

INDIA STEEL STRIKE OF 20,000 FOLLOWS RED RAIDS

GIL ANNOUNCES WILL ASK U. S. RETURN 'REBELS'

Also Wants Millions of Pesos They Took Out of Banks

Federals Bomb Escalon

Insurgents Continuing Retreat Northward

MEXICO CITY, March 20 (UP).—General Jesus M. Aguirre, who conducted the rebellion in Vera Cruz and was forced to evacuate after federal forces arrived, has been captured at Agua Catillo, Vera Cruz, according to a telegram received tonight from General Manuel M. Acosta.

MEXICO CITY, March 20 (UP).

General Jaime Carrillo, federal defender of the port of Mazatlan on the west coast, reported at 6:15 p. m. today that the rebels had been driven outside the city, preparing to attack.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.

With the army of the reactionary clerical and landholder troops in full retreat to the north and Torreon safely in the hands of the Gil government, the government announced today that it would seek the extradition of all insurgent leaders from the United States as common criminals, should they seek refuge there. Securely sheltered in Chapultepec Castle, Portes Gil confirmed yesterday's reports that his government will seek the co-operation of the United States government in recovering by attachment all funds which he defeated insurgents may attempt to carry with them into the United States. It is almost certain Portes Gil will get it.

Seized Bank Money.

Large sums of money from banks in occupied cities are alleged to have been seized by the reactionary insurgents, \$511,000 from Torreon and from Banco de Mexico branches in various cities about \$1,250,000. Reports from the northern sector today that the insurgent forces were in full retreat north of Torreon and there is a further report that the insurgents are abandoning Escalon to make a stand at Jimenez. Jimenez is about 60 miles north of Escalon.

More Bombing Raids.

Further bombing raids were carried out over insurgent forces in Escalon yesterday, and airplanes of the federal forces today reported that they had observed the insurgent retreat northward toward Chihuahua City, indicating that the next concentration of their forces is planned there.

General Calles commanding the federal armies, supervised the pursuit of the insurgents to the north. The insurgents, left behind them 11 railroad cars loaded with provisions, 4 locomotives and 29 cars containing railroad repair materials.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., March 20.

Commenting on the Mexican situation, the Pravda recently issued the following leading article: "In Mexico an insurrection of the rich landowners and militarists has broken out. These elements are putting forward their own candidate for president against the candidate of the national revolutionary parties, Calles.

"North American imperialism attaches little importance to the revolutionary phrases of Calles and Portes Gil, and is prepared to support them as the leaders of a group which is capable of maintaining order in Mexico. This, however, by no means prevents the American capitalists from rendering secret support to the insurrectionaries. Recently Portes Gil has been making great efforts to convince American imperialism of his reliability. For this reason he is working for industrial peace, and opposing the leaders of the Mexican Federation of Labor, etc.

"The happenings in Mexico place the Communist Party of Mexico in a difficult situation and it must find the correct policy. The recent activity of the Party gives ground for the hope that it will find the correct policy."

R. R. GATEMAN KILLED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., (By Mail).—Struck and dragged by both north and south bound trains, William McDonald, a gateman for the North-western Road, was killed while at work.

Refugees from Alabama Flood



The floods in the South have killed hundreds of Negro croppers and "poor whites," leaving other thousands homeless, with all their property and huts destroyed. Above some of the refugees after losing their homes in the flood. The State of Alabama made practically no provision to prevent floods, and is doing little to assist the victims. What relief there is goes to the white inhabitants, leaving the much more numerous Negro victims without assistance.

Prosecution Witness Swears Mooney, Billings Framed Up

LUNDBORG GETS COLD RECEPTION

But Mayor, Whalen, Pat White Guard on Back

"New York is the greatest Swedish and Italo-American city in the world," declared Mayor Walker, in his flowery speech at the official reception given yesterday at the City Hall to Captain Lundborg, the Swedish jingo aviator who rescued his fellow fascist, Nobile, and left the crew to the mercy of the Arctic until they were saved by the Soviet ice-breaker, Krassin. Similar bombastic speeches were made by Police Commissioner Whalen, the Swedish consul, and the Italian consul in New York.



The name of Nobile was avoided as far as possible by the speakers, who discussed only "traditions" of Sweden and Italy. "Colonel Lindbergh, too, is of Swedish descent," declared Walker.

No applause whatever greeted the speech of the Italian fascist consul. Captain Lundborg took refuge behind his ignorance of the English language, and had nothing to say about his share in the cowardly desertion of the Italia crew, or about his own record in the service of reaction. He has fought in both the Finnish and Estonian white guard, participating in the murder of thousands of workers.

The small crowd gave an unusually cold reception to the fascists. Many left their hats on when the Swedish national anthem was played, and many other hats remained on during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Captain Lundborg, in official press interviews, stated that he is in the United States for the purpose of studying American developments in aviation. He indicated that Sweden wishes to take lessons from American imperialism.

RUSSELL TRIES RADIO
WASHINGTON, March 20 (UP).—E. M. Russell, assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, has resigned to become vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company, in charge of affairs here, it was announced today.

SMUT-HOUNDS EXPEL 3 Fired from College for Sex Questionnaire

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 20 (U. P.).—The executive board of curators of the University of Missouri today dismissed two professors and one student after an inquiry into the circulation of sex questionnaires among students.

Those dismissed are M. F. Meyer, professor of psychology; H. O. DeGraft, professor of sociology, and O. H. Mower, student assistant in psychology.

2 DIE IN OIL REFINERY FIRE

8 More Badly Injured; Speed-up the Cause

MARCUS HOOK, Pa., March 20.—Two workers were burned to death, eight more were badly injured and twenty burned less seriously today when an oil distillery exploded and started a fierce fire among the oil tanks of the Sun Oil Company plant here.

The cause of the fire is laid to the company's policy of "rationalization," forcing one worker to do the labor of two or more, and to the resulting speed up, and lack of opportunity for taking precautions and watching for leaks, etc.

Caught in Blast.
James McAbee, Jr., the still operator whose first explosion came, was on the "catwalk," a narrow footway over the top of the oil still, where crude oil was being heated to take off the more volatile gasoline benzene, and kerosene before turning the rest into asphalt, tar, etc.

A leak by which highly inflammable vapors of gasoline came into contact with heated surfaces and air, is thought to have caused the whole upper part of the still to explode, and a sheet of flame to shoot up, burning McAbee to a crisp. His charred body was found, hanging from the "catwalk" after the fire burned itself out.

McAbee had a wife and five children. He was only 25 years old. His father, James McAbee, Sr., was among the other workers burned.

The other man killed was Joseph G. Bennett, a company fireman, 35 years of age.

Besides McAbee, Sr., James Urian, 19, Raymond Roden, 20, and Victor Bird, 18, were badly burned. Names of the others could not be learned last night.

The refinery workers here are unorganized, many young workers are employed, and wages and conditions are bad.

The fire destroyed 17 stills and caused a hundred thousand dollars damage.

Capmakers to Hold Open Forum Tonight

The coming convention of their international union is occupying much of the attention of the capmakers at present. So that they may have an opportunity to discuss the union-wrecking policies of the right wing national officialdom, the left wing in the Capmakers Union is calling an open forum meeting tonight in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., immediately after work.

SHOE UNION IN 5 SHOP STRIKES

Bosses Wilt as Entire Crews Join Walkout
The Independent Shoe Workers Union yesterday resolved to strengthen existing strikes 100 per cent. Another strike against a Brooklyn firm was declared.

Since this decision the union reported that several employers asked for conferences with a view to an early settlement.

The new shop to be tied up by a strike is the Falco Shoe Company in Brownsville, employing approximately 40 workers. Negotiations were entered into with the Phillips Lockwood Shoe Co., employing over 150, in Long Island City, and the Kados Shoe Co., of Brooklyn.

SENATE OPPOSITS HURST'S PROTOCOL

40 Nations Must Ratify to Put America In

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Borah today intimated that he would lead the senate opposition to ratification of the "protocol" of Root and Hurst, accepted by the League of Nations Committee of Jurists yesterday, as a basis for entry of the U. S. into the world court. Borah said the court should have no advisory functions and should act only on cases where the participants request it to arbitrate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is generally understood here that the administration is favorable to the acceptance of the Root-Hurst "protocol" by which the U. S. enters the League of Nations World Court under certain conditions.

The first condition is that all the present members of the League, about forty nations, have to agree to a change in its statutes. It will require a great deal of diplomatic pressure to compel some of the Latin American states to agree, as they resent the provision for allowing the U. S. to withdraw and wreck the court if the latter attempts to try any case involving the Monroe doctrine.

On the other hand, the court can be scrapped any time two-thirds of the signatories, aside from the U. S. desire to "withdraw their assent to the protocol."

Opposition is certain to develop in the senate, because of the change in the Root plan by the English delegates, Hurst, apparently intended to deprive the U. S. of the privileged position demanded for it by Senate reservation No. 5, which specified that no question affecting the interests of U. S. should be considered by the court, though the U. S. judges would sit on other countries' cases. The Hurst amendments, adopted by the League Council of Jurists yesterday, make U. S. objection the signal for breaking up the court.

Senators of the Court, in the (Continued on Page Three)

21 KILLED IN CANADA WRECK

Five Injured in Train Crash in Montreal

MONTREAL, Canada, March 20.—Latest reports of the train wreck on the Canadian National Railways at Dorcourt places the number of dead at 21, including Conductor Barsted, Brakeman Ferguson, Brakeman White and News Agent Filler. Members of the crew among the injured were Engineer Gaveau, Fireman Smith, Brakeman Travers and Baggageman McRoberts.

The identified dead are Conductor Borstead and Brakeman Ferguson.

The crash was between the Vancouver bound and the Toronto bound Nationals, two of the fastest passenger trains in the service.

Three emergency trains, bearing doctors and nurses, started from Toronto, Sudbury and Parry Sound as soon as word of the wreck had been received.

The two trains which collided were the East and West bound "National," the fast trains between Toronto and Winnipeg. According to a statement this afternoon the westbound train was to meet the eastbound train at Dorcourt.

In rush, however, on this single track road, the instructions were misinterpreted and the eastbound flyer did not stop at Dorcourt and collided outside the city with the fast moving westbound train. One engine and two cars of the westbound train were tossed from the track.

SAY HOOVER TO APPROVE ROOT'S COURT PROTOCOL

Senators Oppose Point to Changes That May Hurt War Chances

Latin America Suspects Feng Resigns Ministry

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YU YU-JEN BOLTS CONGRESS

SHANGHAI, March 20.—General Yu Yu-jen, member of the Kwangsi group and leader of a powerful following, yesterday bolted the congress of the Kuomintang at Nanking and took refuge in this city. He is announcing that he will go to Canton to call a new Kuomintang congress with delegates "properly elected." With them he will establish a "legal government," he states.

Chiang Kai-shek has sent two representatives here to reach a compromise with Yu Yu-jen. In the mean- (Continued on Page Two)

Policemen Attack 300 Unemployed, Tricked to Ask for Fake Job

CHELSEA, Mass., March 20.—Police were called here today to suppress the resentment of 300 jobless men who answered a newspaper advertisement only to find that the "ad" had been inserted by a practical joker.

The advertisement, which appeared in a Boston newspaper, stated 100 men were wanted for state road work at 50 cents an hour.

The demonstration occurred after William J. McDonald, whose name was signed to the advertisement, said he knew nothing about it.

MARTY ON HIS ELECTION Victory; Fights for Class War Politicals

PARIS (By Mail).—Delegated by the Communist fraction in the French Chambers, Jacques Doriot, Communist deputy, went to see Andre Marty, revolutionary leader, who had recently been elected to the chamber by the workers of Puteaux, industrial suburb of Paris, and asked him what he thought of the elections.

The following is the account that Doriot gives of Marty's conversation:

"It was a considerable moral success for our Party, all the more so since the workers showed themselves fully class-conscious. Undoubtedly, this result is due to the intense activity of our Party comrades and sympathizers in the factories and shops.

"I have already read even in the bourgeois press that the activity of our propagandists 'gave an intense impression of unity and force!' An excellent homage to our young Communist Party."

"In spite of the fact that the 'Etoile' found the workers in the Zoreti district 'unsympathetic' toward me, more than 1,700 socialist workers there voted for me. I have also learned that the young workers and the working women were very enthusiastic."

Asked by Doriot what he thought of the plan to start a campaign for his liberation from prison, Marty declared that he did not have very much confidence in the result, but that it did not matter since the workers of Puteaux-Suresnes-Nanterre demanded more. "It is the liberation of all class-war prisoners, of those 143 comrades who had been sentenced to 933 years of prison, that they demand."

NANKING, HANKOW WAR STARTS AS MEETING SPLITS

Many Killed in Hunan Battle; Call for New Government

Feng Resigns Ministry Says He's Sick Because Chiang Gives Orders

SHANGHAI, China, March 20.—Defying the futile orders of the rapidly disintegrating Kuomintang to withdraw from Hunan, General Yeh Chi (Hankow) yesterday routed the forces of Lu Ti-ping, deposed governor of Hunan.

Five hundred prisoners were captured and nearly a thousand rifles, together with several field pieces, fell into the hands of Yeh Chi. The engagement took place east of Chang-teh, a small town on the Yuan-kiang river in northern Hunan.

This is the most important battle to date in the opening hostilities between Nanking and Hankow and the victory of the latter has given a new impetus to recruiting which, together with impressment, has swelled the Hankow forces by 5,000 men in a few days.

The big Hanyang arsenal at Hankow is working at top speed and producing quantities of ammunition.

As a prelude to its attack from the south, Nanking is massing its forces at Ping-hsien, the terminal of the railroad which beginning in this town in the extreme western mountains of Kiangsi, runs north thru Hankow and northern Hupeh and Honan provinces to Peking. It is expected that Nanking will order a general advance along this railroad within a few days.

At the same time, the Nanking forces have to cover Tzu and Tayung, now threatened by the victorious forces of Yeh Chi.

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Arrested as Briber

ANGLO, big sewer man, who was made a knight by the pope. Two men have just been convicted of carrying \$10,000 as a bribe from him to George U. Harvey, newly elected Queens Borough president.

GOVERNMENT IN GENERAL DRIVE ON COMMUNISTS

3 Left Wing Leaders in Jail; Labor Fights to Stop Arrests
Unrest Is Nation-wide
Puppet Parliament Has Anti-Communism Bill

DELHI, India, March 20.—Under warrants issued by the district judges of Beaurt, United Province, the Anglo-Indian government today made wholesale raids upon Communists and other workers' organizations in Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, and other cities. When news of the arrests spread, 20,000 workers in the Tata Steel works, the second largest industrial enterprise in India, walked out on strike.

