypa creates a painful gap in the ranks of the Communist Party of Poland, in the Communist Party of West Ukraine, and in the Communist International.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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"Kangaroo Court" at Caldwell, Idaho, Jail; New Friends; An Old Acquaintance; Labor Rushes to Defense

In previous chapters Haywood told of his early life as miner, cowboy and homesteader in the Old West; of years as union miner at Silver City, Ohio; his election to head of the Western Federation of Miners; its great strikes in Idaho and Colorado; the formation of the I.W.W. in 1905; his kidnapping in Denver, transport to Idaho and isolation at the Boise penitentiary. He is now telling of being removed to the Caldwell jail to be tried for the murder of ex-Governor Steunberger of Idaho. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD.

PART 62.

ON the train from Boise to Caldwell we rode in the day-coach. The other people in the car were reading newspapers. Across the headlines, in letters that could be read fifty feet away, were the names of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. In the seat in front of me a man had his paper spread out so that I read over his shoulder. A Thiel detective who was acting as a guard said "You must not read that." I told him:

"There's nothing I'm more interested in. You fellows kept us in the dark long enough."

The Caldwell jail was a small affair of four cells, in one of which we were locked up at night. In the daytime we were allowed the use of a large room where there was a cookstove. There were five or six short-time prisoners. Like all county prisons this jail had its "kangaroo court." The prisoners were inclined to let us off without trial, as we agreed to pay any reasonable fine that they might assess us, but we had an opportunity to see how the "kangaroo court" works, when a young fellow was put in the jail charged with rape. In Idaho there is an "age-of-consent" law, and it seemed that in this case the girl was not old enough to consent. The prisoners told this fellow that he was under arrest and that he would have to appear before the "judge," a young hobo who was then seated at the table. They asked him if he had a lawyer; he said no. Pettibone volunteered to act in that capacity. The judge told the prisoner before him that he was charged with breaking into the county jail, which he had done without the consent of the inmates, and asked the attorney what the prisoner had to say in defense. Pettibone made a plea. The prisoner was fined a dollar which was to be used for the benefit of all. Then they arrested Pettibone for having volunteered to act as lawyer, and fined him a dollar. The "kangaroo court" was conducted in much the same order and with quite as much regard for the law as the courts on the outside.



WHILE we were in Caldwell we learned that a stone cutter from Chicago by the name of Billy Cavanaugh, and his partner, were cutting stone for the new court house that was being built in Caldwell. Cavanaugh sent word to us to know if there was any thing we would like to put in the cavity under the cornerstone. We could think of nothing better than a copy of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners and my membership card, which we sent out by a trusty. Cavanaugh saw that they were deposited before the cornerstone was placed.

One of the prisoners, a bright young fellow, said that he would be going out within a few days, and if there was anything that we wanted him to do for us he would carry any message and bring back the answer either to the Caldwell jail or any other place that we might be moved to. He explained that he could break into jail at any time, and wouldn't do anything that would get him more than six months. We thanked him as best we could and told him that through our lawyers we could get all the news in and out that we required. It seemed that we were not without friends. Here was a man who was willing to do six months in prison for the privilege of bringing us a message! In the penitentiary was the man who had tried to slip me the note, who had been willing to take a chance to give us information, in spite of the fact that his days were numbered. There were others who risked punishment to help us.

WHILE at Caldwell we were taken into the county court, Judge Smith presiding, given a preliminary hearing and remanded back to jail. By some hocus-pocus of the law, a change of venue for the state had been enacted by the legislature. We were transferred to Ada County jail, in the county in which our trial was to take place. Here we were confined at night in a little jail that had been built behind the main building. There were special guards outside, day and night. Sheriff Moseley was a man of some feeling who tried to show us that in his opinion we were not guilty until convicted. We were the only occupants of this little jail, and while our cells were not locked at night, there was a lock on the cage and on the door that led into the main prison.

The first day in the Ada County jail, when I went out for exercise, I was surprised to see that one of the guards was John Taylor, the man on whom I had called years before as one of the committee from the union at Silver City, and who had been compelled to leave the camp by the men of the Black Jack Mine. I couldn't help smiling at the irony of the situation. I never mentioned the incident; neither did he.

The executive board of the W. F. M. had voted me a vacation with five hundred dollars. I had been at the desk continuously for five years, and the members of the board thought I was entitled to a rest. I never got the vacation. The eighteen months in prison could not be called a vacation.

IN the daytime we had a special cell where we had our meals together, and each of us got out for an hour every day, to walk up and down in the sun or amuse ourselves as we pleased in the yard under close watch of the guards. I took excellent care of my health. We had a tub in which we could bathe at any time so I always had a bath at night and setting up exercises in the morning. I fasted several times, for two, three and once for six days. At the time of the trial I was as clear as crystal both physically and mentally.

This was the jail where the plans for the Western Federation of Miners had been talked over before the initial convention in Butte in 1893. Now Moyer and I, the officials of this organization, were imprisoned in this historic jail some fourteen years later. Pettibone had never been a member of the Western Federation.

ONE of the first bits of good news that we received from headquarters was about the spontaneous defense fund that was being provided for our trial. We had been arrested on February seventeenth. On the twentieth of the same month, Belleville local of the United Mine Workers sent five thousand dollars. This was before any appeal for funds had been made. Telluride Miners' Union sent a large contribution and said they would sell their hospital to increase the fund if necessary. Silverton, Colorado, sent five thousand dollars and guaranteed to raise thirty thousand by selling their hall if it was needed. Goldfield contributed six thousand dollars, so it was easy to see that we were going to have funds enough to secure counsel for our defense.

In the next instalment Haywood writes of the time he spent in the Ada County Jail at Caldwell, Idaho; of President Roosevelt's attack on "undesirable citizens;" of Maxim Gorky. You can get a copy of Bill Haywood's book free with each yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker. Daily Worker agents should be aware to the advantage of this offer in getting subscriptions. Is the agent in your city alive to this fact?

(To Be Continued)