

## 227 ENTOMBED IN PENNSYLVANIA MINE "HELL HOLE"

### GENERAL STRIKE LOOMS IN INDIA FOLLOWING RAID

20,000 Bombay Strikers  
Rouse Workers in  
Many Sections

British Troops Used  
Many Communists Are  
Among 120 Jailed

(Wireless By "Imprecor")  
LONDON, England, March 21.—  
Troops of the Anglo-Indian govern-  
ment today began to occupy the six  
Bombay mills which were yesterday  
compelled to shut down when 20,000  
workers walked out in protest  
against the Red raids in many In-  
dian cities.

Thirty Communists were among  
the hundred odd labor leaders seized  
by the government during its raids.  
In Bombay, Poona, Calcutta and  
cities in the United Provinces all  
those arrested are to be charged  
with "waging war against the king,"  
for which the maximum penalty is  
death.

The prisoners include Dange and  
Jhabwala, Bombay trade union lead-  
ers, and Thegadi, former president  
of the Trade Union Congress, and  
others.

Dharamvir Singh, Communist deputy  
from the United Provinces, was  
seized in Lucknow, and Spratt of  
the British Communist Party was  
also arrested.

In Calcutta, leaders of the Jute  
Workers and Scavengers Unions  
were arrested; in Allahabad Puran  
Chandra Joshi, secretary of the  
Workers and Peasants Party of the  
United Provinces, is in custody.

The prisoners are to be taken to  
Meerut, 80 miles away from the  
nearest labor center.

The British rulers are intended to  
break the militant labor movement  
here and to supply atmosphere for  
the coming British elections.

BOMBAY, India, March 21.—  
General strike appeared to loom  
over India today, following the ac-  
tion of twenty thousand workers at  
the Tata mills at Dadar, north of  
here, who yesterday struck against  
the government's sudden raid on  
Communist and other workingclass  
headquarters throughout the country.

Intense feeling is reported to have  
flared up among the masses in  
points as widely separated as Bom-  
bay and Calcutta when news of the  
arrests and the action of the Bom-  
bay workers was broadcast, with  
the result that the government is  
increasing its precautions to crush  
the first signs of disturbance with  
force.

Altho more than 120 Indian left-  
wing labor leaders, together with a  
few right wing officials and nation-  
alists seized by the government in  
its panic, are in jail, troops and  
police continued to patrol the streets  
of Bombay today.

Bombay workers were compelled  
to go to work this morning under  
the noses of the machine guns of  
the Anglo-Indian government thru  
a city converted into an armed camp  
over night. The assigning of the  
troops, begun at 3 p. m., yesterday,  
was only completed in the early  
morning hours.

An ominous silence reigned in  
Bombay today while the police and  
military patrols watched warily for  
the expected outbreak.

Especially heavy patrols have  
been placed along the Dadar road  
with sandbag defenses and machine  
gun nests.

BOMBAY, March 21.—Reports  
from Calcutta state that the drive  
of the Anglo-Indian government  
against the Communists was particu-  
larly severe in that city.

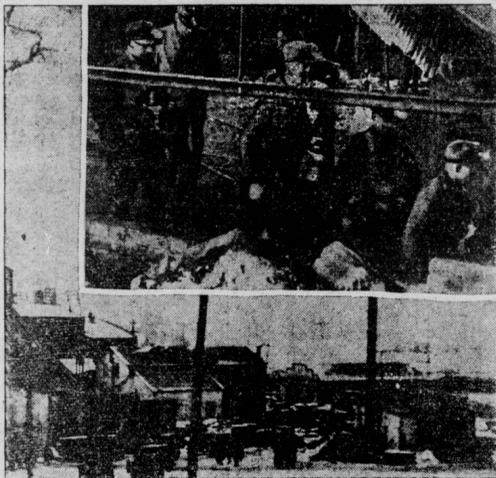
Prepared with the greatest sec-  
recy, no one suspected the govern-  
(Continued on Page Five)

Milder Censorship in Boston.  
BOSTON, March 21.—As a result  
of nation-wide criticism of the Mas-  
sachusetts censorship of all books  
not acceptable to the most reaction-  
ary patriotic societies and puritan-  
ical church societies, a milder system  
is promised.

According to the new law, a book  
cannot be considered "obscene" or  
"objectional" on the basis of para-  
graphs, but the entire book must be  
considered. This is considered ade-  
quate for suppression of revolution-  
ary literature.

GENERAL FOR SCHOOL HEAD.  
RICHMOND, Va., March 21.—  
Major General John A. Lejeune,  
former commander of the Marine  
Corps, has accepted the superin-  
tendency of the Virginia Military  
Institute, according to announce-  
ment today.

### 50 Miners Entombed Here; "Little Hope"



Fifty miners are now trapped in the Kinloch mine of the Valley  
Camp Coal Company as a result of an explosion which wrecked the  
tunnel. The National Miners Union, which has its Local No. 110 at  
this mine, has issued a statement charging the coal barons with  
murder. The explosion was caused by the speed-up in this mine,  
known as the hell-hole of the coal industry. Sparks from the ma-  
chinery ignited gas. There was no ventilation, no safety devices. An  
explosion occurred in the same mine last month, killing eight miners.  
Above, view of mine.

### Flood Hits Negro Hardest; Red Cross Refuses Relief

"The Negroes are the worst suf-  
ferers in the Mississippi flood, de-  
clared Cyril Briggs, Editor of the  
Negro Champion, in an interview  
yesterday with the Daily Worker.  
"They live in the swampy parts of  
the towns, on the lowest land. Their  
houses are all rotten timber  
shacks."

"The Negroes live in what are  
known as 'nigger towns,' separate  
sections of the cities, at night they  
are not permitted to show them-  
selves in the white section of the  
towns. But the white men freely  
go to the Negro sections at night.

All officers and police are white; they carry  
guns for the purpose of intimidat-  
ing the Negroes and expressing  
white domination."

Forced to Slave.  
During floods in the past, Briggs  
declared, Negroes have been drafted  
for work on levees without any pay  
and with white guards supervising  
with guns in their hands, Negroes  
are forced to leave their own fam-  
ilies to their fate. This happened  
in the last big flood about a year  
ago, when Hoover was head of the  
Red Cross "relief" campaign. The  
matter was brought to Hoover's at-  
(Continued on Page Three)

### Expect Record Crowd of White, Negro Workers at Unity Dance Tonight

All signs indicate a record gath-  
ering of Negro, white, Latin Amer-  
ican, Japanese and Chinese workers  
tonight at the inter-racial dance  
given by Section Four at Imperial  
Auditorium, 160-4 West 129th St.  
Various ticket stations report a big  
demand for tickets as a result of  
widespread distribution of advertis-  
ing leaflets at the doors of Harlem  
factories.

These inter-racial dances are prov-  
ing one of the most effective means  
of bringing together workers of  
various races and serve to break  
down the prejudice with which the  
white ruling class seeks to divide  
and weaken the working class. Tick-  
ets may be secured at the Workers  
Book Store, the Champion office

### SAVE INDIANS IN USSR

American Tribe in Siberia Just Found  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 21.—  
The Soviet government is taking  
all possible measures to save from  
extinction a nomadic tribe of "Amer-  
ican Indians" in Siberia, which has  
already dwindled to 403 persons.

The tribe, known as Karages, was  
discovered some years ago in the  
Turun district of Siberia. In ap-  
pearance, language and customs  
they resemble so closely the Indians  
of North America that leading  
Soviet anthropologists are con-

vinced of their American origin.  
A recent investigator of the  
Soviet Academy of Sciences re-  
ported that the tribe has such a  
high death rate that it has only a  
few more generations of life. The  
government has therefore set aside  
a large tract, where no other tribes  
will be permitted to hunt and has  
granted them autonomous rights,  
such as are granted to the numer-  
ous nationalities in Soviet territory  
which number over 100.

### Mexican Battle Looms Near U. S. Mine Holdings

Hint That the British-  
Owned R.R. Helps  
Insurgents

### Scout Struggle Near Federals Rush Troop Reinforcements

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 21 (UP).—  
General Jose Gonzalo Escobar,  
plump commander-in-chief of the  
Mexican Revolutionary Army, an-  
nounced today that he planned short-  
ly to make an intensive drive  
against the federal army of Plutar-  
caro Elias Calles, now advancing  
northward.