Virtual martial law has again been clamped down upon Bombay, where the recent street fighting between workers and the British troops and police cost over 160 lives of strikers.

Machine Gun Nests.
Machine gun nests have again been posted at all street intersections, sandbag barricades have been thrown up by the government, while troops and police are patrolling the streets.

Three left wing trade union leaders, whose names could not be learned, were arrested in Bombay, while arrests of others are reported from Calcutta, Lucknow, Poona and other towns in the concerted government raid.

The main brunt of the offensive seems to have been directed against the Youth League where many arrests were made in all the cities involved.

MILITIA PATROLS ROADS IN STRIKE

Rayon Bosses Prepare to Import Scabs

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., March 20.—With the swearing in of the two companies of state troops quartered here for the use of the rayon barons against the strikers, announcement was made by the two rayon companies involved, the Glanzstoff and the Bemberg Corporations, that immediate efforts would be made to resume production.

This means that in the next day or two strikebreakers recruited elsewhere will be conveyed into town, if the strikers keep quiet. And that they will not welcome with hosannas, scabs (should efforts prove successful in recruiting them) is known from the bitterness permeating the ranks of the strikers. This despite attempts of the A. F. of L. agents here to breed passivity, as can be seen by the Bemberg walk-out against the advice of the agents.

Confess Success of Strike.
The mill bosses have dropped all pretenses about still operating. Their order for complete closure confessed this yesterday and now they frankly state they will resume operations as soon as scabs can be brought in.

GOV. JOHNSTON FOUND GUILTY

Oklahoma Legislature Rules He's Corrupt

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 20.—Henry S. Johnston, seventh governor of the state of Oklahoma, was ousted from office by the state senate today on impeachment charges of incompetence and corruption.

The vote was 35 to 9. Other charges were dropped.

Ten charges of incompetency and corruption were made against Johnston, a vote on any one of which would have meant his removal.

The chief counts were "general incompetency," based upon the alleged "mismanagement of his office by Mrs. Hammonds, and his clemency acts, and "illegal issuance of deficiency certificates."

A charge of "excessive use" of power, founded on Johnston's breaking up of an incipient special session against him in January, 1928 by use of troops, was dropped.

PARIS, March 20.—Field Marshal Ferdinand Foch, supreme commander of the allied armies in the World

war, died at his home here today. He was 77 years old. Heart trouble and complications which developed into uremia caused his death.

Foch, the master strategist of the allied armies during the war between the imperialists of the Central Powers and those among the Allies, was son of a civil official of Tarbes. He joined the army during the Franco-Prussian war and his rise was rapid.

Under his single command were placed all the Allied armies in April, 1918. With the overwhelming assistance of the American imperialists, who had earlier thrown in their lot with the Allies to safeguard loans and debts, Foch was able to defeat the German militarists. The silence of his later career was interrupted from time to time by a reactionary utterance.

WOULD "REGULATE" SCHOOL PROPAGANDA

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Propaganda in text books or school courses will be subjected to regulations, if the plans of a special committee of the National Education Association, which meets here next week, carry. Following disclosures before the Federal Trade Commission last year, the ten educators on the committee were appointed to study the situation, J. W. Crabtree, secretary, states.

Daily Worker Agents Meet Tuesday Night

An important meeting of Daily Worker agents will be held next Tuesday night at 7:30 in the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq. Irving Franklin, new manager of the Daily Worker, will meet the agents and outline plans for important campaigns.

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The main brunt of the offensive seems to have been directed against the Youth League where many arrests were made in all the cities involved.

Latest reports state that numerous arrests were also made in Allahabad.

Quantities of literature were seized by the Anglo-Indian government raiders in many places.

Over 120 warrants are said to have been issued and the prisoners will be charged with "waging war against the King."

Nationwide unrest is forecast to a result of the raids, the action of (Continued on Page Three)

YOUNG WORKERS ARRESTED BY U. S. ARMY OFFICERS

Girls Distribute Leaflets to Servicemen

DENVER, March 20.—Members of the Young Communist League are considered so dangerous by the military authorities that the officers ordered four large husky servicemen to arrest a girl League member, who was distributing leaflets to the national guardsmen here. Officers themselves grabbed the arm of her companion. The two girls were then questioned by the officers.

"Do you get paid for this? Who pays you? Do you believe in the American flag? What do you think of the red, white and blue?" These were some of the questions asked the League members. But the authorities were far more anxious to know what guardsmen had given the information published in the leaflets. They were worried very much by the fact that servicemen are organizing under leadership of the Young Communist League.

"Don't you know you can be deported out of the country for this?" the officers demanded, despite the fact that both of the young Communists were born in the state of Colorado. After threats and attempts to intimidate them, the officers released the girls. The arrest by military authorities was illegal, and they did not dare let the matter receive publicity and become known to more servicemen.

NANKING, HANKOW BATTLE FOUGHT

Southern Leader Calls for New Government

(Continued from Page One)

time, those associated with him in the Kuomintang, 35 in number, are threatening to bolt also.

SHANGHAI, March 20.—General Feng Yu-hsiang today refused to withdraw his resignation as minister of war, stating that his functions were no longer required since Chiang Kai-shek has independently ordered troops into Hunan.

It is believed that Feng is waiting the result of negotiations between Ho Chi-kung, mayor of Peking, who is reported to be effecting an agreement between the Hankow generals and Feng in Hankow.

SHANGHAI, March 20.—Together with reports of savage turmoil in the interior of Shantung where peasants are attempting to fight off the ravages which the starving troops of Chang Tsung-chang are inflicting on them, dispatches from Chefoo state that General Liu Chen-nien (Nanking), who has been wavering for days in the face of Chang's menace, has left a large gap in his lines thru which Chang may enter Chefoo without bloodshed. It is expected he will do so within a day or so.

PEKING, China, March 20.—Sun Fo, minister of railways in the Nanking government, yesterday proposed a railroad and road building program to the Kuomintang congress. The program calls for \$12,500,000,000 expenditure. The attitude of the congress was not revealed.

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 overthrow is only one counter-revolution. —V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

EXPLORE USSR MINERAL

Make Valuable Scientific Finds in Siberia

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The vast stretches of the Soviet Union, many parts of them unexplored and a mystery as far as maps go, unknown for all the mineral wealth they may hold and the huge store of material for science, are now being systematically explored by Soviet scientists.

The scientific institutes have been sending out expeditions of archeologists, mineralogists and geologists, and these expeditions have already brought in notable results, both of scientific and practical value.

Gorbunov, the Soviet scientist who led the Soviet-German expedition into the far wastes of Pamir, reported results of great value which may lead to a systematic exploitation of the mineral wealth in that section.

He reports, for instance, that the expedition discovered huge goldfields and nitre deposits in Pamir and, as proof of his assertions, he has brought back with him 18,000 specimens of minerals. Penetrating far into the unknown territory, the expedition explored the Tamnyas glacier for the first time and discovered 27 glaciers, previously unknown, at the height of more than 4,000 meters above sea-level. The scientists also collected samples of cultivated plants and local grades of wheat, and drew up a dictionary of the Tadjik dialects.

Cops Aid Trotskyites, Beat Up Workers



When workers tried to enter Labor Temple, where the Trotskyite renegades were spreading slanders against the Soviet Union and the Communist International, Tuesday night, they were thrown out of the hall with the aid of a large police force. Whenever a worker in the room where the meeting was going on crossed to expose the lies of the Cannon-Abern-Schachtman clique, they were immediately pounced upon by the thugs called to defend the meeting, beaten and thrown out of the hall by the police. Photo shows a worker being evicted.

Unions of the Bourgeoisie, The Bosses' Association

By JOSEPH COHEN.

(Continued)

The bosses' associations vary considerably in magnitude, structure, territory covered, etc., ranging from small, local trade organizations to huge, powerful national units. As in the case of everything which bears the genuine stamp of the bourgeoisie, chaos reigns supreme here. Many associations cover only a certain trade in a given city or town; others cover only a certain part of a trade, e.g., the so-called "small" and "large" associations of the furriers (employers) of New York; still others cover entire industries. Some include no more than a city, others entire states. There are some that cover a little more, or a little less, than one city. The most important ones, however, are (with some exceptions) the national associations, some of which pretend to cover certain trades or industries on a nation-wide scale, as, for example, the "National Metal Association" (founded 1899), or the "National Erectors' Association" (founded 1903); others attempt to combine all the industries of the nation, as, e.g., the "National Association of Manufacturers" (founded 1895), or the "National Industrial Conference Board" (founded 1916).

No Real Figures. How many bosses' associations are there in the United States? It is hard to give a definite answer to this question. The figures furnished by different investigators differ so markedly as to make the whole matter seem ridiculous. One thing is certain—that their number runs up into the thousands.

In order to give the reader some idea of the differences that exist in the results of different investigations of this subject, we may note that:

- (1) According to Bonnett, the number of associations in the United States is somewhat more than 2,000.
 - (2) According to a report of the Secretary of Commerce (dated 1923) there are about 11,000.
 - (3) A later report of the Secretary of Commerce (dated 1926) sets the number at 8,778.
- We should note here that the discrepancy between the two reports of the Secretary of Commerce should not be taken as an indication of a decrease in the actual number of associations. This is simply a result of the confusion which for various reasons has entered into these investigations. We shall call attention here to two of these reasons:

1.—Many associations give no answer to the inquiries of the Department of Commerce; they refuse, in general, to give any information concerning their activities. This secrecy is pointed out again and

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again in Bonnett's reactionary treatise: what is more, it is discussed by our worthy ex-Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover. We may easily comprehend that this refusal to furnish information is not a result of laziness. Whatever its shortcomings, the American bourgeoisie, which is noted for its sagacity, can not be accused of laziness. This is, rather, a result of "diplomatic maneuvers." But we shall have occasion later to discuss this, as well as their secret activities in general.

A second cause of confusion to the statistician is the diversity in the official names of the associations. Many of them, instead of employing appropriate names (as: The Employers' Association of such and such an industry, etc.) give themselves names that bear no relation either to their character or to their aims. They are known, e.g., as: leagues, clubs, committees, institutes, etc. But the work of these seemingly harmless clubs and institutes entitles them to a "place of honor" among all the other organizations of employers.

In justice to the associations, we should add that this camouflaging of some of them is made up for by the open and above-board cynicism of others like: "The Open Shop Association of Beaumont, Texas," "National 48-hour League," "National Open Shop Publicity Bureau," "American Plan Educational Exchange," etc.

Constitutions and Reality.

After reading all the constitutions and other official documents of various "bosses' associations," the uninitiated might come to the conclusion that these are organizations of idealists, of naive fanatics, and not at all organizations of business men, of practical employers. The well-known bourgeois bonides: peace, law, order, truth, God, etc., are met with very often and in various contexts.

Were we to take these statements in good faith, we should believe that the only aim of the American capitalists is to establish justice among its poor sinful mortals. Even the most secret of these associations, "The League for Industrial Rights," talks in the name of justice. Although the attitude toward the proletariat is not the same in the various documents, there is one point common to all of them: they all attempt in various ways to justify the existence of the bosses' associations on the basis of self-defense (or simply of a desire for justice).

One who is not very glib, however, may without difficulty get at the kernel of truth which is hidden by this thick shell of discredited phrases, namely: the attempts of the capitalists, already pointed out at the beginning of this article, to antagonize the masses to the idea of the class-struggle.

(The End.)

*NOTE: In his preface to the booklet published by the Department of Commerce, March 1, 1926, Hoover says: "There are, of course, many inaccuracies, since many organizations, to which questionnaires were sent, did not respond to repeated requests for information."

Lore's Yellow Tabloid Admits Cannon Called Police Against Workers

The (Trotskyist) German organ, "New York Volkszeitung," edited by the renegade, Ludwig Lore, admits, in its issue of yesterday, that James P. Cannon and his cronies called in the police, in addition to his thugs, to attack militant workers at his meeting Tuesday night at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. It also insinuates that the workers who were put out started a fire. This framed-up accusation is considered by workers typical of attacks being made by the Cannon-Lore group and accords well with their utilization of gangsters, police and detectives.

WANAMAKER'S FORTUNE PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Rodman Wanamaker, New York and Philadelphia merchant, who died March 9, 1928, left a fortune of more than \$56,000,000, exclusive of tens of millions of dollars of real estate. The bulk of the estate is held in trust for Wanamaker's children.

DIES BEFORE RESCUE. NOME, Alaska, March 20.—Dr. A. W. Nowhall, the only physician in Point Barrow, died of heart disease here while a pilot fought through an Alaskan storm to bring medical aid to him.

SIR GEORGE PAISH SEES NEW CRISIS FOR CAPITALISM

British "Economist" Predicts Crash

LONDON, England, March 20.—Predicting that the world "is threatened with the gravest financial crisis it has ever seen," Sir George Paish, governor of the London School of Economics yesterday forecast a crash of international proportions in the spring.

"The present policy of protection or safeguarding means the suicide of the world," he said. "Nothing can be done now to prevent a financial crash."

Changes Arguments. This time Sir George was arguing for free trade before the National Free Trade Conference at Manchester yesterday. A year ago the same economist foresaw the same collapse but then he was arguing for protection. Unless British industry is protected, he urged at that time, a tremendous financial collapse is inevitable.

Glibness of "Economist." While the crash certainly lies ahead of capitalism, the not in just the way Sir George predicts, the glibness with which the learned economist can shift his point of view suggests that his opinion is venal and his present utterances have something to do with drumming up liberal ballyhoo for the coming general elections.

SYMPATHIZER OF STRIKERS FINED

Jersey Judge Jaws: "Can't Aid Strike"

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 20.—Because he dared demonstrate his sympathy for the five months' strike of the silk workers in Summit, by joining them on their picket lines, J. Glass, member of the Young Communist League, was fined \$15 by Judge Robbins in the Elizabeth County Court, who had appealed with Glass 90-day sentences imposed on both in a Summit court, was given a suspended sentence.

The only reason for fining Glass was because he had come from New York, the judge and prosecutor stated.

Failing to provide enough evidence to hold them on a disorderly conduct charge, the prosecutor and police swore that the two accused had said "scab" to a strikebreaker. Anna Habebian and Julia Aboutok were witnesses for the defendants. The strike was led by the National Textile Workers' Union after the Associated Silk Workers' 5 months' leadership had practically ruined the strike.

The International Labor Defense volunteered to defend the strikers and their attorney, Mordecai Seigel, appeared in court.

"THIRD PARTY" IN TAMMANY FIGHT

New Group Opposes Smith and Walker

The "Third Party" in the fight among bosses inside of the Tammany Hall organization moved yesterday to restrict the choice, and attack the Smith faction, which talks nicely of a "new Tammany," meaning to put itself in control of the graft machine. The "Third Party" mover is also to slap back at Mayor Walker, who called a meeting yesterday and told the political leaders that they would have to put in somebody friendly to the mayor of New York.

The fight is about who will take the leadership of Tammany Hall, and be the most famous political boss in the United States. The "Third Party" is made up of all the district leaders, members of the Tammany executive committee. The "Third Party" is united against Smith and Walker, more or less, but it is badly divided over the question of who is going to be chief boss of Tammany Hall.

Restrict Choice. The move yesterday was to call a meeting of the executive committee for today, to formally restrict the choice to a member of that committee. Then they will fight and intrigue among themselves until tomorrow afternoon when the vote for leader has to be taken.

Indications are that the first choice will be Martin G. McCue, John F. Curry, commissioner of records, or Edwin Ahearn, municipal court clerk. None of these appeared yesterday to have enough votes (it takes 12) to win the coveted post. If they each refuse to yield to the other, some compromise on another man will have to be made.

DIES BEFORE RESCUE. NOME, Alaska, March 20.—Dr. A. W. Nowhall, the only physician in Point Barrow, died of heart disease here while a pilot fought through an Alaskan storm to bring medical aid to him.

NO PARADES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED POLICE DECLARE

Musicians Protest Loss of Jobs in Movies

Police Commissioner Whelan's department refused permission to unemployed musicians to parade yesterday from the Musical Mutual Protective Union at 210 E. 86th St. to the offices of Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians at 250 W. 57th St., in protest against their jobs being taken through the installation of "talkies" in moving picture houses, without any arrangement being made for the musicians.

Many members of the union believe that officers of Local 802, who have shown much apathy in the fight to take care of those workers thrown out of jobs by sound devices or are unemployed in other ways, quietly arranged for the police to forbid the parade.

6000 at Meeting. A meeting was held yesterday, anyway, at Local 802 headquarters to consider unemployment. About 6000 union members were there. The officials delivered a few speeches, International President Webber appeared to defend himself against the statement made by a musician through the Daily Worker that Webber himself owns stock in movie sound device companies, and several members spoke.

Members of the union have been attacking the officials for their inactivity. In the meeting yesterday Webber continued his attitude of pessimism, saying that he did not know of anything to advise the members of the union to do to fight unemployment. The officials are on the defensive against charges by the members of the union.

Members at this meeting put forward the following demands, among others: Five-day week, seasonal contracts, union control of all jobs, one man for one job.

It was decided to call a special meeting to discuss the unemployment situation, and a committee is to be elected at the next meeting to work out plans to meet the present problems.

ACW RENEGADE GETS PIE-CARD

Hillman Appoints Faker to Coast Job

(Special to the Daily Worker) ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—Left wing members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union issued a warning here to the Los Angeles local, telling them that the local's new manager, appointed by President Hillman, was a faker whose betrayal of his former left wing affiliations made him particularly obnoxious to honest workers.

The statement declares: The Rochester members of the A. C. W. of A., want to warn all class conscious members of the Los Angeles and other California units of the union against the fake revolutionist and renegade whom Mr. Hillman has just made manager of Los Angeles district.

Hillman's appointment of Louis Stark is in reward for Stark's betrayal of the workers' interests, for his desertion of the revolutionary workers' cause for the sake of the job, and for his open support of every reactionary measure and terrorist policy used by Hillman against the members of the organization.

Knows Left Phrases. Stark pretends to be a revolutionist. At one time he was with the Trade Union Educational League. He was also a member of the Proletarian Party, there he acquired the revolutionary phrases which he now uses so glibly to confuse and mislead the workers. Four years ago Hillman offered him an international organizerhip, and Stark completely sold out. Since then he has been using all he learned in the movement and the confidences he had built up to betray and mislead the workers and to build Hillman's reactionary machine.

We in Rochester have learned through bitter experience how rotten and corrupted this Stark is. We have seen him go all the way from a supporter to one of the worst fascists in the black army that is Hillman's. The workers should consolidate their ranks and prepare to defend themselves against the new attacks that Hillman's new manager has been sent to launch against them.

FALLS FROM TRAIN. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 20 (UP).—Joseph Healy, 26, Brooklyn, was critically injured today when he leaped or fell out of the window of a speeding New York Central express train near Carmen, N. Y.

Two brothers, who accompanied Healy, said they did not see the accident. He had been suffering from ill health, they said, and was despondent. Healy was taken to Albany Hospital.

No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer, so far as an end, than he receives his wages in cash, then he is set upon by the other parties of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Everybody Wants to Ride the Tiger



When George Washington Olvany, head of Tammany Hall, resigned under pressure a few days ago, there was a general stampede of district leaders and others for his job. At least three factions were uncovered. Here you see County Clerk Thomas F. Farley, left, discussing the question of who is to be boss of Tammany Hall, with John F. Curry, right, one of the leaders. Election of the new chief sachem takes place tomorrow.

Barbusse Praises Soviet Film to be Shown Sunday

MINE FAMILIES SHIVER IN HUTS

Rush Contributions, Is W. I. R. Appeal

"I note with deep satisfaction that you are presenting to America the cinema production of 'A Visit to Soviet Russia,'" declares the world famous novelist, Henri Barbusse, in a letter received by the Provisional Committee of the Friends of the U. S. S. R., 1 Union Square.

"Every one, without exception, who is interested in the Russia of the proletarian revolution, should see this remarkable picture," says Barbusse in his letter. "It will thrill friends of the Soviet Union and strike conviction even to the hearts of its enemies. This film, crowded with action, gives the onlooker the feeling of actual contact with every part of Russia in every phase of its social, political and industrial life. No one should miss it."

"A Visit to Soviet Russia" will play at the Waldorf Theatre, 50th St., east of Broadway, Sunday, from 2 p. m. to 11 p. m., with four continuous performances. This is the only day in which this picture will be shown in this city.

Gala Dance Tomorrow Night for Negro and Spanish Newspapers. Class-conscious workers of various races will gather at Imperial Hall, 160 W. 129th St., tomorrow night at an inter-racial dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker, the Negro Champion, organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, and the Vida Obrera, organ of the Spanish fraction of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

Rejecting capitalist-inspired schemes for dividing and weakening the working class, white and Negro workers will make the event an occasion for demonstrating their solidarity with Latin-American, Japanese and Chinese workers, who will attend the dance in large numbers.

John C. Smith's Negro orchestra will play for the dancing, and "Marching Guns," a Workers Laboratory Theatre production, will be a feature of the entertainment.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Negro Champion, 160 W. 133d St., at the Spanish Workers Club, 55 W. 113th St., the Workers Bookshop, or the District Negro Committee of the Communist Party, 25 Union Sq.

PARIS STRIKERS CONTINUE FIGHT

Defy Police and Hold Huge Meetings

PARIS (By Mail).—Despite the police prohibition, the strikers of the Gnome et Rhone airplane works, who had turned a lockout into a strong and lasting strike, and workers of the Regina-Malakoff metal works held huge demonstrations before the plants.

Foundry workers, meeting in the workers' clubs, prepared plans for continuing the strike and relief work for the strikers.

When the 3,000 workers of the plane works first advanced their demand for an increase in wages of 3 cents per hour the employers not only refused to grant it, but demanded that the workers work overtime.

The management declared a lockout when the workers refused, but the men refused to leave the plant until the end of the day, despite the arrival of gardemes. Workers of the Regina-Malakoff plant joined the strike immediately afterward.

2 Workers in Subway Hit by 200 lb. Rock; 1 Is Fatally Injured Also. A 200 pound boulder, falling on two workers on a scaffold in the subway excavations at Hawkinson St. and Grand Concourse, Bronx, yesterday crushed Salvatore Carozza, an Italian worker, beneath it, inflicting injuries from which he will probably die, and also fractured the ankle of Arthur Gottman, a Negro worker.

The two were on a scaffold 25 feet from the bottom of the excavation and were drilling rock. There were no safety precautions ordered by the company. A rock, against which there was no guard, suddenly fell on the scaffold and carried both workers to the bottom. Carozza was nearly buried in the falling earth and timber. He has internal injuries and a broken spine.

CAFE WORKERS ANSWER APPEAL TO JOIN UNION

Get 35 Cents Hour, Meal of Left-Overs

Slavery for 12 to 14 hours a day under a nerve racking speedup system, 35 cents an hour for irregular work, hastily eaten meals of left-overs—these are the conditions forced on hotel and restaurant workers, according to reports told yesterday by dishwashers, cooks, counter-men and bus-boys at the office of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union. Throughout the day the office of the union, which has just launched an intensive organizational drive, were crowded with the workers who told bitter stories of broken health, kidney trouble, neuritis—occupational diseases of the trade. Hundreds registered for union membership.

Shop committees in over 50 cafeterias have been established. Further plans for the drive will be outlined at a mass meeting to be held at Bryant Hall, 41st St. and Sixth Ave., Wednesday, March 27.

A squad of 50 cafeteria workers distributed leaflets urging a fight for union conditions in the garment section restaurants yesterday. Although the manager of the Sun Ray Cafeteria, 36th St. and Sixth Ave., sought to oust the distributing squad which included Harry Eisman, a member of the Young Communist League, most of the leaflets were distributed and every store in the section was covered.

WINDOW WASHERS NOW PICKET BANK

Two Strikers Arrested for Denouncing Scabs

Two striking window cleaners were arrested yesterday as they picketed the Bowers Savings Bank building, 42nd St., near Lexington Ave. The workers, Leo Kimmel and William Boyko, members of the striking Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local 8, were carrying signs denouncing the use of scabs by the bank, when two policemen arrested them and took them to the 57th St. court, where the case against them was dismissed by Judge Bushel.

Harry Feinstein, secretary of Local 8, charged that the recent arrests and brutality on the part of the police was part of a campaign on the part of the open-shop bosses to break the union.

The strikers are struggling for the recognition of their union, a \$45 minimum wage for a 44-hour week and for the principle of no discharge of workers after two weeks of employment without just cause.

The present strike started March 11, when the Commercial Window Cleaning Company employed non-union men.

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

LAST 2 DAYS!

PRESENTS "The most remarkable film of the machine age ever produced" —says L'HUMANITE, the French Communist Daily

"THE MARCH OF THE MACHINES"

—a powerful and rhythmic close-up of modern "civilization" produced by Eugene Deslaw, a Russian director

—AND ON THE SAME PROGRAM—

"LOOPING THE LOOP"

the sensational successor to "Variety" with WERNER KRAUS of "Caligari" fame in an original and striking characterization . . . and

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "A DAY'S PLEASURE"

film guild cinema

52 West 5th St. bet. 5th & 6th Aves., Continuous, Popular Prices Sat. and Sun. noon to midnight—Daily 2-12 p. m.—SPRING 5095-5099 Com. Sat.: Aelia: The Revolt of the Robots.—the Russian "R.U.R."

BIG MASQUERADE BALL

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

"UJ ELORE"

—Hungarian Communist Daily—

Arranged by the UJ ELORE conference with the cooperation of the New York Hungarian organizations will be held

Sat. Eve., March 30th

8 P. M. at

Central Opera House

67th Street and Third Avenue

TICKETS in advance \$1.00; at the box office \$1.25. Tickets for sale at UJ Elore office, 26 Union Square, Hungarian Workers Home, Tableau from the 1919 Hungarian Revolution. (350 East 81st Street.)

Spanish University Students Answer De Rivera Terror by Solidifying Their Ranks

STRICT CENSORS FAIL TO CHECK NEW AGITATION

Ridicule for Plan to Sue Foreign Press

HENDAYE, Spanish Frontier, March 20.—Reports eluding the Spanish censor continue to arrive here, describing the growth of the conflict between students in the universities and the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera.

Wholesale arrests of students have totally failed as a means of ending student unrest, the reports state. It is the opinion of travelers returning from the interior of Spain that the rigorous measures which the government is planning against the students will serve no other purpose than further to unite them. They report a growing unity between students in the University of Madrid and in the provincial universities.

Jeer At Arrest Policy.

The prisons where the government has confined numbers of students recently arrested are called "university cities," in derision of the community student university which the government is contemplating opening in 1930.

Reports further state that the parents of students are solidly behind them in their struggle with the government and that their families have joined them in their protests. The announced plan of the de Rivera government to bring suit against all foreign newspapers printing news unfavorable to the dictatorship is being widely ridiculed in Spain.

Though there is considerable underground circulation of information concerning the repressive activities of the government, the strictness of the Spanish censorship keeps large sections of the peasant population in ignorance of the events in the cities.

New \$100,000,000 Bank Merger Voted by Boards

Merging of the Hanover National Bank and the Central Union Trust Company of New York into a single company having a capital, surplus and undivided profits of approximately \$100,000,000 was voted today by directors and trustees of the two institutions for recommendation to stockholders for final approval. It is expected that the merger will be completed rapidly and the headquarters of the new company quickly established at 70 Broadway, a building which is being remodeled for occupation by the Central Union Trust on May 1.

GRAND JURY FOR DRY CASES

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20 (UP).—The first northern New York grand jury to handle liquor law violation cases exclusively is scheduled to meet here in May and remain in session probably throughout the month, it was learned from federal authorities here today. There are 250 cases of prohibition violations a month. Under the new Jones law, which makes violation of the Volstead act a felony, offenders must be indicted before being sentenced or before pleading.

Chinese War-lords Battle



Chiang Kai-shek, who heads the bloody Kuomintang regime of China, now finds that his much boasted unity is an empty phrase. As the closely censored Kuomintang congress goes on in Peking, various factions of the Nanjing government are at war. At right, Chang Tsung-Chang, backed by the Japanese, who heads the revolt around Chefoo. War is also on around Hankow between the Hankow and Nanjing forces.