General Escobar arrived here early  
today on a special train from Jim-  
enez, where he left his main army  
after evacuating Torreon. He denied  
that he had fled the city.  
"I am not fleeing from Calles and  
I never have fled from him," Gen-  
eral Escobar said in his headquar-  
ters at the Rio Bravo Hotel.  
The rebel leader expressed his  
complete disbelief in dispatches re-  
porting the execution of General  
Jesus Aguirre, commander of the  
Vera Cruz rebels.  
"General Aguirre at this moment  
is with a strong column of loyal  
revolutionist troops marching from  
Tierra Blanca, second largest city  
in Mexico," he said. "Reports of his  
execution are absurd."  
General Escobar added that it was  
his opinion the United States would  
change its official attitude toward  
the revolution if it knew the "facts"  
of the movement. "When President  
Hoover is informed that the airplanes  
sold to the Mexican government by  
the United States have been used by  
General Calles in bombing defense-  
less citizens and cities instead of  
pursuing military tactics by con-  
centrating on our forces, he will see  
the matter in a different light," Gen-  
eral Escobar said.  
Denying federal charges that the  
insurgents looted the banks of the  
state of Chihuahua to further their  
interests, General Escobar declared  
emphatically that all of the rebel  
funds were obtained legally. "The  
officials of the federal treasury and  
local directors of banks were called  
into conferences and given assurance  
that every penny would be returned  
upon the success of the revolution,"  
he said.

### COMMUNISTS LEAD KIANGSI REVOLUTION

WORKER, PEASANT  
ARMED UPRISING  
FIGHTS BATTLE

New Soviets Near Those  
Never Conquered in  
Kwangtung

Chiang Wars on Hunan  
Fierce Battles During  
Fake Congress Meet

PEKING, China, March 21.—Re-  
ports received at the American lega-  
tion today state a general uprising  
of workers and peasants under Com-  
munist leadership has taken place  
in the southern part of Kiangsi pro-  
vince.  
One hundred persons were killed  
in the preliminary fighting the re-  
port stated but gave no further de-  
tails.  
The southern part of Kiangsi  
province borders on Kwangtung  
where village Soviets of fishermen  
and salt workers have held out  
against the reaction for almost a  
year.  
In the extreme west of Kiangsi  
at Ping-hsien, the Nanking govern-  
ment is at present concentrating  
troops for an offensive against the  
Hankow generals.  
The province is largely controlled  
by Chiang Kai-shek, president of  
the Nanking government.  
Arrest 100.  
PEKING, China, March 21.—The  
Nanking government in panic today  
arrested more than one hundred  
persons accused of conspiring for  
the overthrow of the present govern-  
ment.

Surrender to R. R. Workers.  
SHANGHAI, China, March 21.—  
On the eve of major military en-  
gagements with the forces of the  
Hankow generals, the Nanking govern-  
ment was yesterday forced to  
surrender to the demands of the  
workers on the Peking-Mukden rail-  
road.

The government hastily dismissed  
Sun Hugn-Shih, the director of the  
road, who had aroused the workers,  
but it is believed the men will strike  
anyway. Equipment on the road is  
in a bad condition and much of it  
unfit for use.

Troops of the Hankow general,  
Yeh-chi, victorious in the fight with  
the Nanking forces at Chang-teh  
yesterday, fell back but was re-  
forced immediately by Hankow  
troops and is again rapidly advanc-  
ing against the Nanking army.  
Hankow is erecting barbed wire en-  
tanglements along its entire front  
in Kiangsi.

Meanwhile traffic on the Peking-  
Hankow railroad has been halted at  
Yen-cheng, presumably by the  
troops of General Feng Yu-sien,  
who is thus apparently cooperating  
with Hankow, tho not formally.  
From this strategic position he will  
probably await results of the im-  
mediate fighting between Nanking  
and Hankow while his emissary in  
Hankow, Ho Chi-kung, discusses agree-  
ments with the Hankow generals.  
Yen-cheng is almost in the center  
(Continued on Page Two)

Wheeler on Inspection  
Tour of Nicaragua; to  
Be Guided by Traitors

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March  
21.—Arriving here yesterday by air-  
plane like other distinguished North  
American imperialists, Senator  
Wheeler of Montana, immediately  
visited Minister Eberhardt and  
President Moncada, whose tenure  
of office depends on services done  
the United States.

Under the "impartial" guide of  
these gentlemen, or their subordi-  
nates, Wheeler is expected to make  
a tour of the Senator Wheeler  
northern area where General San-  
dino is still holding the marines at  
bay.

Wheeler's carefully studied role  
as a defender of weak nations has  
been rapidly dissipated in the eyes  
of Latin Americans by his consist-  
ent support of the imperialists in  
every pinch.

His visit here is showing his posi-  
tion clearly to all Nicaraguans who  
are struggling against the Amer-  
ican invasion.

Mazatlan Besieged.  
MEXICO CITY, March 21 (UP).—  
With one of the chief leaders of  
the rebellion executed by a firing  
squad, the government made pre-  
parations today to strengthen the  
federal position at Mazatlan, where  
a battle was reported imminent.

General Jesus M. Aguirre, who  
conducted the revolt in Vera Cruz  
(Continued on Page Five)

### Communists Lead Kiangsi Revolution

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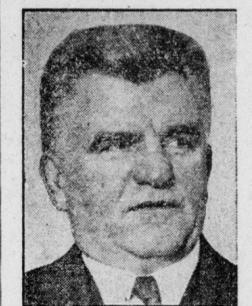
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### New Tammany Chief?



Martin McCue, clerk of the Sur-  
rogates Court and Tammany lead-  
er, seems to stand a very good  
chance of being elected head of the  
big graft machine. The voting  
is drifting his way.

### LONG IS. SHOE SHOP SIGNS UP

A Big Victory; to Hold  
Shop Delegate Meet

A signal victory, of far-reaching  
importance, was yesterday registered  
by the Independent Shoe Workers  
Union, now at the height of a drive  
that bids fair to organize a large  
part of this non-union industry be-  
fore the present season is ended.  
Yesterday the first firm on Long  
Island, the Phillipson Lockwood Shoe  
Company, was compelled to give in  
to the union representative, and  
signed the agreement granting full  
union recognition, wage increases  
and all other points stipulated in  
the union contract.

That this victory was a vital one  
is evident from the fact that the  
largest shoe firms in and around  
New York City are centered on Long  
Island. They have also been among  
the most implacable enemies of  
unionism. The victory here is ex-  
pected to give great momentum to  
the organization of the other Long  
Island plants.

Approximately 200 workers are  
employed in this plant and wage  
increases of from \$2 to \$3 a week  
were awarded as a result of the few  
days of strike.

Besides this strike, another was  
won by the shoe workers, Late  
Wednesday night a settlement was  
reached with the Falcos Shoe Com-  
pany of Brooklyn. Here, too, wage  
increases were obtained.

The strike against the Arthur  
Hender Co., where about 200 work-  
ers are fighting for organization, is  
being prosecuted with still greater  
 vigor. This firm broke off negotia-  
tions with the union, saying the  
workers demanded too much. Just  
as other staunch anti-unionists have  
collapsed, this firm, too, will "think  
it over," workers are sure. Other  
strikes still on are against the Ka-  
dos Shoe Co. and the Albee Shoe  
Co., a union shop that violated the  
pact and was tied up by an im-  
mediate strike yesterday.

The union made an announcement  
yesterday that a shop delegates con-  
ference will be held this coming  
Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the  
Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and  
Irving Place. Full reports of the re-  
markable successes made by the  
union will be made and plans for in-  
tensification and a spreading out of  
the drive will be proposed and con-  
sidered for adoption.

The Soviet government has indi-  
cated its willingness to cooperate in  
every way with the British delega-  
tion and has requested information  
as to the industries which would  
probably be represented. Soviet of-  
ficials, responsible for similar in-  
dustries in the U. S. S. R., will be  
in Moscow to confer with the Brit-  
ish.

Well-informed British circles be-  
lieve that the delegation's report will  
lead to substantial participation in  
Soviet foreign trade.

The decision to send a delegation  
to the Soviet Union was reached on  
February 5 at a meeting of manu-  
facturers interested in the Soviet  
market. Industries with a capital of  
\$500,000,000 were represented.

Widespread interest in the pro-  
posed trip was manifested in Eng-  
land and numerous requests were  
received to be allowed to participate.

So great was the interest that in  
several cases certain industries had  
to be asked to nominate one or two  
members to represent the group. It  
is desired to keep the delegation be-  
low 60 so that it will not be un-  
wieldy.

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

### MINERS SEE NEW FAKE

Bosses Trying to Start Company Union

PORTAGE, Pa., March 21.—A  
circular letter sent out by the Na-  
tional Miners' Union officials of the  
Central District of Pennsylvania  
warns miners not to be fooled by a  
gang of "little fakers" who are try-  
ing to mislead them. It gives the  
records of some of the new heirs of  
John L. Lewis. The letter, which is  
signed by Thomas Rodgers, secre-  
tary-treasurer of District 2, N. M.  
U., is in part as follows:

This letter asks you not to be  
fooled into joining the "Union Min-  
ers Association" which is being  
pushed under your noses by T. D.  
Stiles, known to most of you as a  
faker and who at the present time  
is holding a political job as quarry  
inspector for the state of Pennsylv-  
ania.