SAY HOOVER TO APPROVE COURT

Latins Suspect U. S. Intrigues

(Continued from Page One) Senate contend that the U. S. can not be put in the position of actually starting a war under such adverse psychological circumstances as would be caused by the universal execration by small nations for breaking up the arbitration court. Proponents of the entry of U. S. into the court cry down this objection with the argument that the small nations will have already taken sides before matters reach the point of breaking up the court. The apparent main contention of Senate opponents to American adherence to the World Court protocol is that the formula emasculates reservation No. 5. This reservation which relates to advisory opinions of the World Court, was a stumbling block to the acceptance of the Senate's reservations by the nations signatory of the Court protocol when their representatives met in Geneva in September, 1926. Could Overrule U. S.?

But they said today that while the formula, as adopted, still seems to vest virtual veto power in the United States, it leaves the way open for the League Council to change the Court rules so that a majority of the Council could determine that an advisory opinion should be rendered by the Court. The text of the Root-Hurst "protocol" was received at the State Department today by cable from the American Consul at Geneva and formed the subject of extended conferences between Secretary Kellogg, Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium; Theodore Marriner, chief of the department's Western European Division, and other department officials.

GENEVA, March 20.—The Commission of Jurists of the League of Nations adjourned today with full some praise for Elihu Root, American delegate bringing the "Root Plan" for changes in the league statutes which were supposed to bring the United States into the world court. President Dionisio Anzilotti of the Hague court said Root was "the spiritual father who has saved the situation in 1929 as he did in 1920."

NEW ANTI-SMITH MOVE BY WALKER

Refuse to Repudiate Their Union

Mayor Walker moved to assemble his anti-Smith forces yesterday, when he summoned another meeting of all Tammany Hall district leaders who are indebted to him for profitable political jobs in the New York City bureaucracy. They met and discussed a candidate to put up against former Governor Smith's "new Tammany" people. Smith's other faction, whose tactics are as old as those of Murphy and Boss Tweed, but, just because of this, he fields considerable power. It is said that Olvany quit the leadership of Tammany Hall two days ago, primarily because of a bitter quarrel with Smith in Albany.

Just Wants a Friend.

Walker is reported to have told his visitors that he didn't want to name the new chief, but he didn't want a man who would not be friendly to Walker.

The district leaders visiting the mayor included Charles McManus, of the Fifth District, vice-chairman of the Board of Aldermen; Dock Commissioner Michael Cosgrove, of the Sixteenth District; City Clerk Michael J. Cruise, of the Twelfth; Assemblyman Peter J. Hamill, of the Tenth; Charles A. Kohler, of the Twentieth, deputy commissioner of markets, and Martin J. Healy, of the Nineteenth, deputy commissioner of plant and structures.

Cosgrove, Kohler, Healy and Neal hold their appointments from the mayor. Other district leaders put in good jobs by the mayor are Water Commissioner John J. Dietz of the Eighteenth, John Mara of the Twenty-third, Deputy Commissioner of Plant and Structures Peter J. Dooling of the Fifth, Commissioner of the Department of Purchase, H. Warren Hubbard of the Eighteenth, member of the Board of Assessors; Solomon Goldkranz of the Eighth, deputy dock commissioner, and William L. Kavanagh of the Third, deputy water commissioner. Other district leaders like Mr. Hamill and Daniel E. First and Mr. McManus are believed to be in the faction of the mayor.

FRENCH STRIKERS KEEP STRIKING TO FIGHT BLACKLIST

Bosses Tried to Fire Their Leaders

PARIS (By Mail).—When the directors of the Gnome et Rhone airplane motor company agreed to grant the 3,000 striking workers an hourly increase in wages of 2 cents an hour the workers decided to return to work as unitedly as they had struck.

But when the strikers marched into the plant with their strike committee at their head and discovered that the directors intended to employ only those workers who had not been so active in the strike, the workers walked out on strike again, this time for the right to organize and against victimization.

The workers of Gnome et Rhone have been on strike for a number of weeks demanding an increase of 2 cents per hour in wages and no overtime. They were soon joined by workers of another metal plant, organizing their own strike committee.

Original Excuse Found to Avoid Investigation of \$50,000 Bribe Charge

A new excuse for avoiding an investigation into bribery which involved a lawyer, still unnamed, collecting \$50,000 to buy his appointment as justice of the supreme court was found today, and the case is indefinitely buried.

Wm. A. Cokely, treasurer of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce, solemnly told the grand jury that the man who told him of the report died last week under unusual circumstances. The man was not named. The grand jury therefore handed up a presentment to Supreme Court Justice Richard H. Mitchell, saying it could go no further with the investigation.

State Senate Passes Short Indictment Act for Baumes Commission

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20 (UP).—The senate today passed the proposal of the Baumes Crime Commission for the so-called short indictment. The bill provides that a bill of particulars may be given to a defendant's counsel and that an amendment to both the indictment and the bill may be made without resubmission to the grand jury. At the same time the assembly passed the Esmond bill extending the period in which criminal actions may be started and exempting periods in which the defendant lived under an assumed name, or outside the boundaries of the state, from the statute of limitations.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 20.—A presidential decree yesterday formally closed the 1929 session of the Nicaraguan congress. The next session opens in December. Dr. Roman, liberal senator from Diriamba, was chosen by the congress to act as president in event of death of the president or vice-president.

SANDINO ARMY AGAIN ROUTS YANKEE FORCE

Nicaraguans Operating Over Large Region

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 20.—One United States marine was killed and another injured on the 17th of this month when a marine patrol encountered a detachment of the Nicaraguan army of independence in the Jinotega district, the marine command announced here today.

The man killed was Private Savulich of Jersey City, N. J., and the injured man was Private James V. Paul of Baltimore, Md. Paul was shot in the upper arm and his condition is said to be serious. No Nicaraguan losses are reported.

The engagement took place near Pavana in the Jinotega section. The action has especial significance in once again giving the lie to stories circulated by the Moncada government, and countenanced by the United States marine command (which, however, does not withdraw its marines), that the army of General Sandino has been wiped out.

Jinotega is south of the district of Neuva Segovia, in Matagalpa province, and indicates the widespread area over which the forces of Sandino are waging their struggle to drive out the marines.

A large landholder in Matagalpa province has requested that the Nicaraguan government send two more patrols to protect his plantation against the Nicaraguan forces.

The Nicaraguan plantation owner have lived in panic ever since Sandino took the field and became a rallying point for the wretched plantation slaves, peons and exploited workers.

Congress Closed.

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Moncada's Son Suicide.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 20.—No further explanation of the suicide in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, of Medardo Moncada, son of the president of Nicaragua, has been received. He had been employed in the ministry of war, where he was recently replaced. Some political significance is connected with his discharge and death.

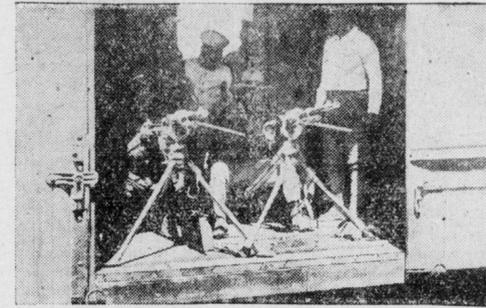
Krassin Heroes Deliver Lectures on Switzerland and Arctic Rescue Trips

BASLE, Switzerland (By Mail).—Professor Samoilitch, scientific leader of the "Krassin," and the pilot, Chudnovsky, who sighted the Malmgren group on the Arctic ice, have delivered a number of lectures in various Swiss towns concerning the expedition of the Soviet ice-breakers. They stopped in Switzerland on their way back from Italy, where they took part in the inquiry into the Italia wreck.

The lectures were very well attended. After the lectures, meetings of the two Russians with scientists, artists, authors and other intellectuals interested in the Soviet Union took place.

The power of the bourgeoisie rests not alone upon international capital, but also upon the force of habit, on the force of small industry, of which, unfortunately, there is plenty left and which daily, hourly, gives birth to capitalism and bourgeoisie, spontaneously and on a large scale.—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

Federal Machine Gun Squad



Federal machine-guns in a box car at Canitas, Zacatecas, waiting for orders to proceed against the clerical-feudal forces of reaction retreating from Torreón.

Two Recent Meetings of the Yellow International

By P. FRIEDLANDER (Berlin)

(Continued) Up to the present they have not prevented the Paul Boncourcs of all countries from acting as pacemakers of armament and war preparations, and as promoters by every available means of the preparations for an intervention against the Soviet Union. It is further characteristic that the resolution on the disarmament question does not contain the slightest reference to the proposals made by the Soviet Union at Geneva, although even numerous bourgeois pacifist organizations have admitted these to be the only really serious disarmament proposals which have been made.

Demagogy Re National Minorities.

A similar demagogic but nevertheless extremely transparent maneuver was performed in the question of the rights of the "national minorities." Here again the speaker chosen was not a representative of the socialist parties of big imperialist countries in which the national minorities are held in subjugation,

Looks to League of Nations.

For the rest, it looks once more to the League of Nations for salvation, and desires this to form a special permanent organ for the investigation of the grievances of the national minorities." How illusory and insincere this demand is has been demonstrated once more at the last meeting of the League of Nations at Lugano, where even a Stresemann was obliged to admit the bankruptcy of the League of Nations in the question of the national minorities.

Finally, the meeting of the Executive of the Second International did not fail, in a document in support of the political prisoners, to agitate once again against the Soviet Union, and to grind out anew the old tirades about the political prisoners banished to Siberia and Central Asia.

Whilst thousands and thousands of proletarian prisoners are perishing in the penal institutions of the bourgeoisie (these of course being "only" Communists), the Second International directs its cross fire against the Workers' and Peasants' State, struggling in self-defense against counter-revolution from within and the attacks of the imperialists from without.

To the bourgeoisie, in the present period of its increased war preparations, this attitude on the part of the socialist leaders is extremely welcome. These latest meetings of the Second International have furnished further proof that the bourgeoisie will not be disappointed in the hopes which it sets on the social imperialists.

(The End.)

STEEL WORKERS STRIKE IN INDIA AFTER RED RAIDS

Fight Rulers Concerted Drive on Communists

(Continued from Page One) the strikers in the Tata Steel Works being held as indicative of labor feeling throughout the country. Though no reason was given for the government's action, it is believed to be connected with the passage of the so-called Public Safety Bill, now under discussion in the Indian legislature.

Aim Bill at Communists.

DELHI, India, March 20.—Debates continue in the Indian puppet parliament on the Public Safety Bill, one of the elements in the Anglo-British offensive against the Indian workers.

The bill gives the government the power to deport without trial any non-Indian British subjects whose activities might "conduce toward subverting the organized government in British India."

Aim at Left Wing Leaders.

The measure was aimed directly at the left wing labor leaders, Bradley and Spratt, who, in marked contrast to other official labor leaders who have visited India in the past, have taken an active part in helping the struggle of the Indian workers.

Government spokesmen have openly and repeatedly admitted that the bill is the beginning of an attack against the entire Communist movement.

The government had the further purpose of trying out the attitude of the Indian nationalists and of frightening them away from any relations with the Communists. In this they succeeded.

All the Indian nationalist leaders in the chamber eagerly disclaimed any sympathy. They asserted that Communism must be attacked at the root and opposed the bill on the grounds that it failed to do this.

Will Try to Stop Relief.

At a previous hearing in September, 1928, the bill was defeated by only one vote. The re-introduced bill gives the government the further power to confiscate any money from abroad which may be regarded as serving "subversive interests."

The clause will be invoked to prevent such organizations as the Workers Welfare League of India from sending funds to workers on strike.

This time the government has made certain of its majority, having won over a sufficient number of the Indian nationalist leaders representing Indian capitalist interests.

perialists from without.

To the bourgeoisie, in the present period of its increased war preparations, this attitude on the part of the socialist leaders is extremely welcome. These latest meetings of the Second International have furnished further proof that the bourgeoisie will not be disappointed in the hopes which it sets on the social imperialists.

(The End.)

AZURE CITIES

A STORY OF LIFE in the USSR

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

After fighting in the Red Army thru the Revolution and the Civil Wars, Vassili Alexeievich Buzheninov returns to Moscow and re-enters the School of Architecture, where he had previously been a student. He works feverishly, brooding about the wonderful cities he will build on the ruins of the past, until he finally suffers a nervous breakdown. He receives a letter from Nadezhda Ivanovna, his mother's ward, which excites him greatly, and he decides to go home to recuperate. He returns to the decaying little town where he had grown up and the dilapidated house where he had lived. Buzheninov finds Nadya (Nadezhda) as a grown into a beautiful girl of 22. She is the sole support of the household. He drifts into the sleepy life of the town, doing nothing, brooding. Buzheninov tries to tell Nadya about his dream of rebuilding Moscow, but she is not very sympathetic.

(Continued From Yesterday) NADYA, "asked Buzheninov from the darkness of the couch, "tell me openly, it is very important... understand... you love somebody?" Nadya raised her brows. The learning needle stopped. Nadya sighed, and the thread moved again. "This is what I will tell you, Vassya... Oh-ho-ho!... You think all marriages because she is in love? That is so only in the movies. What has that to do with it? You meet a man by accident, and take a

look; if he can better your condition with something, you take him. . . . There was a man from Minsk that wanted me. And I wanted to go to Minsk all at once. They say a capital city, after all. They say there are stores,—three-story houses on the main street. . . . I almost consented. Well, it came out later that he was only a tramp, and not from any Minsk at all.

"No, Nadya, no, you are odd and strange. I know you better. . . . You can't speak this way. This is only something you heard. . . . In reality life is beautiful, enticing. You must build, struggle, love. . . . Buzheninov spoke until a late hour, while there was still kerosene in the lamp. Nadya listened, bit off the threads, and lowered her head, smiling. The beauty of the young girl intoxicated Vassili Alexeievich like the air of springtime. He fell asleep without undressing, on the couch,—fell like a stone into sweet darkness. And in the morning,—he looked out of the window—there sat the crow again. The selfsame fence. Grey skies. A rusty pail lying in the roadway. Nothing had changed during the night. And of yesterday's words remained only vexation and perplexity.

THE little things in life which were not worth attention in themselves began to take on sickly proportions in the consciousness of Vassili Alexeievich. This is why we ask you to run through these lines. They will explain a great deal.

The town became interested in Buzheninov. Various rumors began

to run the rounds. The office manager, Utyovkin, it was said, even grew pale when he heard of Buzheninov's arrival, and said with heavy insinuation: "Ah, so. . . . Well, now I understand everything."

When the round-shouldered figure of Vassili Alexeievich appeared during the day on Karl Marx Street, which led to the market place, the passers-by looked with tremendous curiosity at the "academist." Even the militiaman smiled kindly at him.

Only the storekeeper Pikus, standing near the door of his shop, tipped his hat and invited him in, querying in a counter-revolutionary whisper: "Tell me, what's going on in Moscow? How about the Nep? They say there is no hope. This is a terrible time. We are rolling into an abyss. I have reached such a nervous state that I howl in my sleep. I am very glad to make your acquaintance. And Nadezhda Ivanovna really waited too long."

Pikus only hinted at what was openly said in town. The provinces do not like anything that cannot be understood and that causes restlessness to the imagination. Actually, why the devil should Buzheninov have come to this backwater. The matter was clear—he came to marry. But here there appeared all sorts of hidden half-truths. Buzheninov came to a place that was not entirely free—at least that is how they ironized.

HIS acquaintance was made in Pikus' store by Sashok, a ruddy young man in a long coat and a

plush cap, the son of a wholesale wheat dealer, Zhigalev. He began to ask questions about the capital, the lectures and cabarets, the women on the Kuznetsky Most, and led Vassili Alexeievich into the beer parlour "Renaissance" on a second floor, overlooking the square.

Treating him to cigarettes, Sashok wrinkled the eyelids of his brown eyes with laughter,—he was fleshy, sanguine, his eyebrows grew together.

"By the way, Nadezhda Ivanovna is a regular girl. Only she holds her head too high. In our time we shouldn't think too much of ourselves. Yes, Vassili Alexeievich. New birds, new songs, as they say. Of course, with her face—in Moscow, on the stage, a stenographer in a large turtleneck,—it is possible to make a career. But here . . ."

Moving his brows, Sashok threw a wet pea into his mouth, gripped it between his strong teeth, and laughed. . . .

"Yes, here it is not practical from any point of view. The best is to marry—the husband has eight gold pieces a month, she herself, three and a half . . . Colourless . . . Of she might go into the Komsomol. Well . . ."

Through his thick eyelashes the pupils of his eyes glittered slyly at Buzheninov.

"That I can understand. Otherwise it is neither here nor there. By the way, I'm getting ready to

(Continued on Page Five)

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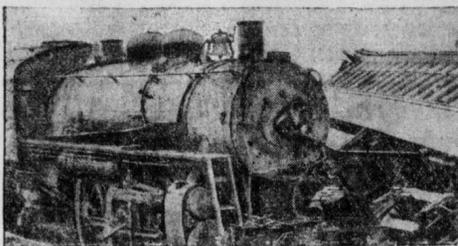
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RUBBER SLAVES ARE SPIED UPON; CUT RAILROAD LABOR WAGE; FISHERMEN ARE CHEATED



(By a Worker Correspondent)

AKRON, Ohio, (By Mail).—A spy system is making the lives of the workers in the Goodyear rubber plant in Akron miserable. The Company has detectives as stool-pigeons, and you dare not say a sentence that has anything in it that might be taken as a kick against slavery, or out you go. There are many hundreds unemployed in Akron. If you mention union, you are fired; anything you say is usually overheard by a stool-pigeon. Odors and fumes from chemicals make you dizzy and sick. Workers here all unorganized. A. F. of L. don't care. The company has placed workers of all different nationalities who don't understand each other in each department, to keep us divided. Photo above, wretched hovels outside Akron, where rubber slaves live.



(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SEATTLE, Wash., (By Mail).—Wages of track laborers on Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway cut by five cents an hour. Wages now 30 cents an hour. Eight hour day, but no overtime pay until you have worked ten hours, then time and a half is paid—but after ten hours. Rotten quarters for men, filthy food, for which railroad takes \$6 a week from your meager wages. Bunks double deck; rotten ventilation. Photo above shows scene after a recent railway wreck on Boston and Maine Railway, in which three track laborers were moved down.



(By a Worker Correspondent.)

The subway slaves of the I. R. T. are told, by Connelly, company union head, wait until we get 7 cent fare; then there'll be raises for all. Amalgamated misleaders have allowed company brotherhood to unionize road; workers now helpless. Photo shows I. R. T. scab being trained in strike.



(By a Worker Correspondent.)

The companies in Fulton market, New York, are cheating the fishermen who work for them, by fixing scales. We go out a couple hundred miles on the Atlantic, pull heavy skins from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m., every day; hands are raw flesh; and after we catch enough in two weeks trip to make about \$50 per man for two weeks, companies cheat us. Caleb Haley Co., one of worst. Dangerous work, fishing alone on small boat; often we never return; only reason we fish is we can't get any other work. Photo shows fishermen at work; these fishermen are out of Fulton Market, wholesale fish center of New York.

Negro Slaves on Lamport & Holt Liner Most Oppressed, Most Militant, Says Sailor

WEALTHY REVEL ON BOAT WHILE CREW SLAVES

Sweating, Must Get Ice for Caviarre

The Daily Worker herewith continues the description by a seaman correspondent of the conditions on board the Lamport and Holt Liner Vandyck, sister ship of the Vestris, on which the Lamport and Holt Line sent over 100 people to their death off Cape Hatteras. The terrible oppression of the Negro seamen, the revels and feasts by the wealthy passengers, are described.

The Negro workers, most of whom hail from the Barbadoes, are the worst treated of all the slaves on the Vandyck. They are treated like dogs and starved. The officers deliberately impress on these Negro slaves that they are dogs in the eyes of British imperialism. They are ordered to respect the name of the British empire, and are fed all sorts of bunk about the might of the imperialist British empire, which they are sensible enough not to believe.

Starved Slaves. These poor slaves are served unmentionable food. I, as a pantry worker, used to slip these workers loaves of bread on the sly.

These Negro slaves come from a colony which has been drained and impoverished by the greed of the British imperialists. There are many thousands unemployed in the Barbadoes, and starvation is the lot of most of the natives there.

The Negro slaves on the Vandyck are the most militant of all the oppressed workers on the ship. They would listen readily to me when I told them of the wrongs committed on the Negro workers by the British empire and by the capitalist system. They were happy to find a white worker who showed them he was their brother in slavery.

Religious Bunk. Whenever a Negro worker came into the pantry, the chief steward would yell at him, "Take your hat off." This, to impress on him the "superiority" of the British imperialists. The wages paid the Negro seamen were \$45 a month. These Negro slaves have been fed all their lives religious bunk by the agents of capitalism and imperialism in the churches. This was done to keep them ignorant and willing slaves.

Starvation Wages. Other wages on the Vandyck are: Seamen, \$45 a month; Chief Pantryman, \$55 a month; Second Pantryman, \$50 a month; Assistant Pantryman, \$45 a month; Bakers about \$60 a month; Butchers, \$60 a month; Bakers Assistant, \$45 a month.

The printer, who printed the menus in two languages, Spanish and English, had his wages reduced from \$70 to \$50 a month. "If you don't like it, clear out," he was told. To show how the officers make the slaves work every second, the pantry was painted while in Buenos Ayres. The kitchen men were made to wash over the paint, an unnecessary job, but ordered by the officers because the men had a few spare moments as a respite from the killing slavery. I had to clean the ports while the spray came up from the sea, unnecessary work, to keep me busy.

The sleeping quarters are pig pens. No air, cold stone floor, 12 men in a room. The Negroes were segregated into separate sleeping quarters. The chief steward asked me on pay day, nastily, "if I thought I earned it." I asked him if he did earn his big salary by walking around finding more slavery for the men to do.

Revels of Wealthy. The wealthy parasite passengers used to have revels and special feasts every other day. This meant that in addition to the regular slavery, the kitchen and pantry slaves had to work long hours extra, with never a thank you, let alone a cent of overtime pay. These revels and feasts meant that the slaves had to work until 2 a. m., no sleep that day. No extra pay. At one feast twenty-five millionaires were present. This was a "centra special feast." The mil-

Negro Seamen Most Oppressed on Lamport and Holt Liners



These Negro seamen come mostly from the Barbadoes, a colony which has been reduced to starvation by British imperialism. They are paid a few dollars a week for 14 hours or more slavery a day. Photo shows Negro members of Vestris crew after disaster caused by a leaky ship, incapability of officers and antiquated equipment, which is also the case on the Vandyck, sister ship of the Vestris, described by seaman.

WORKER KILLED; WHITEWASH COP Shot in Back for Carrying a Flashlight

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Calif. (By Mail). As he crossed the street on his way home after having inspected a job done for a neighbor and friend, Gustave Lehman, a worker, was fatally shot in the back by Police-man Frank S. Jaynes at Ferndale and Mansfield avenues (West Adams district).

Although the police brute could give no other reason for the cold-blooded killing than that Lehman carried a flashlight, the coroner's jury applied the whitewash. Press Slanders Worker. In order to help the police department (notorious for its rottenness) out of a bad situation, and at the same time trying to discredit the workers as a class, stories in metropolitan labor-baiting sheets have branded the dead man as "crook, burglar and highwayman."

But the weird tales of jimmies, screen picks and skeleton keys with which a frightened police force sought to blast the reputation of the foreign-born (German) Lehman, a highly respected resident of 2721 South Mansfield Ave., were shattered by indisputable facts furnished by the widow, Anna (cook in a private home), and a dozen neighbors.

But what can a workingman's family expect from District Attorney Fitts, member of the American Legion and endorsed by the labor-hating Los Angeles Times?

22 ARSENAL WORKERS HURT. WOOLWICH, England, (By Mail).—A fire in the fuse and primer department of the Woolwich Arsenal filling factories injured 22 workers at the arsenal.

lionsaires never finished giving the stewards more work to do, what with special caviarre, and special this and special that, they fed their stomachs on, while the slaves who worked 24 hours a day for them get the leavings.

Every week a ball was given by these parasites, more work for the pantrymen. There was a ball aboard the ship in Buenos Ayres for these capitalists, and the pantrymen had to make 675 sandwiches. Never a penny overtime wages, nothing but growling orders for the slaves. To Give the Rich Their Caviarre. The parasites had to have their caviarre—and I was sent down, while soaked with sweat, into the ice-chest, to scrape off three buckets of snow for their caviarre.

On Lincoln's birthday, there was a feast held by the parasites, and patriotic bunk was poured out by these capitalists and imperialists. Contrast these facts for the capitalists with the following incident. A Concert "for the Crew" The officers went around among the passengers, collecting for a concert, which they said was to be given by the crew. Also members of the crew sang and played in the concert, no member of the crew was allowed to be present at the concert. A Negro worker was told to

Victim of Imperialism Warns War

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NORTH OLMESTEAD, Ohio (By Mail).—The victim of American imperialism and capitalism, with tears in my eyes, I am awaiting the moment when I will have to leave my poor family, my wife and seven children, to be sent to a government hospital for "aid", having been physically disabled for life in the last imperialist world war.

At the moment when the ambulance arrived to take me down to the government hospital, my oldest boy came over to me and he showed me these pictures in the Sunday capitalist paper of Charles Lindbergh, the imperialist aviator, pointing to a field filled with thousands of war planes, to kill workers in the next war.

I couldn't read it, and he read it for me and said, "Pa, what do you think of that?" I got so angry about it and I couldn't answer him at first, but then I asked him to write these few lines for me to the Daily Worker. Print this letter and prove to the American workers how the capitalist government is planning for more murders of workers. EX-SERVICE MAN.

PEORIA CARPENTERS GAIN. PEORIA, Ill., (By Mail).—Peoria organized carpenters have won a wage increase of 5 cents an hour, making the new rate \$1.20 an hour, starting May 1.

TORONTO, Ont., (By Mail).—Organized bricklayers of Toronto have signed a contract calling for \$1.30 an hour to May 1, and \$1.35 on Jan. 1, 1930.

"clear out." Captain Doherty gave the order to keep all members of the crew from this concert, "given for the crew."

The bedroom stewards never were finished with their work. They would be called out in the middle of their sleep. There is a special swimming pool on the Vandyck for the passengers and officers, but not even a regular bath for the slaves. There is one shell bath for 40 stewards.

When I complained about the slavery, the chief steward told me, "What do you want to do, walk around and do nothing? What do you think we pay you for?" Slave If Dying.

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

HOLD PAY OF MILL GIRLS Must Wait 3 Weeks for First Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SCRANTON, Pa., (By Mail).—I work in a big silk mill in Scranton. I have the job of "picking," that is, to clip off the ends of threads, etc., on chiffon and crepe before it is sent to Paterson to be dyed. The girls in our mill are very badly paid. We only get \$10 a week no matter how long we have worked here, and this is for 50 hours; 9 hours on week days and five on Saturdays.

The quilters get only \$10 and the winders \$14.50. The boss doesn't pay us every week, but every two weeks and then he always is one week back in pay. So a new girl has to wait 3 weeks for her first pay. All the bosses here pay this way. I suppose they are afraid the girls might not like their jobs, and so keep their pay back to be sure they'll come in. Some girls pay even less. I know some girls who make only \$6 and \$7 a week. It is hard to get along on these wages as you must pay about \$4 for a room, and then food is not cheap either.

Perhaps some day the girls here will organize. I hope so. —ESTHER R.

"THE WHIRL OF LIFE" AT CARNEGIE PLAYHOUSE

The Little Carnegie Playhouse is presenting this week the American premiere of "The Whirl of Life," a German film of circus life and variety performers, directed by Richard Eichberg, with Heinrich George, Greta Reinwald and Louis Lerch in the leading roles.

"The Passion of Joan of Arc," Carl Th. Dreyer's film, is scheduled to follow "The Whirl of Life."

The ship's doctor would always order a seaman or pantryman back to work immediately, no matter how badly sick he was. He would not even see the Negro slaves if they were ill, saying "I have no time for them." This doctor had a special steward to wait on him, whom he treated like a dog. From overwork, I had rheumatism in my back. "Go to your work," said this doctor.

The concluding part of this letter will show the reader why the Vestris disaster occurred, and by showing the similar conditions on the Vestris sister ship, the Vandyck. The incompetency and drunkenness of the officers will be shown.

NO 8-HOUR DAY FOR WOMEN FOOD SLAVES IN CALIF.

Broken Time Is Long Day of Drudgery

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail).—California has an eight-hour law for women, but the majority of women in food stores and restaurants work more than eight hours because of the broken time. If you come on duty at 6:00 a. m. you work until 1:00 o'clock, then go home, return at 5:30, work until 6:30. If your day begins at 8:00 a. m., you work until 1:00, then 6:00 to 8:00, 11:00 to 12:00, and it is often a seven-day week at that.