The attempt to organize this as-  
sociation is fostered by the coal  
operators and the big politicians and  
will become nothing but a company  
union. However, Stiles and the coal  
companies are not in the open doing  
this job of organizing. They have  
such men as Ed Romese and Peter  
Mallon who dropped out of the save-  
the-union movement because there  
were no big salaries being paid.

Romese was also linked up with  
the fake chamber of commerce sep-  
arate hard coal miners union that  
was officiated by McGarry and Co.,  
but which also broke up when it was  
called upon to fight for the miners,  
while Mallon was willing to accept  
money to betray the Central Penn-  
sylvania.

(Continued on Page Five)

### FIND 21 DEAD; SIX LOST IN VALLEY CAMP BLAST; 200 MAKE WAY TO SAFETY

National Miners' Union Local Charges Murder;  
Men Forced to Work in Dangerous Gas

Valley Camp Coal Co. Owned by Labor-Hating  
Paisley Family, Allied With Rockefeller

BULLETIN  
PARNASSUS, Pa., March 21.—The bodies of 21 miners  
killed in the preventable gas explosion in the Valley Camp Coal  
Company Kinloch mine have been brought to the surface. They  
were so badly burned that they could hardly be hoisted. They  
were found at the foot of the first main slope.  
Between six and twelve other miners are still in the work-  
ings and no hope is held out for their recovery alive.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 21.—Fifty men were late to-  
day still entombed in the Kinloch mine near Parnassus, of the  
Valley Camp Coal Co., owned by the slave-driving, labor-hating,  
James Paisley family of Cleveland. The National Miners'  
Union charges this accident is murder.

### BUSINESS MEN OF BRITAIN IN TRIP TO USSR

Delegation Seeks Trade  
England Must Have

LONDON, England, March 21.—  
The first step in an attempt on the  
part of Great Britain to resume re-  
lations with the Soviet Union will  
be made within the next few days  
when a delegation representing all  
types of British industries sails for  
the U. S. S. R.

The delegation will contain be-  
tween 50 and 60 delegates from  
British enterprises and while in the  
Soviet Union will make a survey of  
trade conditions and hold interviews  
with leading members of the Soviet  
government.

U. S. S. R. Confers.  
The Soviet government has indi-  
cated its willingness to cooperate in  
every way with the British delega-  
tion and has requested information  
as to the industries which would  
probably be represented. Soviet of-  
ficials, responsible for similar in-  
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lay hold of the ready-made state  
machinery, and wield it for its own  
purpose. This new Communist (Paris  
Commune) breaks the modern state  
power.—Marx.

### FULLER SLATED FOR U. S. ENVOY

Workers Will Protest  
Murderer's Arrival

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It is  
rumored here that one of the mur-  
derers of Sacco and Vanzetti, Alvin  
T. Fuller, former governor of  
Massachusetts, will be selected by  
Chief Imperialist Hoover to be U.  
S. ambassador to France. It is  
known that Fuller plans to be in  
Washington Saturday, the date of  
the arrival of the new secretary of  
state, Henry L. Stimson. Fuller has  
been in Palm Beach.

The workers of Paris, militant  
and vigorous in their dislike for the  
frame-up and electrocution of their  
two comrades in Boston are a factor  
in the decision, it is admitted here,  
and if Fuller decides that he couldn't  
stand the strain of the demonstra-  
tion that will greet him, Hoover is  
said to have other posts in view for  
the killer.

(Continued on Page Three)

(Continued on Page Five)

# Milliners Appeal to Membership to Fight Reactionary Officials at Union Convention

## LOCAL 43 TELLS OF MISRULE OF ZARITSKY GANG

### Calls on All to Make Ready for Convention

Fighting for the unity of the workers, denouncing the rule of Zaritsky, and his clique at the head of their international, assailing the misleaders' campaign of union wrecking, expulsions and destruction of union conditions, use of scabs and police, the militant Local 43 of the Millinery Workers Union of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International, has appealed to the masses of the membership to defeat Zaritsky at the May convention.

The appeal is addressed to all members of the International, gives the facts of the attempt of Zaritsky to wreck the union, and will be distributed in leaflet form to the rank and file. This appeal was unanimously adopted at a meeting of over 600 members of Local 43, held this week. It follows:

Sisters and Brothers: The convention is near at hand, and we the cap and millinery workers must avail ourselves of this opportunity to call the administration of our International Union to account for all its misdeeds and mismanagement of the past two years.

On the eve of the convention, the Millinery Hand Workers Union Local 43, appeals to all of you, Cap and Millinery workers to give serious thought and consideration to our case. The case of Local 43 is a striking example of the disruptive policies of our International officers and reflects the general problems of our entire organization.

At the 1927 convention, Zaritsky professed to be a changed man, that he has brought his "heart and mind in harmony." Two years have passed and our International can record nothing but ruin and destruction. It was quite clear to the delegates and the entire membership that all the gains and the accomplishments recorded then by our International came only from left wing and progressive locals, the delegation of Local 43 and the other left wing delegates were sceptical of Zaritsky's promises and warned the convention against him.

The delegates of these locals, therefore, voted against Zaritsky as president. Local 43 contributed mostly to these gains, as the official report of the General Executive Board stated, "from a negligible membership of 300, Local 43 increased its membership to 3000." Immediately after the convention, Zaritsky embarked upon a policy of expelling entire locals and individuals who dared to vote against him and his policies of collaboration with the bosses. As later events have shown, Zaritsky and his lieutenants relied entirely upon the friendship and cooperation of the employers, for the maintenance of the organization. They were not only willing but anxious to secure their friendship by giving up those union standards which were considered to be "too burdensome for the industry." Their program included the checking of the "too rapid" organization campaign of the trimmers, with the increase in standards that it involved; the curbing of the progress made by the blockers Local 42. The International together with the officials of Local 24 checked all efforts on the part of the operators to secure those improvements which were considered imperative by the members, such as: the forty-hour week and unemployment insurance. This entire program was to be crowned by the signing of a collective agreement with the new association of millinery manufacturers which was formed with the direct aid of Zaritsky. The same program applied to the Cap Makers where Zaritsky proposed the return to the 44-hour week as a preliminary step to the introduction of the piece work system.

The General Executive Board has sabotaged and broken the heroic struggle of the Chicago Cap Makers who fought against the introduction of the piece work system. They have destroyed the Chicago Cap Makers local. They have disbanded Local 52, Millinery Trim-

mers of Chicago, and expelled J. B. Salsberg from the G. E. B. for exposing the treacherous manoeuvres of Zaritsky. In Boston, the local which was under the militant leadership of the left wing, was reduced by Zaritsky to a mere company union. The unemployment fund was given up, and reduction of wages and discharges are being carried out with the aid of the puppet officials of Zaritsky's company union.

At the 1927 convention, Local 43 was the second largest local of our International under militant leadership. It was clear then, that such a delegation as was sent by our local, as well as the other left wing locals would not be tolerated very long. Immediately after the convention, Zaritsky and his lieutenants pursued a policy of terrorism against Local 43. Not only did Zaritsky's administration fail to carry out the mandate of the last convention for the formation of a Joint Board of all the millinery locals in New York, but he undertook to disband Local 43. Under the constitu-

tion, the General Executive Board has no authority to disband a local unless specified charges are preferred against the local as provided for in the constitution, and then only after a trial. No charges were made against us. But when our membership decided to maintain its rights of electing its officers of our local without interference, the General Executive Board then decided to disband our local.

Our membership, however, refused to have their local of 4,000 destroyed. The camouflage decision was too weak to give a mortal blow to our live and militant local. Our entire membership rallied around the banner of Local 43. Zaritsky and his clique started a vicious attack against their union standards in the shops. They did not stop at flooding the entire millinery district with police; at conspiring with the manufacturers against the members of our local; at sending up scabs to strike for the maintenance of their union conditions. They put the spotlight upon the enforcement of the union standard of the operators and even at making direct concessions to the bosses in order to induce them to send out our members from the shops. The entire energy of Zaritsky's administration was concentrated to destroy Local 43, to rob the trimmers of the opportunity of making a living. All of the activities of the International were subordinated to the union-smashing campaign. Nothing was done by the administration to check any of the evils from which the millinery workers were suffering or to improve any of their conditions. In order to carry out their betrayals they have split the ranks of the millinery workers, directly giving aid and comfort to the manufacturers.

It is clear that all this was done with a purpose. Zaritsky and the entire G. E. B. did everything in their power to prevent a true representative convention in May 1929. Zaritsky embarked upon a policy of heading and smashing every local union under left wing and progressive leadership, because he knew that a convention composed of true rep-

resentatives of the rank and file will disapprove these policies and would condemn him as a betrayer of the interests of the workers.

Sisters and Brothers: In spite of the vicious attempt to destroy our local, our members have demonstrated undisputed loyalty to our organization. The combined attempts of Zaritsky and his lieutenants together with the bosses and the police to smash our union and break our union standards have proven an absolute failure. They failed because of the unequalled resistance on the part of our members. We can proudly say that our local has stood the acid test. Local 43 speaks in the name of thousands of organized millinery hand workers, and is continuing the struggle to defend the interests of the workers.

Sisters and Brothers: On the eve of the convention, we appeal to you, in the name of the most vital interests of our membership, which is also the interests of all the cap and millinery workers. In your election of delegates to the convention, you must remember that the attack against Local 43, the Boston Cap Makers, the Chicago Cap Makers and Local 52, is an attack against you and your interests.

We must continue this struggle for unity in our own ranks and for the unity with the new Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which was born out of the struggle against the betrayal of the officialdom, and against company-unionization of the union, and which is at present fighting for the 40-hour week and union control in the shops.

You must, therefore, in the election of delegates to the convention, elect representatives who will openly pledge themselves to fight for the following demands:

- 1.—Reinstatement of Local 43 and all militant workers.
- 2.—Organization of the unorganized cap and millinery workers.
- 3.—For the maintenance of the week work system.
- 4.—Forty-hour week.
- 5.—For the shop delegate system.
- 6.—For unity of all the cap and millinery workers and the new Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

## Two Homes: How "Democracy" Works



Which of the homes shown above would you rather live in? If you're one of the millions of wage-slaves in this country, you'll never be given a chance to choose. The two homes shown above indicate the unbridgeable gulf between exploiters and exploited. America's chief imperialist spokesman will occupy the house at the top. It is Herbert Hoover's fishing mansion near Frederick, Md. He has a whole trout stream to himself. Contrast this with a worker's home below, surrounded by rain-floods in which disease is the only thing to be caught. This photo shows a home in a Milwaukee industrial suburb during heavy rains. The single houses are built flat on the ground and every time it rains, the waters rise around the houses, flooding the ground floors.

## WORKER-PEASANT UPRISING

(Continued from Page One)

of Honan Province. At this point the Peking-Hankow line crosses the little Tasha river on a bridge. It is at the southern terminal of the railroad line, at Ping-hsien in western Kiangsi, that Nanking is massing troops for a drive on Chang-sha.

Pei Loses Troops. The sixty thousand troops formerly commanded by General Pei Chung-hsi, member of the Kwangsi clique, have now declared for General Tang Shen-chi, Mohammedan Chinese, who after exile in Japan has come back to ally himself with Chiang Kai-shek.

General Pei, who formerly controlled Chihli province with the important harbor and duties of Tientsin, has recently been rumored to have allied himself with Yen Hsi-shan and Chang Tsung-chang against Chiang Kai-shek.

General Li Ping-hsien, second in command to Pei, is credited with having maneuvered the change. Pei is believed en route for Hankow.

Chiang Kai-shek today issued a long manifesto against the Hankow generals, placing all the blame for the present rupture of the Kuomintang forces on them. The manifesto is thought to be the last word before the final declaration of hostilities.

Parties in Kuomintang. Strictest secrecy was still preserved as to happenings in the Kuomintang congress at Nanking today. News is still by official statement only.

The so-called "Two Parties" without in the congress are roughly analyzed as follows:

In the so-called "American Party," that friendly to the U. S., are probably Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Nanking government, whose forces control Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien provinces; perhaps Feng Yu-liang, whose forces control Shensi, Kansu, northern Honan and part of Shantung provinces.

In the so-called Anti-American Party, which is more or less friendly to Great Britain and Japan or dominated by them, are: Chang Hsueh-liang, who controls Manchuria and Jehol; Yen Hsi-shan, the "model" governor of Shanghai, with control of Peking; the Kwangsi clique in close connection with Great

Britain. In the Kwangsi clique are Li Chi-sen, head of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi military forces, Li Tsung-jen, controlling Hankow, part of Hunan and Honan and all Hupeh provinces, Pei Chung-hsi, controlling Chihli province and the port of Tientsin. There is also the Anhwei clique, formally outside the Kuomintang, but a participant in the Anti-American Party; it is an instrument of the Japanese.

The so-called "left wing" of the Kuomintang, with which is associated Yu Yu-jen, who yesterday bolted the congress, includes Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-po.

MILITARIST MANEUVERS. Plans for a "Poppy Drive," through which the spirit of American imperialist militarism will be boosted under the guise of "remembering the war veterans," were formulated at a meeting of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the Columbia University Club, W. 43d St., yesterday.

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

mentals of the rank and file will disapprove these policies and would condemn him as a betrayer of the interests of the workers.

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J. Louis Engdahl, just returned from the Soviet Union, will speak on "Building Socialism in the Soviet Union" at the Workers School Forum Sunday evening.

Engdahl, author of the pamphlet "The Tenth Year," has traveled through the U. S. S. R., visiting factories and farms, where he observed the progress made in industrialization and in building up collective agriculture. Engdahl will recount conversations with peasants and tell of visits to factories and conferences in which he participated.

## CAFE WORKERS TO HOLD A BIG RALLY TO PUSH DRIVE

### Join Union as Drive Develops

A mass meeting will climax the agitation campaign the Cafeteria Workers Union of the Amalgamated Food Workers has been carrying on among these restaurant workers this week. The meeting will be held next Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place.

Confident that the sentiment with which the cafeteria workers received the circulars and calls of the union, showed their ripeness for an organizational struggle, the union's campaign organizers think that the calling of the mass meeting is by no means a hasty step to take.

The terrific exploitation of these workers, slaving 12 and 14 hours a day for miserable wages, is enough to have them come out in a struggle against their bosses for the betterment of conditions, if only they are in the hands of union leadership.

This was the gist of a report delivered yesterday to the union's executive by Organizer Michael Obermeier.

An additional incentive for fighting for more enduring standards for workers in the cafeterias in the garment district is the fact that the garment workers will back them up in the struggle. Their assistance can prove a mighty weapon for the cafeteria workers, since they are the patrons of the over 100 large cafeterias in the district.

In response to a letter to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, this left-wing organization has pledged its unreserved support of the fight to unionize the cafeterias. Charles Zimmerman, vice-president of the N. T. W. I. U., stated that "The needle trades workers sympathize thoroughly with the purpose of the organization drive. Our members have already helped in the distribution of leaflets and we will continue to give all help possible to assure the success of the drive. Needle workers are urged to talk to the workers in the cafeterias where they eat, pointing out the advantages of organization and urging them to join the union."

## NEGRO HARDEST HIT BY FLOODS

### Cheated of Relief by Red Cross

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Thirty thousand persons have been driven from their homes in Alabama, Georgia and Florida by the recent floods in the southeast, according to reports from the stricken territory.

In Alabama, alone, according to a survey, the homeless number 23,000. There will be no demand for emergency federal funds, as most of the homeless are Negroes, small tenant farmers who are never either protected against floods or saved from them when they come. They will return to hunt for their dead and build their shacks over again and slave as before.

It was estimated that \$500,000 would be required immediately to re-establish those white residents who have been driven out by the waters.

The toll of known dead went to 25 today, when Grace Taylor, 3, and her brother, 6, drowned near York, Ala.

Flood waters of record height still burst into towns along the Apalachicola in Florida and the Lower Flint in Georgia. The Chattahoochee also moved southward, flooding lowlands. Most of the tri-state area, however, was rapidly drying out after heavy rains.

Serum arrived in sufficient quantities at Caryville, Fla., to end the typhoid threat there. More than 500 have been inoculated.

A conference between Red Cross officials, President Hoover and Secretary of War Good was held today at the White House, in which it was decided to give the entire rehabilitation work to the Red Cross. This is the same organization which in the Mississippi flood discriminated against Negroes, used their forced labor under armed guards, and created a storm of protest from the entire Negro community.

Engdahl Will Discuss Socialism in USSR at School Forum Sunday

J. Louis Engdahl, just returned from the Soviet Union, will speak on "Building Socialism in the Soviet Union" at the Workers School Forum Sunday evening.

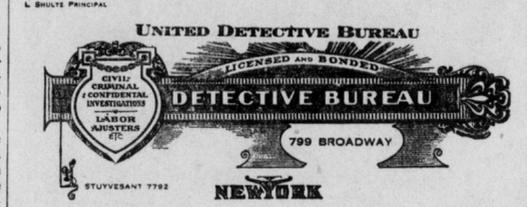
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## Detective Agency Vies with 'Socialists' in Aiding Bosses

How thuggery and gangster racketeering does business under protection of the forces of "law and order" is aptly demonstrated by a letter which has fallen into the hands of the Daily Worker.

The letter, a photographic reproduction of which is shown here also shows that the "socialist" leaders of the United Hebrew Trades have gained a new ally in their vicious and unprincipled fight for the destruction of the Retail Grocery Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union.