The conditions are very bad in restaurants. You are forced to accept all kinds of insults from the greasy boss and the customers and can say nothing or out you go. There are too many waiting for your place. You can eat only the food given you, always the cheapest on the menu. The chain stores, like the Mutual, have the same broken time. About 25 per cent of cooks, waiters and waitresses are organized in one union, but the union is controlled by the men and there is no chance for the women. If a woman member of the union asks for the floor, she is hissed down. She pays nearly the same dues as the men and gets less pay: \$15.00 for a six hour day; \$18.00 a week for an eight-hour day against a straight \$24.00 for the men. And a move has been made to raise the women's dues level with the men, but nothing is said about trying to raise the pay of the women.

If a waitress works in a house where the cook is not in the union she is called off the job, but if the cook is in the union he shows no interest in having waitresses from the union under him. These are the conditions which face women in this open shop stronghold. The employment offices are full of girls waiting week after week for work. I met a young girl in the public employment office. She had been out of work for four weeks and had had nothing to eat for two days. She had been living at the Y. W. C. A. boarding home. I asked her if they knew at the Y. M. C. A. that she was out of work. She said she told them she was penniless and asked them to wait for her room rent. The manager asked her if she had no gentleman friend who would help her out.

No work that if a poor girl has no work she can go on the street for all these religious fakery care. —K. M., member of Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses Union.

SHIP IN DISTRESS. MARSEILLES, France, March 20 (UP).—The Marseilles radio station today intercepted an S.O.S. call from the Portuguese steamer, Saumez, in distress at latitude 50 north, longitude 35 minutes west.

Advertiser wants connection with up-state workers who sell low-priced land for developing new colony. Must be in farming district or thereabout. Describe surroundings in first letter. T. FABER, 280 Bowery, N. Y. C.

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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, 25 Union Sq., New York City & at Box Office POPULAR PRICES

"A Visit to Soviet Russia" at the Waldorf This Sunday

A motion picture of contemporary life in the Soviet Union will be shown at the Waldorf Theatre, 50th St., east of Broadway, this coming Sunday. The film, "A Visit to Soviet Russia" will have its one and only performance in New York under the auspices of the Provisional Committee, Friends of the U. S. S. R. There will be four continuous performances, starting at 2 p. m.

The film is the official motion picture of the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution. Acclaimed by the cinema critics of Germany and France as the finest film pictorial ever produced dealing with life and conditions in the Soviet Union, it undoubtedly will repeat its European triumphs when shown here. The picture has been received with unprecedented enthusiasm wherever it has been shown.

It is a graphic record of the trip made by the workers' delegations from forty countries through the Soviet Union during the tenth anniversary. The audience travels with the delegations. They visit Leningrad and see every point of interest. The giant statue of Lenin is the first thing that meets their eyes when they arrive in that historic city. They they go to Moscow, to the Ukraine, the Volga districts and Dnept Basin. Then south with another delegation to Caucasasia—and back to Moscow for the celebration.

Among the places visited are Smolny Institute, the Hermitage, which contains one of the largest art collections in the world; the headquarters of the Moscow, Leningrad and Khar'kov trade union; the Kremlin and the tomb of Lenin. In Pled Square we attend sessions of the Trade Union Congress and the Central Executive of the U. S. S. R., when the announcement of the seven-hour work day is made public.

We view the most modern centers of industry which began operation under the Bolshevik regime, including shoe, automobile and electro-technical apparatus factories, power stations, glass and paper factories. An extensive visit is made to the gigantic project in the Donetz Basin, and to the Baku oil fields. All the ramifications of this great industrial enterprise are shown in great detail. We are taken through workers' rest homes, clubs, children's villages and homes, the Red Army school, as well as new workers' settlements.

We view preparation for the celebration during which time the members of the delegation are entertained by the Leaderless Orchestra and the Duncan Dancers. The various nationalities of the Soviet Union participate in dances for the entertainment of the foreign guests. The celebration itself, with endless masses of workers, peasants and the

Red Army units passing before the review stand, is a thrilling part of the film.

The climax of the picture is the World Congress of the Friends of the U. S. S. R., at which Henri Barbusse, noted French novelist and journalist, and Tomsky, head of the All Russian Council of Trade Unions, are among the speakers. On this occasion, Clara Zetkin and other international figures are decorated with the order of the Red Flag by the Revolutionary Military Council of the U. S. S. R.

All those who are interested in the Soviet Union should be at the Waldorf Theatre on Sunday.

IN "STRANGE INTERLUDE"

Tom Powers, who plays one of the leading roles in "Strange Interlude," Eugene O'Neill's drama, at the John Golden Theatre.

LANGER'S PLAY PLACED IN REHEARSAL BY THEATRE GUILD

The Theatre Guild has placed Frantisek Langer's play, "The Camel Through the Needle's Eye," in rehearsal under the direction of Philip Moeller. Henry Travers, Helen Westley, Claude Rains, Morris Carnovsky and Catherine Calhoun Doucet will play leading roles. The settings will be designed by Lee Simonson.

Red Army units passing before the review stand, is a thrilling part of the film.

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NORTHERN MILL BOSSES BRING MISERY SOUTH

Low Pay, Long Hours in Texas Plants

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., (By Mail).—The conditions of the textile workers in Texas are the worst possible anywhere, I believe. More and more firms are moving here from New England, coming down here because the papers are full of ads by the Chamber of Commerce saying the workers here are satisfied and willing slaves, and will never strike.

Many of the workers are just what the bosses advertise them to be. They are willing to be fed holy bunk by the ministers in church, who are paid by the Texas bosses. So many workers are foolish enough to shell up \$10 to join the Klan, that no wonder the Chamber of Commerce invites the big northern mill bosses down to Texas, saying the workers are "satisfied and willing."

The average working hours are 55 a week in the mills. The highest paid male operatives can get \$19 a week at the most. Women doing the same work get only \$13.50 a week on the average. The other workers in the mills here get about \$12.50 a week for men, \$11 for women, and boys from \$7 to \$11.

Most of the wives of the men who work in the mills in this state work in the same mills as their husbands, side by side with them. occasion, Clara Zetkin and other international figures are decorated with the order of the Red Flag by the Revolutionary Military Council of the U. S. S. R.

All those who are interested in the Soviet Union should be at the Waldorf Theatre on Sunday.

MUSEMENTS

Theatre Guild Productions EUGENE O'NEILL'S DYNAMO MARTIN BECK THEA. 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mats., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

SILVARA'S COMEDY CAPRICE GUILD Thea. W. 82nd St. Evs. 8:50 Mats., Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Strange Interlude John GOLDEN Thea., 58th E. of B'way EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

COMEDY Theatre, 41st St., E. of Broadway, Evs., Incl. Sun. at 8:50. — Mats., Thurs. & Sat. RUTH

Draper CIVIC REPERTORY 145th St. Evs. 8:30 50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3:30 EVA LE GALIENNE, Director Tonight, "Cherry Orchard." Fri. Eve., "Hedda Gabler."

KEITH ALBEE CAMEO 42nd St. NOW BY WAY OF American Premiere "THE BATTLE of MONS" Authentic - vivid Powerful Photographs of the First Months of the Great War

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents HOLIDAY Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY PLYMOUTH Thea. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:50 Mats., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre Evs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 The Greatest and Funniest Revue

Pleasure Bound Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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.

Record Attendance at Philadelphia I.L.D. Regional Conference; 78 Delegates Attend

YOUNG WORKERS ARRESTED BY U. S. ARMY OFFICERS

Girls Distribute Leaflets to Servicemen

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (By Mail).—The Regional Conference of the International Labor Defense, held here, had the best attendance in years, 47 organizations being represented by 78 delegates.

These organizations consisted of trade unions, fraternal labor groups, workers' clubs, International Labor Defense branches and women's organizations. There were representatives from Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Chester, Allentown and other neighboring Pennsylvania cities, and from Camden and Robbling, N. J.

The conference was greeted by Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Communist Party, and by representatives of the Workers International Relief and the Young Communist League.

J. Louis Engdahl reported for the National Organization of the International Labor Defense, urging the strengthening of the I. L. D. on every front to meet the growing attacks against the working class everywhere.

Engdahl brought to the conference the greetings of the Moscow Conference of Mopw (the Russian I. L. D. organization), which he addressed shortly before leaving the Soviet Union.

An enthusiastic discussion by delegates followed as to future work to be attempted by the I. L. D. in this important industrial district.

Numerous arrested workers, now out on bail furnished by the I. L. D., will be vigorously defended in the courts, and a drive to raise money has already been started, with a bazaar arranged for April 12-13, at New Traymore Hall, Columbia Ave. and Franklin St. It is planned to launch soon a state-wide drive against the Flynn anti-education law.

Swiss Forbid Lecture on USSR, Aid Mussolini Persecute the Workers

BASEL, Switzerland (By Mail).—By their action in prohibiting the anti-fascist demonstration in Tessin, the Swiss authorities proved that they were prepared to violate the Swiss constitution in order to do Mussolini a service.

Their willingness to assist the murderers of workers does not end here, however, for the authorities in Montreux have forbidden the secretary of the local section of the Red Aid to hold a lantern film lecture entitled, "The Real Features of God's Own Country," with especial reference to the brutal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The lecture was prepared by the International Red Aid and has been held in many towns in Germany, France, Scandinavia and Great Britain and the United States without interference by the authorities.

The authorities of the once "free and democratic Switzerland" seem anxious to turn the country into a colony of Mussolini and fascists and murderers of all brands and nationalities.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20 (UP).—Commutation of the death sentence for Elvazquez Miquel, Pootsville slayer, was refused today by the state board of pardons.

He will die Monday in the electric chair at Rockview Penitentiary for killing his sweetheart, Louise Jacks.

Recently Miquel escaped from the Pootsville Prison and with a gun smuggled to him by a woman school teacher, shot a guard and special policeman before he was captured.

Wall St. Supplies Gil With Planes



Nine fleet war planes have been sold to the Mexican government by the U. S. to be used against the "insurgents." Above, federal combat crew and Mexican Consul General Ruiz with plane at Mitchell Field. The U. S. is defending its oil and mining interests in Mexico and the price of the planes and other munitions supplied by the U. S. will mean even more servility of the Mexican government to Yankee imperialism.

AZURE CITIES

(Continued from Page Three)
go to England on daddy's business. I asked Nadezhda Ivanovna, as a joke, to come along as my companion, something like a secretary. She is afraid of what people will say. One in our midst to be afraid of public opinion! That's a good joke."

VASSILI ALEXEIEVICH looked wildly at his companion—what was he about? Really, such words deserved instant punishment. But Sashok, without stopping to think, had leaped to another idea, and was pouring forth eloquent phrases.

"But one thing I will tell you, as an intelligent man, be careful of Utyovkin. That scoundrel is ready to do anything. After Nadezhda Ivanovna refused him, he ran to the Economic Section and the GPU. Well, of course you know it was foolish. He made no sexual impression on her and so he ran to tell her about you when you had just arrived? 'Buzheninov,' he said, 'has been sent here by administrative order from some dark affair, but the question is how long he will stay here as a parasite.' A regular editorial, and not a man, this Utyovkin. . . . By the way, joke here long?"

"I don't know. I must cure myself. I need rest."

"Some venereal disease, of course. I suppose."

"A nervous breakdown," Buzheninov answered angrily, and tapped his nails on the tin tray.

"So that's what's the matter, he-he," said Sashok, and walked energetically to the lavatory.

Buzheninov wanted to go away, but he remained sitting, his head lowered gloomily. The door of the beer parlour opened every minute now. It was a market day. Peasants came in, buyers, storekeepers, townspeople who had made their small bargains. Around the tables ran business talk, low and poor as the grey sky above the square, above the burlap tents, above the unharnessed wagons, above the rickshaws, above the bare branches. The smoke of strong tobacco trembled in layers through the long room of the "Renaissance." Boots had covered the plank floor with manure from the square. It seemed to Vassili Alexeievich that he sat at the bottom of the deepest well, and only the garish posters of the Dobyrolot, the Dobrokhim, the red silhouette of a workman amidst red chimneys on the plastered wall above the heads of the tea drinkers and tobacco inhalers reminded him of distant, faraway Moscow where life thrived on its way through the streets.

SASHOK returned from the lavatory, and said, nodding towards the bar:

"For the sake of that little lady over there somebody's legs were broken here, and about twenty cases

were heard before the People's Court. A celebrity."

Behind the bar idly stood a full-breasted little "lady" in a striped muslin dress, round-faced, powdered with a little nose, with combs in her tightly curled hair.

A man in black trousers and a civilian coat, his elbow heavy on the bar, was talking to her. His long nose had just run into a plate of roast liver and sniffed at a pot of herrings.

"I suppose I'll eat it," said this man and looked idly at the little "lady" behind the bar. "Give me a little liver, and give me half a herring. Which half? Whichever you wish—either from the tail or from the head."

He sat down at a table, crossed his legs, bit a cigarette end with one of his fangs, and half closed one of his eyes from the smoke.

The little "lady" carelessly placed before him the plates with the liver and the herring, and turned away indifferently. But he invited her:

"Sit down at my table, Raisa Pavlovna. You won't bother me. Perhaps just the opposite."

Instead of answering she protruded her lower lip, and began to primp at her combs.

"Yesterday I sat through three shows at the movies looking at 'Be Still, Be Still,' and you did not deign to appear. I was hurt."

THE fateful little "lady" shrugged her shoulders, and went behind the bar. The man turned his long, waxy nose towards her, and dragging a herring bone out of his teeth, said ironically:

"Well, confess that I did embarrass you a little."

"How did you embarrass me? Stop your fooling!"

Sashok said to Buzheninov: "That is Utyovkin. A Lovelace and our best foxkrotter. He thinks you'll tell about his goings-on. And Nadezhda Ivanovna and this Raisa are the worst of enemies; they couldn't divide an aviator between them last year."

Two strangers, in jackets splashed with mud, approached Sashok, and the three of them sat down at a neighboring table to talk of wheat. Buzheninov walked out of the beer parlour.

The wind on the square shook the strings of dry doughnuts and salt fish in the burlap booths, and lifted the ear of a little dog sitting on a hay-wagon. A shote squealed as a peasant dragged him by the leg out of a sack. There was a strong odour of salt pork, tar and manure on the dry sidewalk, near a pile of bath brooms, sat a tremendous woman in a stuffed cotton skirt, and turning her bare back to the square, searched for fleas in her shirt. A grey-haired man in an old officer's coat with bone buttons, stopped,

looked at the woman's bare back, and asked lifelessly:

"How much is a broom?"

"Two billions," the woman answered angrily.