Many Union Agencies. Numerous private detective agencies to the bosses. Letters that are more generous in giving advice. For, while the detective agency letter sells its strikebreaking service for a price, the "socialists" give detailed instructions free of charge. Their letters tell a boss what to do if a union committee visits his store. "Call us up and we will send you assistance," they say, meaning that U. H. T. thugs will be placed at the boss' service. They even go still further, offering the employer legal advice free on how to apply for anti-strike and picketing injunctions. The Grocery Clerks' Union has been



Will you or the Communist run your Business? Gentlemen!

We the U. S. B. came to the conclusion that a group of "socialists" who are representing themselves as the "Fruit and Veg. Clerks Union, are seeking the destruction of the Fruit & Veg. Dealers in this City.

For your protection and the protection of your business it is vitally necessary that you immediately communicate with our representative Jacob Shapiro who is in close connection with the situation in the past and the present time, and who has a definite plan that he would be willing to discuss with your association which will enable you to cope with the situation.

We further state, that some of your members will veer from past experience as to the capability of our Mr. Shapiro in checking your labor troubles.

For information we wish to state that the "socialists" who call themselves the Fruit & Veg. Clerks Union will start their organization drive as soon as the weather will permit them.

Very truly yours, Louis Shultz, Principal Jacob Shapiro, Manager

Incidentally, after weeks of public preparation for the organization drive by the Grocery Clerks' Union, our slick and sly sleuths are able to give the store owners the "private" tip, contained in the last paragraph of their letter: "For information we wish to state that the 'Communist' who call themselves the Fruit and Vegetable Clerk Union will start their organization drive as soon as the weather will permit them."

Besides getting their information from the newspapers, our "Sherlock Holmeses" practically tell us that the drive will be started whenever the union gets good and ready!

Unit 4F, 3C, Will Give 'Daily' Benefit Party

The Daily Worker will benefit from proceeds of a package party to be given by Unit 4F, 3C, at the home of Lena Gordon, 49 E. 102d St., Apt. 4C, tomorrow night.

Seek Outside Scabs. The reason for all this concentration on breaking down the morale of the strikers, besides desiring the strike's termination generally, is the uncomfortable fact that strikebreakers are extremely difficult to get even from other centers. And once gotten, the problem of conveying them into the plant under heavy guard against the bitterness of the striker is expected to show, is by no means a petty one.

It is generally believed, however, that the attempt to recruit strikebreakers here will soon be given up as hopeless and outside elements will be depended on.

THE MARCH OF THE MACHINES — a powerful and rhythmic close-up of modern "civilization" produced by EVGENE DESLAW, a Russian director — AND ON THE SAME PROGRAM — "LOOPING THE LOOP" the sensational successor to "Variety" with WERNER KRATZ of "Caligari" fame in an original and striking characterization... and CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "A DAY'S PLEASURE" film guild cinema

52 West 8th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves. Continuous, Popular Prices Sat. and Sun., noon to midnight—Daily 2-12 p. m.—SPRING 5095-5099 Start. Tomorrow: Aelita: the Revolt of the Robots—Russian "R.U.R."

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## 'SOCIALISTS' TRY TO SCAB AGAINST POLISH WORKERS

### Communists Lead Strike in Clothing Industry

WARSAW, Poland, March 21.—Five followers of the Jewish "socialist" organization, the "Bund," were injured when their attempts to go scabbing against the men's clothing strikers, met with the resistance of the pickets. The strike of men's clothing workers was called by the left wing union in that industry, which is under Communist leadership.

This is not the first clash between the embittered picketing workers and the members, followers and thugs of the "socialist" bund. When the leaders of the bund issued a public proclamation instructing their adherents to scab while the other workers struck against the miserable conditions the strikers found themselves compelled to drag the strikebreakers out of the factories.

Unfortunately for the scabs, all clashes to date generally left them to come out second best, but many honest workers have been injured by the organized thuggery of the "socialists," who are supported by Pilsudski's fascist police.

The excuse used by the socialist party of Poland and by the "bund" in calling for scabbery, is that due to the present situation in the country the strike will be defeated.

Strikers brand this as the hypocrisy of degenerates and traitors. The strike has every chance for ending victoriously. The fact that Communists are in the lead of the movement for better conditions, is the motivating force behind the "bund's" attempt to break the strike, workers assert.

Bronx Worker Athletic Club Will Celebrate Anniversary Tomorrow

An athletic carnival, celebrating the first anniversary of the Bronx Workers Athletic Club, will be given at 1347 Boston Road tomorrow night.

The club, which includes a membership of 120, has practiced systematically for several weeks, with the result that members of the athletic team will be able to present a varied program of gym work at the celebration.

Organized to interest young workers in workers' sports, as opposed to boss-controlled and boss-inspired clubs of the A. A. U., the club has grown steadily, in spite of the many obstacles which it encountered. Its active membership participates regularly at workers' athletic meets, and has developed a program which includes cultural and physical activities. Athletic classes are conducted under the leadership of Abe Kopit every Tuesday evening and Sunday afternoon. Workers interested in obtaining further information are asked to write to Gertner, care of B. W. A. C., 1347 Boston Road.

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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.)

# 2,000 Peasant Families in Danube Valley Homeless, Starving as Floods Keep Rising

## NUMBER OF LIVES LOST NOT KNOWN, MISERY EXTREME

### Homeless Dogs Attack Fugitives

BRATISLAVA, Czecho-Slovakia, March 21.—At least 2,000 peasant families living in the Danube Valley area here have lost their homes, their cattle and all other possessions, as the raging waters of the Danube continued to flood the entire region today.

Thousands were forced to flee at night, wading often knee-deep in the icy water with all the goods they could carry on their backs or heads. Many of the men and women were carrying their children, unable to walk. Church bells were rung throughout the night to warn all stragglers of the advancing flood of waters.

Lighting System Fails. In the midst of the general confusion, which in many sections verged on a panic, as the refugees fled on rickety pontoon bridges, the electric lighting system broke down.

Packs of homeless dogs, driven out by the swelling torrent, attacked the fugitives, adding to the horror of the night.

The number of lives lost has not been computed.

The flood, which is the largest since 1872, began when thawing mountain streams poured their torrents into the Danube headstreams. It is still increasing. Lifted by the mass of millions of tons of thawing ice, the vast volume of water overwhelmed the countryside.

Ice Barriers 40 Feet High.

In many places the ice barriers are 40 feet high. The ice at first completely isolated this town following the failure of army engineers to smash the ice masses by a bombardment of howitzers, mortars and other heavy guns. Later, holes were drilled in the floes and the explosions finally freed the city.

The misery of the homeless peasantry is extreme. Subsistence of the flood will hold little relief for them, since they have lost all their goods and live stock.

## General Summerall to Remain Head of Wall Street Military Forces

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary of War Good today requested General Charles P. Summerall to remain as Chief of Staff until November 21, 1930. Summerall had professed a wish to leave his position and submitted his "resignation." The administration availed itself of its appreciation of Summerall's valuable services to Wall Street by requesting that he remain at his post.

General Summerall formerly was commander of the Hawaiian Department, and there he won the hatred of the Hawaiian workers and peasants and of the servicemen by his brutal and tyrannical methods. In addition to his military services to imperialism,

## Terror Goes On While Factions Fight



The boasted unity of the Kuomintang government of China is splitting apart with open fighting between the Hankow and Nanking warlords, the persecution of workers and peasants by all factions goes on constantly. Above, shooting a worker in the open street. U. S. marines conspicuous onlookers.

## FLOOD HITS NEGRO MOST

### Enslaved, Cheated of Relief by Red Cross

(Continued from Page One) tion, and a committee, headed by a servile Negro politician, Robert Motun, was instructed to "investigate." The committee was forced to admit the charges. Its report was therefore pigeon holed and never published.

The Red Cross deliberately lends itself to the Southern system of race discrimination and exploitation. In the former Mississippi flood and during the Florida campaign, it functioned for the interests of the wealthy planters, giving funds to them instead of the real sufferers. In many cases, Negroes were turned out of relief stations.

Following the exposures of Red Cross discrimination in Florida by the Negro Workers Relief Commit-

tee, the Red Cross tried to cover up its tracks by extending some help to those whom they had previously driven away. The Negroes, however, were forced to work building homes for the whites for little or nothing except food as the only way they could get anything from the Red Cross. "To the terror of the flood is added the discrimination in rescue work and distribution of relief," said Briggs, "and this is symbolic of Negro suffering in the South, for in addition to the problems the white workers have to face in fighting exploitation, they have to meet the additional problems arising from race discrimination and race hatred as propagated by the rich white planters and business men."

## CADILLAC BUILDING PROGRAM

DETROIT, Mich., March 21 (U.P.)—Six separate projects are included in a \$5,000,000 building and equipment program planned for the Cadillac Motor Company in the next two years, Lawrence P. Fisher, president of the company, announced here today.

The proposed program, Fisher said, results from the success of the company in 1928, when all previous sales records were broken.

## LINDBERG MARRIES IN JUNE

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will be married in June to Anne Morrow, daughter of the ambassador of United States imperialism here, according to an announcement here.

The power of the bourgeoisie rests not alone upon international capital, upon its strong international connections, 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" Communist Manifesto).

## COMMUNISTS IN REICHSTAG VOTE MISCONFIDENCE

### Hit Socialist Program of Armaments

BERLIN, Germany, March 21.—The Communist vote of misconfidence against Rudolf Hilferding, social-democratic minister of finance, was today rejected by a standing vote of the Reichstag.

The vote is part of the general German Communist Party has repeatedly made against the social-democratic government and its armament policies.

The last vote of misconfidence proposed by the Communists was taken in connection with the cruiser building program carried out by the social democrats in the face of nationwide protest.

On the cruiser program the social-democrats have been able to rally the support of the other reactionary sections of the Reichstag.

Owing to differences with the social-democrats, a small number of the nationalists voted with the Communists today for misconfidence. The majority of nationalists, however, preferred to absent themselves from the Reichstag during the vote taking. Their vote is regarded as merely a matter of record.

The Reichstag today ratified the Geneva protocol outlawing gas warfare against the votes of nationalists and fascists.

## CABINET CRISIS FACES DENMARK

### General Election May Be Called

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 21 (U.P.)—The Folketing, Denmark's lower legislative body, today rejected the government's finance bill, thereby precipitating a cabinet crisis. The crisis came most unexpectedly.

Premier Madsen Mygdal said the government could resign or ask the king to decree a new general election.

Fifty-two social-democrats voted against the finance bill, while the right wing of the liberal party generally favored it. The rejection followed submission of several amendments, many of which were rejected.

It was understood that Premier Mygdal planned to submit his resignation to the king, although his final decision will not be known until tomorrow.

The government announced it would have a communication for the Folketing tomorrow, but it was not indicated whether it would be a decision to resign or call a general election, which otherwise would not be held until 1930.

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

## 250 ENTOMBED IN MINE BLAST 50 MAY BE DEAD

### Bosses Ran 'Hell Hole'; Men Belong to NMU

(Continued from Page One) bereaved wives, mothers and children.

Many of the miners were members of the N. M. U., which was conducting a vigorous campaign of organization in this vicinity and meanwhile waging a war against just such conditions as caused the present slaughter.

"The cause of the accident was speed-up," said Pat Toohy, secretary of the N. M. U., in an interview with a representative of the Daily Worker. "There was no ventilation, there were no safety devices, it was one of the hell holes of the coal industry. Gas accumulating was ignited by the machinery."

Local 110 of the N. M. U. has issued a statement charging the coal company with the murder of these miners, telling how the employers violated every existing law, forced the miners to work in dangerous gas and used the speed-up until they could no longer take care of themselves.

Minerich Tells Conditions. Anthony Minerich, national executive board member of the N. M. U., gave the Daily Worker an interview while waiting word to go to Ohio and surrender himself for a 45 day jail sentence for violation of a federal injunction against picketing during the last strike.

"This mine had another accident during the strike," said Minerich, "in which 12 were killed. The company had it surrounded by a fence, machine guns and searchlights planted, and state troopers, coal and iron police and mine guards on hand. It is efficient at killing miners fighting against conditions such as have probably killed 50 of them today, but not very efficient at making a safe mine. It got a medal of 100 per cent efficiency from the federal bureau of mines recently, though, for 'excellent safeguards.'"

"The miners in this mine were militant," Minerich continued. "During the 1926 United Mine Workers of America elections they voted for Brophy, and when 300 marked ballots for Lewis, all fastened together in a bundle, were found in the box, during the counting, they broke up the election, and refused to let them be counted."

## Labor Hating Bosses.

The Paisley family owns 50,000 acres of coal land, much of it in non-union West Virginia and Kentucky, some of it in Pennsylvania and Ohio. It used police to lock out its Ohio union miners in 1926. It has a sales company in Wisconsin, the Wisconsin and Great Lakes Coal and Dock Co., which has a long term contract with Rockefeller's Consolidated Coal Co. It forced most of its miners to work open shop before 1927.

PITTSBURGH, March 21.—Not company precautions, but the miners' coolness and courage saved those who escaped from the Kinloch Mine.

Approximately 200 of the miners escaped through an unused entrance of the Valley Camp Coal Co., No. 1 Mine, which connects with the Kinloch Mine.

An abandoned entrance to the Kinloch Mine was credited by 100 miners who emerged safely from the blast-wrecked chambers of the mine with having saved their lives. It was through this opening that the trapped men, after stumbling along several miles beneath the earth, reached safety.

Relatives Throng Entrance. Thronging about the entrance were relatives of the miners, eager to catch sight of a father, son or brother. Here and there a sob could be heard, punctuated by cries of happiness, as waiting ones discovered those of their kin who they had feared were lost in the mine.

P. D. Brady, motorman, was among those who got out. "We were working at a point about two miles from the explosion and the force of the air, the backwash of the blast, nearly blew us off our feet," he said.

Another Survivor's Tale. Sylvester Carger, another of the survivors, told of his escape. "We had gone about two miles into the mine," Carger said, "and we started working. Suddenly there came a sound of a rumble like thunder that we could just about hear in the distance and everything grew dark. Our pit lamps gave us our only light."

"Chalk dust was dropped and it filtered to the floor, showing there was little air. We knew something had happened; we remembered the other trouble (in February, 1928), and we started for the entrance."

"The Kinloch entrance, through which we had entered, was too far away, so we made our way out through the Valley Camp. We half ran through the shafts, wondering what that noise was we heard; but there was no panic. And soon we came to the entrance and fresh air." Albert Taylor, 18, who was taken from the main shaft of the mine about noon, with serious burns, died a few hours later in the New Kensington, Pa., Hospital.

## U. S. Pacific-Caribbean Naval Area



U. S. project for a canal thru Nicaragua is causing a stir among the Panamanians where the treaty with Washington failed to pass the legislature recently. The Panamanians say that traffic thru the Panama Canal is far from maximum and cannot understand why the United States must have another inter-ocean canal further north. They do not see, or pretend not to see, that this is a military and naval move on the part of the U. S. for quick battleship movement between the Atlantic and the Pacific in the coming struggle with Great Britain.

## 3,000 Students Protest Dismissal of Teachers for Sex Questionnaire

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 21.—The action of the board of directors in dismissing three faculty members of the University of Missouri for distributing sex literature among the students has brought the protest of 3,000 students attending the university. The "improper" sex literature was nothing but a questionnaire drawn up by members of the psychology department.

At a meeting last night the students drew up a resolution demanding that the board of curators reconsider the action of the board of directors, and asking that the ousted professors be retained. Professor Max Meyer, internationally known psychologist, is one of those fired. The professors prevented the students from holding a protest demonstration. The fundamentalist faculty are keeping mum.

The board's action was due to the threat of the fundamentalist state legislature to slash the university appropriations due to the circulation of the questionnaire.

## HONEYMOON IN JAIL

PORTLAND, March 21.—Charles Luettel apparently is not unhappy in prison here, for he is beginning his honeymoon. After having been sent to prison for passing bad checks, his sweetheart, Loretta Ann Morgan, insisted on marrying him in prison. "I intended to marry him before he got into trouble and I haven't lost faith in him," she said.

## BRITISH LABOR GOV'T STARTED CRUISER RACE

### Lloyd George Tells of MacDonald Role

LONDON, England, March 21.—Playing the attitude of the British Labor Party and its leader, Ramsay MacDonald, David Lloyd George, Liberal leader, last night declared in a campaign speech that the Labor government of MacDonald started the cruiser race between the British and American imperialists. The speech was made at Boston, Lincolnshire.

"The laying down of unnecessary cruisers by the Labor premier precipitated the race," Lloyd George asserted.

George then quoted a statement that the Labor Party was the only party out for peace. "What an extraordinary statement!" he said.

While George is himself one of the most active of British imperialists, the British leader during the death struggle of British and German imperialism in the great war his unmasking of the reactionary Labor Party leaders is interesting.

Under pacifist phrases, Ramsay MacDonald and other officials of the Labor Party have consistently pursued a policy which advocates the most reactionary imperialist policies as regards naval construction and British policy towards colonial peoples.

The cruisers referred to by Lloyd George were five laid down in 1924 during the incumbency of the British Labor Party. The cruisers, declared "absolutely unnecessary" by the Liberal candidate, were well armed and went far towards creating that confidence in the Labor Party leaders which the British imperialists now feel for them.

## Huiswood to Speak at Phila. Forum Sunday

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—"The Negro in the Class Struggle" will be the subject of a talk by Otto Huiswood, head of the Negro Department of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., at the Workers School forum at its meeting place, Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch St., Sunday night.