(To Be Continued)

WORKERS HAIL DUNCAN TROUPE IN MIDDLE WEST

In Detroit This Week; in Chicago Sunday

DETROIT, March 20.—The Isadora Duncan dancers have captivated the workers of Detroit. Hundreds of them have already seen these remarkable young Soviet dancers, who began a week's engagement here last Sunday. So enthusiastic are many workers that they have taken advantage of the popular prices to see the performances more than once.

A new program is presented each night, with the famous series of "Impressions of Revolutionary Russia" included on each program. This remarkable series, combining dancing, pantomime and singing, has aroused the greatest enthusiasm wherever performed.

The Duncan dancers will give their last performance Saturday night. They will then leave for Chicago, where they will start a two weeks' engagement on Sunday. The dancers are now on a national tour, appearing in various cities by special arrangement with the Daily Worker. Detroit workers are urged to take advantage of the last few opportunities to see them by buying their tickets at once at the "Daily" office, 1967 Grand River Ave.

TORIES PREPARE ELECTION SCARE ON COMMUNISTS

Visit Communist Press for Frame-up

LONDON (By Mail).—The police are apparently seeking grounds to prosecute the Communists with regard to their agitation in the Indian question and for the publication of the program of the Communist International. Detectives have repeatedly visited members of the staff of "Workers Life" and have questioned them regarding the authorship of an article charging the British authorities with having used provocation against the Bombay strikers.

The directors of Modern Books, the publishers of the program of the Communist International in Great Britain, have also been visited by detectives, as also have the printers.

The intention of the authorities is obviously to frame up a prosecution linking up Communist anti-imperialist activities in Great Britain with the instructions of the Communist International. This would provide a "red" scare election stunt which would serve two purposes, first, to justify an intervention in Afghanistan as a safeguard against "Moscow agitation" in India, and second, to discredit the proclaimed intentions of the labor party to renew diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Fraternal Organizations

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks. The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 81rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

Bronx Workers Sport Club. A sports and dance will be given by the Bronx Workers Sport Club Saturday, 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, at 8:30 p. m.

Dr. Liber Speaks. Dr. Liber will speak before Council 20, United Council of Working Women, tomorrow night, 313 Hinesdale 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 12.

L. S. E. Entertainment. "A Visit to Soviet Russia," a ten reel motion picture will be shown for once only in New York City on Sunday afternoon at the Waldorf Theatre, 59th 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 who play musical instruments are asked to notify district 2 at once. An orchestra is needed for the convention.

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 12. 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, 35 12, Second St., 8 p. m. Saturday.

Dorsha Company Dancers. Dorsha and her company will present a repertoire of dances at the Booth Theatre on Sunday, "The Shadow Bird," "Disguises of Love," and "A Suite of Tangos" will be presented.

Cutters Local 68. A ball will be given by Cutters Local 68, 242 W. 14th St. at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., April 13. Tickets at 131 W. 25th St.

Engdahl Talks at Bronx. J. Louis Engdahl will lecture on "The Soviet Republics in Middle Asia" at the Bronx Workers Forum, 1320 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, Sunday, 8 p. m.

Hungarian I.L.D. Entertainment and dance at the Bronx Workers Club, 1330 Wilkins Ave., April.

Knitgoods Workers Meet. A mass meeting of knitgoods and textile workers in Brooklyn will be held under the auspices of the National Textile Workers Union at 7:30 p. m. today, Vienna Mansion, 105 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn.

Workers Esperanto. Classes of the Workers Esperanto "group," "Sat," meet tomorrow, 108 E. 14th St., Rooms 401, 403.

Volokolians Theatre Party. A theatre party will be given by the Volokolians at the Provincetown Playhouse, tomorrow night, O'Neill's "Before Breakfast" and "Virgil Godes" "The Earth Between" will be shown. Tickets may be obtained at the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Sq.

Workers Culture Club Concert. A concert and package party will be given by the Workers Culture Club of Brownsville Saturday, April 20, 154 Watkins St. Proceeds to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Bath Beach I. L. D. The Bath Beach Branch of the International Labor Defense will commemorate the Paris Commune with an entertainment Saturday, March 30, 8 p. m. at the Workers Center, 48 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn. "Marching Guns" will be featured by the Workers Laboratory Theatre.

Yonkers Forum. "Revolutionary Tradition in American History" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by a Workers School instructor at the Yonkers

Comp Party Activities

Young Workers League Dance. An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the five Manhattan units of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 110th St. and Lenox Ave., March 20. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Section 4 Dance. A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion and the Vida Oberra will be given by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 190-4 W. 124th St., Friday evening. Music furnished 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 "Kaptainim" Ball. Branch 6, Section 5, Workers Party, will give a "Kaptainim" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Saturday evening at 8:30 sharp, at 2709 Bronx Park East. A 12-scene opera show and imported souvenirs will be among the features.

Bronx Pioneer Hike. Bronx Pioneer Sport Club will hike to Alpine Woods Sunday. Bring lunch for two meals and 30 cents car fare. Meet at 1347 Boston Road.

Downtown Pioneers Hike. Downtown Pioneer and other League Pioneers will hike Sunday. Meet 8:30 a. m., 93 Avenue B.

Section 2B, Unit 5F. Unit will hold an educational meeting tonight on "The Development of the Socialist Party and the Muste Group."

International Women's Day. International Women's Day will be celebrated by the Women's Committee of the Party, cooperating with the Paterson Council of United Council of Working Women, 211 Market St., Sunday, 4 p. m.

Int'l Women's Day, Newark. The Women's Section of the Party will celebrate International Women's Day Sunday, 8 p. m., 93 Mercer St. The Newark Council of the United Council of Working Women will cooperate.

Freiheit Celebration. The seventh anniversary of the Freiheit will be held Saturday, April 6, at the New York Coliseum, 177th St. and Broadway, N. Y. Tickets at the Freiheit, 39 Union Square. 20 per cent discount to organizations or tickets paid for immediately.

Section 2, Agitprop. Attention. A conference of unit agitprop directors of Section 2 will be held Saturday, at 1:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Section 2 Education Meet. Units of Section 2 meeting on Thursday will join in an educational meeting today at 8 p. m., 101 W. 27th St. "The Development of the Socialist Party Today and the Muste Movement" will be discussed.

Section 6 Open Forum. Louis Engdahl will discuss "The War in Spain" before Section 6, Sunday 11 a. m., at 56 Manhattan Ave.

Harlem Unit 1 Hike. Harlem Unit 1 will hike to Interstate Park Sunday. Hikers meet at 2 E. 118th St., 9:30 sharp. Bring your friends.

Pioneers Protest Meet. A conference for the discussion of the Pioneer Movement and its tasks will be held at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, Sunday, 8 p. m. Representatives of Pioneer groups, Young Workers League and Party representatives, Women's Councils, Language Bureau representatives and Pioneers are invited.

Pioneers Protest Meet. A mass meeting of Pioneers will be held today at 8 p. m., at 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. Games and songs will be featured.

Unit 2F, Section 6. Unit meets today at 6:30 p. m., 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

Literature Agents, Unit 2F. Agents meet today at 8:15 p. m., 56 Manhattan Ave.

Harlem Dance. The Harlem Y. W. C. will give a Spring Youth Dance at the Harlem Working Youth Center, 2 E. 110th St., Saturday.

Harlem Y. W. C. Unit 1 will meet today at 2 East 110th St.

Section 3 Industrial Organizers. Unit industrial organizers of Section 3 are instructed to attend the industrial organizers' meeting at 101

Open Forum, Workers Cooperative Center, 205 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, Sunday night.

Outstanding Tickets, I.L.D. Banner. Comrades are urged to settle for outstanding tickets and ads. for the I.L.D. banner as soon as possible. Bring or mail 75¢ Broadway, Room 402.

Council 17, I. C. W. W. Tillie Littinsky will lecture on "Our Children and We" at the council meeting for Friday, March 29, 8:30 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave.

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PROSECUTION AID SWEARS MOONEY, BILLINGS FRAMED

Admits Story Told at Trial Was False

(Continued from Page One) and in others coerced into giving their testimony by the prosecution headed by Fickert, but acting directly under the orders of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

Every one of the important witnesses used against Mooney and Billings, without exception, have confessed that their testimony was false and that they were promised "rewards" or threatened with various frame-up charges themselves, to get them to swear to stories dictated by the prosecution.

Graft and Frame-up. The presence of graft and frame-up tactics in Fickert's office was confirmed a couple of years after the trial by testimony of Department of Labor operatives who, for peculiar war-time reasons, placed a dictaphone there.

The trial judge has asked for pardon for Mooney and Billings, saying that the impeachment of the witnesses by which they were convicted convinces him that they were innocent. But the capitalist class of California keeps them in jail year after year. The International Labor Defense is agitating for their release.

SAY SMITH MISUSED OFFICE ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—The senate today voted 27 to 15 to confirm the nomination of John F. Murray of Brooklyn as a member of the New York Port Authority, after an acrimonious debate of two hours, during which former Governor Smith was accused by republican members of making the Port Authority "an implement of politics."

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purpose. This new Commune (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

Police Form Guard of Honor for Capone, Up in Bootlegging Probe

CHICAGO, March 20.—"Scarface" Al Capone, chief of a Chicago Heights beer running game, gangster leader and henchman of the Chicago city officials whom he helps elect each year by intimidating their opponents and voters, appeared today to testify before a federal grand jury about bootlegging.

A dozen uniformed Chicago police and a whole army of city detectives came out to form a royal guard for Capone, as a friend of the administration, and to prevent his being shot at by rival gangsters.

George E. Q. Johnson, United States district attorney, called "Scarface" a hoodlum to his face and while Capone snarled Johnson stopped camera men from making flashlight pictures of him in an assistant district attorney's office.

KEEP DAYLIGHT SAVING ALBANY, N. Y., March 20 (UP).—The assembly today voted to recommit the Cuvillier resolution, which would require county officers throughout the state to operate on eastern standard time. Another Cuvillier bill, which would have abolished daylight saving time, was killed in committee.

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

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CARPENTERS' UNION LOCAL 2090 Meets every Thursday, 8 P. M., at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. Office and headquarters are in the Labor Temple.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers 133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7331 BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m. One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight—Communist Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

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The Murder of Negro Workers

One of the most cold-blooded acts of white ruling-class terrorism against the Negro workers was perpetrated a few days ago at Marion, Arkansas, as reported in the Daily Worker of Tuesday.

Two Negro farm workers, William James and T. B. Robertson, protesting against the particularly brutal and intensive exploitation to which Negro farm workers and tenant farmers are subjected in the South, and demanding of a white plantation owner that he live up to his promises and pay the wages due them, were framed up by the law—the law which operates against Negro workers in the South even as it operates against the workers of the North, only more openly and cynically. For no other reason than that the wife of the white plantation owner projected herself into the argument over the unpaid wages of these slaves, James and Robertson were arrested on a charge of "attacking a white woman," the charge carrying the insinuation of intention of rape.

The white planters of the district knew that these men would get heavy jail sentences in spite of the fact—or rather because of the fact that their "offense" was simply and solely a demand to be paid their wages. The white planters knew that their courts would see to that. That is what their courts are for. But even the prospect of stiff jail sentences for two innocent men failed to satisfy the white planters. They desired some more graphic means of demonstrating their power, some more terrifying and brutal way of intimidating the Negro farm workers. Any display of manhood, any appearance of a spirit of revolt among their Negro victims, must be ruthlessly crushed. So they "took away" the two Negro workers from the officers of the law (who, as always, were most obliging) and proceeded to have a typical Southern ruling-class holiday, forcing their victims to run the gauntlet of revolver and shotgun fire, the while they registered their fiendish glee "with cheers and shouts of laughter."

It is not always that the class basis of white terrorism against the Negro workers is as clearly brought out as in this instance. That it is always there, however, is certain. The Negro is made the object of race discrimination and race hatred and the victim of organized mob attacks because the capitalist class finds it profitable to maintain the caste system, which deprives an entire race of even the fake "rights" with which the white workers are deluded.

Keeping the Negro as a slave class at the bottom of capitalist society not only enables the capitalist class to coin super profits out of the blood and suffering of Negro workers, but because a caste system, with its base of race hatred and prejudice, militates against the essential unity of the working class, the subjugation of the Negro workers helps the exploiters to stifle every serious movement of workers. The system makes it possible for employers to utilize Negroes as scabs against white workers on strike for better conditions, as it also makes possible the use of white workers as scabs against Negroes on strike against intolerable conditions.

The answer to these tactics of the capitalist class is working class solidarity—the unity of all workers, black and white, against the common class oppressor. The answer to white ruling class terrorism against the Negro workers is the organization of inter-racial defense bodies which, in supporting the Negro in his right to self-defense, will greet with arms in hand the attacks upon his life and person. Only by meeting force with force, can the murder of Negro workers be stopped. Only by fighting side by side with the Negro worker against the onslaughts of the white ruling class, can the white worker protect himself against the same terror which, directed today against the Negro worker, will be directed against the white worker tomorrow, unless the white worker joins hands now with the Negro worker to crush this terror. We are not among those so-called "friends of the Negro" who argue that the reason for the organization of the Negroes is "to keep them from scabbing against the white workers." We do not propose to organize the Negro merely for the benefit of the white worker. That sort of diluted white chauvinism can be left to the socialist party fakery and the so-called "progressive" apologists for the A. F. of L. bureaucrats. We propose to organize the Negro masses for the strengthening of the working class cause as a whole, and for the emancipation of the Negro masses themselves in the first place. For the Communist Party stands for the unity of the working class, but everywhere and always for the most exploited section of the proletariat first of all. The most dangerous poison to be found in the working class is the ideology of the "labor aristocracy" which wishes to keep the relatively favored few of skilled workers separated from and disloyal to the great mass of the working class and especially separated from the Negro workers.

White workers and Negro workers alike have one enemy. That enemy is the capitalist class. The class which exploits them and oppresses them that the few may live in riotous luxury at the expense of the many. Against that enemy we must all unite. Against that enemy the united workers of all lands, black, white, brown and yellow, must wage a ceaseless and relentless struggle—for the overthrow of capitalism, for the establishment of workers and peasants governments.

J. B. ASKEW

BY the death of J. B. Askew, which took place recently, the revolutionary labor movement loses an old champion.

Comrade Askew came from a well-to-do British bourgeois family. The study of social sciences, above all of the theory of Marx and Engels, made him a socialist in his early years and caused him to join the most Left wing organization of British socialism existing at that time. He had a thorough knowledge of historical materialism, which he endeavored to popularize in a great number of articles and writings.