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 portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shop-keeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

## DETROIT, Mich.—Shubert's LAFAYETTE THEATRE

Buy your Tickets at Daily Worker Office, 1967 Grand River Avenue; Workers Restaurant, 1343 Ferry E.; Cooperative Store, 14th & McGraw; I. L. D., 3000 Grand River; Russian Workers Cooperative Restaurants, 2934 Yeaman; Hamtrank and 2718 Germer.

## ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS

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## 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 Civil Wars, Vassili Alexeievich Buzheninov returns to Moscow and 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 decides to go back to his decaying little home town to recuperate. His old mother and a servant are supported by Nadezhda (Nadya) Ivanovna, his mother's ward, a beautiful, 22-year old girl. Buzheninov drifts into the sleepy life of the town, in the grip of a great inertia. He falls in love with Nadya, but finds her not very sympathetic to his plans about rebuilding Moscow. The town begins to talk about them. Buzheninov made the acquaintance of Sashok Zhigalev, a vulgar young dandy, who takes him to a beer parlor where he makes insinuating remarks to him and tells him to be careful of Utyovkin, the office manager in the place where Nadya works, who is very jealous of him. Sashok points out Utyovkin who is flirting with the barmaid. Buzheninov goes out.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

An old Jew, shaking his head, silently dragged a gosling's neck from under the armpit of a muzhik with terrible eyes. The gosling was pitiable, with a broken bill. The Jew grievously examined his webs and wings, blew in his bill, and offered his price. The muzhik wanted more. "This is a goose. Feed him, and he'll be all fat."

And dragged the gosling by the neck towards himself.

"He can't even eat, his nose is broken off. What do I need a goose

like that for?" the Jew answered, and dragged the gosling back towards himself.

"Your nose is broken off," the muzhik shouted in a deep-seated voice. "You look how he eats," and he shoved bread at the gosling; the gosling choked.

Near a wagon with clay pots two women began to yell and quarrel. The militiaman with the stony face walked towards them unhurriedly, and the women grew silent, glaring at the redcap like two rats.

"What's the trouble, citizens? Come to the station."

A venerable old man in eyeglasses, a dealer in green-faced lions, made of papier-mâché, and painted whistles, read a book without paying any attention to the noise and movement about him. Before his stall stood a drunkard, with dirty felt boots thrown across his shoulders, boots which he had apparently brought for sale, and repeated threateningly: "Objects of luxury are not permitted. We'll tell about this to the proper party."

VASSILI ALEXEIEVICH rounded the market place by way of the sidewalk, passed the park where the rooks cried tirelessly above their nests from tree to tree and where a flock of boys played ball on the cliff above the river.

Here he sat down on a bench and looked at the current, at the thin lines of the woods in the distance. Birds flew from there into the darkening sky. A mist rose above the wide valley, above the lakes, above the half drowned villages.

Sticking his hands between his knees, pressing his lips together, Vassili Alexeievich thought: "Centuries of sadness, poverty, creviness. The beer parlor with the little 'lady', Utyovkin, Sashka . . .

Rotten talk . . . They have all found their places, they all fit in . . . Utyovkin and the fox trot . . . They live. They live . . . Why? . . . Can it be that a new, a great, a beautiful race will ever grow here? . . . Just then, another man sat down beside Vassili Alexeievich. He took off his eyeglasses, wiped them, blew his nose.

"You and I have known each other, Comrade Buzheninov," he said in a friendly manner.

The Testimony of Comrade Khotyaintsev.

DURING the conduct of the investigation Comrade Khotyaintsev told of his meeting with Buzheninov on the cliff at twilight. (Khotyaintsev had passed through the town on official business.) His testimony was as follows:

Investigator: When did you know Buzheninov?

Khotyaintsev: In the year twenty-one. I was the political director of the division.

Investigator: Did you notice any peculiarities in him, any fits of anger—in a word, anything out of the ordinary?

Khotyaintsev: No. His conduct was always good. At one time he worked in the regimental club. The comrades always had a warm word for him.

Investigator: At the time of your meeting on the cliff you also noticed nothing extraordinary?

Khotyaintsev: It seemed to me that he was gloomy and excited. We argued.

Investigator: Was his mood of a personal character, or was the reason for his excitement more general, for instance, social dissatisfaction?

Khotyaintsev: I think it was both. He was depressed by his illness and the impossibility of continuing his studies and his work in the near

future. Besides, there were reasons of a general character. I was astounded when I heard a sharp and irreconcilable opinion from him about the surroundings into which he had fallen. He began the conversation something like this: "Do you remember, Comrade Khotyaintsev, the work in the clubs, the talks, the performances, the concerts? What fine fellows they were! How they all burned! That was a happy time, never to be forgotten."

WE began to reminisce about our comrades, about the war. We were enthusiastic. He turned away, and it seemed to me, wiped his eyes with his sleeve.

"I have fallen from my horse into the mud of the roadway, the regiment has gone, and I sit in the mud. This is how it seems to me," he said with great bitterness. "In one day to-day I've glutted enough rot for a year, so that I don't want to live. Townspeople. Grey life. All they do is eat polly-seeds behind their gates. Yes, yes, Comrade Khotyaintsev, the hoofs of our horses beat no longer. The happy years have fled. Happy are they who rot in the ground."

I remember that I laughed at him then. "Perhaps," I said, "Comrade Buzheninov, you have started to write poetry? You sound very heart-broken."

Then he said with even greater strength:

"An explosion is necessary—all destroying. . . . A fiery broom to sweep all the dirt away. Then I was against the capitalists and the landowners, and now I am against Utyovkin. . . . I'll tell you," he said, "how Utyovkin ate liver today." And he began to imitate an acquaintance of his.

(To Be Continued.)

# POISONOUS VAPOR MAKES GIRL TEXTILE WORKERS FAINT WHILE AT WORK, SAYS LETTER

(By a Worker Correspondent.)  
**PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).**—The mills in Philadelphia are using a poisonous, stinking substance to moisten the silk and make it wind faster. The grafting politician officials do nothing to enforce laws to safeguard the health and lives of the women mill workers.

Scores of girls are made sick and forced to call doctors who declare that their illness is caused by poison, at the Monarch Silk mill, Howard and Jefferson Street, Philadelphia.  
 The stench is so bad that it causes the workers to faint while working. The winders, who get

\$12 to \$15 a week and run 21 ends, which alone is enough to slowly kill the workers, are speeded up so that some of them are forced to run up to a hundred ends. This is beyond the limit of human endurance.  
**Poison Vapor.**  
 But this does not satisfy the exploiting capitalist mill owners.

They use a poisonous vapor to moisten the milk to make it wind faster and increase their profits. This sickening odor causes the girls to become ill; poor ventilation forces the girls to inhale the vapor.  
 They sometimes faint while at work. The girls who become sick and stay home are fired by the

Monarch mill owners, when they report to work again.  
 A short time ago all the girls were fired and new girls taken on because the doctors attending the girls complained to the mill owners about the girls having been poisoned.  
 The compensation law is a joke. When a girl becomes sick

she is fired and that is all there is to it as far as the mill bosses and the law are concerned.  
 When they complain, the grafting politicians, serving their masters the mill owners, who even control the compensation bureau, say "you have no case" to the worker.  
 It does no good to sue the mill

owners as you no longer work for the firm. You were discharged.  
 There is no union at present in Kensington to protect the women workers against speed-ups, wage cuts and poisoning. The new militant National Textile Workers Union which is being organized in Kensington will organize this

and other mills and fight for better working conditions and better wages and against the killing speed-up and the women workers will rally and join this new union which will lead them in their struggles against the capitalist mill owners who even poison the workers to speed up the profits.  
 —W. C. P.

# Officers Always Drunk, Life Boats Antiquated on Sister Ship of Vestris, Says Seaman

## SEAMEN HAVE BEEN BETRAYED BY MISLEADERS

### Shipping Bosses Honor Wilson, Faker

(In this concluding part of the letter from a seaman correspondent telling of the conditions aboard the Lamport and Holt slave liner Vandeyk, we are enabled to see how the disaster on the Vestris, resulting in huge loss of life, came about, thru the drunkenness of officers and the antiquated lifeboats and other equipment. The Vestris was a sister ship of the Vandeyk, and the same conditions existed aboard her as on the Vandeyk.)

(By a Worker Correspondent.)  
 The officers of the Vandeyk were always drunk on the trip to Buenos Ayres and back to New York, on which I was a pantryman. Coming back from Buenos Ayres, when the Vandeyk reached Cape Hatteras, the spot where the Vestris went down, there was nearly a panic aboard the Vandeyk, because most of the officers were dead drunk.

**Officers Drunk.**  
 The chief steward had been lying in bed for three days—dead drunk. The majority of the officers absolutely did not know their business.