In the years before the war Comrade Askew lived for a long time in Germany, where he made a thorough investigation of the social democratic and trade union movement and wrote numerous articles and contributions for the socialist press of Great Britain. As he had friendly relations with Rosa Luxemburg, Julian Marchlewsky and other Polish comrades, he also wrote a good deal for the social democratic organs of Poland and Lithuania.

On the other hand he published reports in some Left organs of German social democracy on social conditions in Great Britain and the activity of the British socialist parties and trade unions. He also translated a number of Marxist articles and pamphlets from German into English.

Driven out of Germany by the outbreak of the world war, he conducted revolutionary propaganda in Great Britain, which resulted in his being arrested and later interned in a concentration camp. He joined the Communist Party of Great Britain with great en-

"OVER 100 WHITES DEAD—NEGROES NOT COUNTED"

By Fred Ellis



The German Party Discussion

(The last installment of the article by D. Manuilsky on "The Discussion in the German Communist Party" follows. The previous three installments have been published in the three previous issues of the Daily Worker.)

By D. MANUILSKY.

The question of the general crisis of capitalism and the question of the capitalist stabilization will not be settled in connection with this or that isolated victory or isolated defeat of the proletariat, but in connection with a whole series of conditions in which a partial victory or a partial defeat of the proletariat cannot play the final role. Whoever connects the question of the stabilization of capitalism, even when it only takes the character of an episode, with isolated "victories" of the bourgeoisie or defeats of the proletariat, replaces a serious Marxist economic analysis of the world situation by the policy of impressionism.

The temporary defeat of the Chinese workers and peasants was a heavy blow to the whole international working class movement, and no less serious was the defeat of the British proletariat brought about by the betrayal of the General Strike. But the "victory" of the bourgeoisie could only be of an extremely relative and temporary character, because the bourgeoisie is a dying class doomed to decline by history. It would have been very different, if the workers in Great Britain or the workers and peasants in China had won the victory, for then such a victory would have radically changed the face of the world.

Such victories would have been the prelude to a final victory of the working class—a final, international, scale, for the proletariat is the inevitable victor in the class struggle with the bourgeoisie. How is it possible not to realize this fundamental difference in estimating the defeat of the workers in Great Britain and of the workers and peasants in China!

Why is it necessary to glorify the significance of the "victory" of the bourgeoisie in this way, if not to exaggerate the consolidation of capitalist stabilization? The fact which our revisionists ignore, the fact that the British General Strike and the Chinese Revolution promoted the demoralization of capitalism, is confirmed by the consequences which these events had for the education of the proletarian masses.

Are the prospects of an international revolution after the British General Strike and the Chinese Revolution greater despite the defeats or lesser in consequence of them? Have the working masses in China become more conscious and stronger in a revolutionary sense, have they attained a firmer discipline, have they approached nearer to the slogan of the formation of Soviets after the experiences of the National Revolution and its Kuomintang period, than was the case in 1924-25?

Has our young Chinese Communist Party become more experienced, has it developed from a group of intellectuals strongly under the influence of Sun Yat-senism into an illegal workers party tried in the struggle and rich in the experience of civil war? These factors of a subjective revolutionary character must also play a role in the estimation of the capitalist stabilization.

If the logic of the conciliators is followed to its inevitable conclusion, then every revolutionary movement which does not result immediately in

Conciliators Bewildered In Face of Capitalist Stabilization, Hopeless

the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the victory of the proletarian revolution, is a "defeat" of the proletariat which in its result strengthens the bourgeoisie.

From the repulse of the first wave of the proletarian revolution in the years 1918-19 up to its final victory over capitalism, the proletariat has experienced and will continue to experience a series of gigantic struggles on various sections of the international front. It may suffer a series of defeats, but to draw the conclusion from these defeats that the bourgeoisie and capitalism will be strengthened in consequence, means to see history only from its reverse side and to minimize the revolutionary significance of these struggles.

The logic of the conciliators should lead them to seek to diminish the revolutionary energy of the proletariat and to fight against any revolutionary activity on the part of the working class. The political school of the group around Maslow-Ruth Fischer was prepared at any moment to proclaim every partial strike as the beginning of the end of the capitalist stabilization. This school replaced serious analysis of the world economic system by an accumulation of phrases, declaring that the stabilization had become still more relative, and still more partial, and still more temporary.

This impressionism of the "Left wing" has now its counterpart in the Right wing which exploits every strike which ends with a "victory" for capitalism, in order to declare that the stabilization has become still more consolidated, still more permanent and is not rotten to the core, etc. In the chain of such bourgeois "victories" there must inevitably come a moment when the qualitative become also the quantitative, when the conciliators must, unless they wish their arguments to be reduced to absurdity, come to the conclusion that the capitalist stabilization has developed from a relative and partial one into the normal state of capitalism which has thus commenced a period of convalescence, that the world has developed from a period of the general crisis of capitalism into the epoch of "organized capitalism." Tendencies of this sort must inevitably lead to Hilferding.

In dealing with the German question Comrade Humbert-Droz asks incredulously what the contention means that a war of the imperialists against the Soviet Union may open a revolutionary page in the history of the working class movement. For him such a war is obviously nothing but the expression of the political consolidation of the world reaction. In such a war he sees only the "victory" of capitalist stabilization and the "disappearance" of all contradictions between the capitalist powers on the basis of a general struggle against the first workers state.

That this counter-revolutionary war would be nothing but a reflection of the general crisis of capitalism, that it would bring the class contradictions to boiling point, that it would release gigantic social conflicts in all countries, that it would awaken millions and millions of workers, that the defensive war of the Soviet Union against the imperialist powers must develop into an offensive of the revolutionary masses

thusiasm when it was founded. He went to the Soviet Union to be present at the ten years' celebration of the October Revolution as the guest of the Society of Old Bolsheviks.

A true and reliable, eager and thorough-going promoter of the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat has been removed from the ranks of the Communist International by the death of Comrade J. B. Askew.

position of Comrade Koshtcheva. Today however, Comrade Humbert-Droz is attempting by his attitude towards the "Third Period," to generalize this error and to extend it from Poland over the whole international situation.

The contention of the conciliators in the German C. P. that the majority in the German Party reject the "Third Period" and that they wish to revise the decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the C. I. is nothing but an absurd attempt on the part of the conciliators to detract attention from their own errors.

It is true, a discussion did take place in the German delegation to the Sixth World Congress of the C. I. concerning the "Third Period," but this discussion was caused by the fact that the majority of the delegation feared that the idea of the "Third Period" might be interpreted in the way in which the conciliators actually do interpret it today. Of course, a deviation is theoretically possible, which bases an estimation of the present situation of the world economic system solely upon the theses of the general crisis of capitalism and ignores the present stage of the stabilization.

It is a fact that the Weber group in Germany completely ignored the stabilization when forming its political platform. The nature of this error is the same as that contained in Trotsky's theory of the permanent revolution. In both cases a line for the final victory of the proletariat is laid down without attention being paid to the concrete circumstances of the present period in which the struggle of the working class must take place. The result with elements like Weber was that, instead of a factual line taking the present conditions into account without losing sight of the final aim, there was a schematic arrangement cloaked in revolutionary phraseology.

We must not do fight against such confusionists who ignore the existing situation in which the working class must fight, who fail to take into account such factors as the stabilization of capitalism, who arbitrarily shorten the historical stages through which the working class must pass and give the workers empty declamation instead of the complicated strategy of the proletarian struggle, who imagine that capitalism can be abolished with revolutionary gestures. A hysterical line of this sort can do nothing but bring the workers the bitterness of defeat.

An open-offensive theory ignoring the real situation at the present time would do no more than nourish the defeatist attitude of the Right wingers and the conciliators. Although we must fight against such a deviation when it shows itself in our ranks, at the present time we must oppose with all the more ruthlessness the other deviation which has already taken form within our ranks and which can see no farther than the present day, which clings to the perspective of capitalist stabilization like a prisoner chained to a wheel, which sees in every class collision only the expression of the offensive of capitalism, which underestimates the powers of resistance possessed by the working class, which underestimates the radicalization of the working masses, and in this way threatens to disarm us ideologically in the face of reformism and the social democracy.

The recent struggle in the Ruhr showed the danger of this deviation very clearly. In the Ruhr struggle this deviation exploited the passivity which remained to a certain extent in the ranks of the Communists from a former period, in order to develop this passivity into a theory. It is impossible to abolish the remnants of this passivity without exposing the

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Haywood Writes in Prison Waiting Trial While Traitors Split the I. W. W.; Moyer Shows His Colors

In previous chapters Haywood has told a vivid story of his boyhood in the Old West, where he was farmer, cowboy, and miner; his election to the head of the Western Federation of Miners; his great strikes in Idaho and Colorado; the organizing of the I.W.W.; his kidnapping and transfer to Idaho to be tried for the murder of ex-Governor Stuenkel. In the last instalment he tells of hearing in his prison cell that the I.W.W. was ready to hold its second general convention. The first president, Sherman, had violated his trust and tried to hold the headquarters by force and through an injunction against the rest of the members. Now read on.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD. PART 65.

I wrote a letter to the convention, a part of which I quote from Brissenden's History of the I.W.W., with Brissenden's comments:

"The jailing of Haywood, especially, one of the most aggressive and influential organizers of the I.W.W., deeply affected the members of that body and really subtracted much from their strength. It was generally felt among laboring men and women that Moyer and Haywood were jailed because they were members of the Industrial Workers of the World, or because they were socialists. A letter written by Haywood in the Ada County jail on the day that the second convention opened in Chicago indicates the active interest he continued to take in the organization even during his imprisonment. It is here given in part:

"Ada County Jail, Boise, Idaho, Sept. 17, 1906.
 "To the Officers and Delegates of the Second Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, Comrades and Fellow Workers:

"While you have been in convention today I have devoted the hours to a careful review of the proceedings of the initial convention of the I.W.W. and of the conference that issued the Manifesto leading up to the formation of the organization which has . . . rekindled the smoldering fire of ambition and hope in the breast of the working class of this continent . . . (quoting here from his own letter to the fourteenth convention of the Western Federation of Miners). Organized industrially, united politically, labor will assume grace and dignity, horny hand and busy brain will be the badge of distinction and honor, all humanity will be free from bondage, a fraternal brotherhood imbued with the spirit of independence and freedom, tempered with the sentiment of justice and love of order; such will be . . . the goal (and) aspiration of the Industrial Workers of the World."

"The message was received with boundless enthusiasm. It stimulated all to more determined efforts on behalf of the accused."

BAD feeling grew between Moyer and myself, and for nearly a year we were not on speaking terms. To the following convention of the W.F.M. I wrote a letter in which I strongly condemned the methods that had been adopted by Mahoney, the manner in which he had handled the affair at Chicago, and his employing strong-arm men for the defense of the I.W.W. office, Mahoney having seized the office and held it by force against the St. John faction. This letter was addressed to James Kirwan, who was acting in my place as secretary-treasurer. I concluded it by saying "I can have no friends among your enemies." I did not learn until a long time later that Kirwan read to the convention only that part of this letter of mine that referred to himself. He neglected to read the first part of the letter, in which I had criticized Mahoney. The letter, as he read it, appeared in the Proceedings of the W.F.M. convention.

THE action of St. John and his supporters at this time was wholly commendable, and upon them rests the entire credit for the continuation of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Brissenden outlines the reasons for the slow growth of the I.W.W. at this time, and for the withdrawal of the W.F.M.:

"Although the Moyer-Haywood trial and the final acquittal of the accused men made the I.W.W. somewhat more commonly known and understood among the working class throughout the country it was, on the whole, nothing less than a calamity for that organization. The I.W.W. did not even get publicity out of the Moyer-Haywood case. The Western Federation got all the advertising. It was a well-established labor organization with an eventual—almost a lurid—history. Its early activities were more or less related to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair and the general public very naturally thought of the Western Federation when they thought of the Haywood deportation. The I.W.W. was not popularly associated with the Boise trial at all. The organization was obliged almost completely to suspend its vital work of organization to raise funds for the defense. But this was not the most serious result. The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone deportation was unquestionably one of the causes operating to split off the Western Federation of Miners. The imprisonment of Haywood certainly weakened that element in the Western Federation which backed the I.W.W., and strengthened the hands of those who were opposed to continued incorporation with it. This combined with the deposition of President Sherman, which yet further weakened the forces of the miners who supported the I.W.W., finally gave the I.W.W. knockers in the Western Federation the upper hand. The result was, first a decision by referendum vote of the Western Federation of Miners not to pay dues to either the Shermanite or the anti-Shermanite factions in the I.W.W., and second, the formal withdrawal of the mining department and the re-establishment of an independent Western Federation of Miners in the summer of 1907."—Brissenden, History of the I.W.W., p. 175.

It would be hard to describe my feelings at this time. I felt the work of a lifetime was being torn into shreds. The peace and quiet of the jail were dispelled. The poet who wrote "stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," was not like me, crowded with thoughts, with no chance for action. I was in prison, and every letter, every article that I read bearing upon this disruption increased my restlessness under restraint.

MANY letters were coming to us from different organizations all over the country, with news of widespread demonstrations on our behalf. There had been a protest meeting on Boston Common, where it was estimated two hundred thousand people had gathered to voice their condemnation of our illegal arrest and kidnapping. Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone parades were being held everywhere. In Chicago fifty thousand union men and women marched in protest. In New York I could hear the marching millions shouting aloud: "If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone die, millions of workers will know the reason why!" If the slogan "united front" had existed then, it would have applied to the solidarity of the workers in our case.

The workers of the little town of Boise were cooperating. One day we received a cake from a restaurant in Boise, and under the cake was a letter from the workers who had made it and other employees of the restaurant.

In the next instalment Haywood tells of Clarence Darrow's despair over winning the trial, the attempt of the men waiting to be hanged to cheer up the lawyer who hated to lose a case, and relates the extensive preparations by the press to review the trial, and the selection of the jury. If you want a complete copy of Haywood's book, you can have it free by sending in one yearly subscription, either new or renewal, to the Daily Worker.

opportunistic tendencies of the Right wingers and the conciliators. The differences have not been fabricated, they have been placed on the agenda of the Comintern by the course of events. It would be unworthy of Communists to pursue a

head-in-the-sand policy and remain in a comfortable "neutral" position, or wait inertly in order not to fall into the minority. The answers must be given to the questions which have arisen, and they will be given. (THE END.)