Besides slave driving the seamen and kitchen workers almost to death, they were interested only in having a good time among the first class passengers. At the balls and feasts, to prepare which the kitchen men had to slave 24 hours, the officers of the Vandeyk always got drunk.

The officers always have the best food and quarters, while the seamen and kitchen men get trash to eat. The lifeboats are not up-to-date. There was too much business of turning handles to lower them, for them to be efficient in case of disaster.

The ship is undermanned. One man had to do the work of six men, to save expenses for the Lamport and Holt Co. The pantryman had to do cleaning of pots, enamel, tin gear, etc.; the waiters had to do scrubbing, etc., the glory-hall steward, that is, the man who looked after the slaves' quarters, had to wait on table, for \$43.50 a month. Every slave aboard has to do five or six extra jobs, besides his own, with no extra pay.

**Unseaworthy.**  
 As I had to clean the ports, besides many other duties, I can state that no matter how tightly the port-holes were closed, the water kept coming thru on the Vandeyk. This is the same thing the seamen on the Vestris said about that ship. I don't think the Vandeyk stands a better chance than the Vestris did in a storm, with drunken officers and rotten equipment.

When any member of the crew complains to the chief officer about such things as water getting in thru tightly shut port-holes, etc., he is told, "Never mind, everything is all right."  
 To fool the passengers, as an act

## City Helps Agency Dupe The Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

Being unemployed, I went to the Academy Employment Agency at 881 Sixth Ave., New York City, for a job. They made me pay down \$8 as a deposit, and sent me to a job in Butler Bros., bakery department, Long Island City, which was supposed to pay \$80 a month. The job was supposed to be a porter job. The \$8 I had to pay the agency was 10 per cent of the monthly wages.

I didn't like the work down at Butler Bros., it was too much of a slave job for the wages, and I did not take the job. When I went back to the Academy Agency for my money, they refused to give it back to me. Finally, after a lot of argument, they offered me back only \$5. Nothing doing, I said, I didn't get any job, and I want all the money back that I gave the agency. I went to the City License Bureau at 6 Reade St., complaint department. A man there named Kiernan said, "You're not entitled to get anything back at all."

That's the way the employment agency sharks cheat the workers who have no jobs, and the city politicians back up these thieves.  
 —A. S.

of swank, they make the stewards and kitchen workers almost to death, they were interested only in having a good time among the first class passengers. At the balls and feasts, to prepare which the kitchen men had to slave 24 hours, the officers of the Vandeyk always got drunk.

The officers always have the best food and quarters, while the seamen and kitchen men get trash to eat. The lifeboats are not up-to-date. There was too much business of turning handles to lower them, for them to be efficient in case of disaster.

The ship is undermanned. One man had to do the work of six men, to save expenses for the Lamport and Holt Co. The pantryman had to do cleaning of pots, enamel, tin gear, etc.; the waiters had to do scrubbing, etc., the glory-hall steward, that is, the man who looked after the slaves' quarters, had to wait on table, for \$43.50 a month. Every slave aboard has to do five or six extra jobs, besides his own, with no extra pay.

**Negro Workers Militant.**  
 The Negro workers on the ship, the worst oppressed, were the most willing to organize and fight against the slavery. They are the most militant on board the Vandeyk. They hate the name of the British empire.

An interesting thing, showing how the shipping bosses appreciate what Havelock Wilson has done for them, is the fact that the ship's library on the Vandeyk, besides the life of the king and the Prince of Wales, and history of the British empire, consisted of several volumes of the life of Havelock Wilson!

## 12-HR. DAY FOR FOOD SLAVES IN FILTHY CELLARS

### Work in Muck for Pay of \$14 Week

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

**BOSTON, (By Mail).**—The Boston food workers are not only the largest single industrial group but are also the most exploited of workers. Workers in other trades who are out of work get jobs as dishwashers or bus boys and go to work without any experience at all. Because the entire unemployed army is at the disposal of these ptomaine poison peddlers the food workers are forced to stand for the longest hours and the most wretched and filthy conditions.

A few weeks ago I got a job in the Apollo Lunch Room in Chelsea, Mass. My work was to clear off the tables during the busy hours and clean the floor and walls at other times.

**12 Hours a Day.**  
 The hours were from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., with half an hour to eat lunch. The manager was a burly fellow who made his regular rounds every hour or so and told the workers to speed up or get out. The pay was \$14 a week with the privilege of eating the cheaper articles of food.

The place does a large business and is unusually filled with workers who do not realize the kind of stuff they are eating. I am sure none of them would like to follow up their meal by making a trip to the basement where the stores of food are kept; it would make them vomit.

**Filthy Conditions.**  
 The ice chest especially is filthy and there is an inch or two of muck on the floor.

I went into the toilet once, but never again. I had no wash basin. When the pies and other articles from the bakery are cooked they are put on the tables because there is no other place to keep them. The basement is large and piles of boxes and boards are scattered about and these are frequented by big rats and cock-roaches who make forays into the bakery.

**Great Speed-up.**  
 My job as bus boy was hard and the speedup beyond reason. Another worker and I did four or five men's work so that by quitting time we felt dead on our feet. The heavy air, filled with tobacco smoke and fumes from the kitchen made me so sick I was not able to enter a lunch room for several weeks.

One of the worst places was the dishwashing room. Here two slaves worked like madmen to take care of the mountains of dishes sent down to them. The drain was unusually stopped up and the floor flooded. One of my jobs was to wade thru this and wring the floor mops and empty the scrubbing pails in the sink where the pots and pans were piled for washing.

When the food workers become tired of the slavery and have to quit this means more money for the employment agency sharks, who often get a week's wages.  
 —J. W.

## Agency Dupes Worker with 15 Hour Job

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

When I went to the Goodyear Employment Agency, at 481 Sixth Ave., New York City, for a job, they made me pay \$12 in advance as a deposit. Then they sent me to the Loew Theatre on 51st St., Brooklyn, for a job as a fireman.

The agency did not tell me the hours were going to be 15 hours a day, as I found out when I got down to the theatre. There I was told the hours would be from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. The agency did not tell me that it would be a 15-hour day, so they had cheated me. I worked a part of a day there, and got disgusted and left.

I then went to the Goodyear Agency, and asked them to give me either another job, or give me back the money. They refused to do either. Then I went to the City License Bureau at 6 Reade St., and there they told me that I could not get the money back, or another job, and they said the employment agency was right.  
 A worker without a job is cheated by the employment agency, and the city officials protect the agencies in cheating the workers.  
 —J. P.

## WALL FALLS; 2 WORKERS HURT

### Bosses Shove Blame on "Rain"

(By a Worker Correspondent.)  
**LOS ANGELES, (By Mail).**—On March 10, the walls of an excavation for the Garfield Building, Eighth and Hill Sts., gave way "as a result of heavy rains of Saturday night." So the burial of two workers beneath tons of earth and concrete blocks was really an act of the "God," mythical ruler of the pie-in-the-sky land, according to God-fearing Christian slave drivers—and labor-baiting authorities.

Fellow workers, the rescue squad of the fire department and passersby worked for an hour to save Felix Meadows, 37, a Negro worker, and Charles Washen, 32. The former was taken to Georgia Street Hospital with a fractured skull and broken clavicle. His condition is critical. The latter escaped serious injury.

A said "act of God" in the form of another "one million dollar rain" helped to put so much riches into the pockets of members of the master class, the injured Negro worker ought to be entitled to full compensation—and then some.  
 But the reactionaries connected with the industrial accident commission will undoubtedly argue the other way and cut his compensation down to next to nothing—and then tell him to collect the rest in heaven.

**AIR POLICE FORCE.**  
**HACKENSACK, N. J., March 21.**—The first air police force in the United States has been organized here. Four small planes will be used by the air police. The activities of the force will be state-wide.

**CUBAN ROADS FOR TOURISTS.**  
**HAVANA, March 21.**—Plans for the construction of a chain of automobile highways in Cuba to attract Americans tourists have been announced by the Automobile Club. The money will be raised by taxing the Cuban workers and peasants.

## MOLDERS STRIKE NINE MONTHS IN DETROIT PLANT

### Solid in Fight Against Stove Co. Speedup

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

**DETROIT, (By Mail).**—The union molders of the Peninsular Stove Co. here are now on strike for nine months, and they are still standing solid, despite the fact that they have reactionary officials to contend with. The strike began nine months ago as the result of the unbearable conditions in the Peninsular Stove Plant under the foreman, Lon Kimball. The speed-up system was introduced, and the slave driving of the molders became worse and worse under Kimball.

The union officials, always looking on the bosses as angels of some sort, and following rumors that the company had discharged the slave driver Kimball recently, began hailing the fact that the company had "seen the light" and the officials looked for a speedy "settlement." They evidently did not understand that when a slave-driving foreman is fired by a slave-driving company like the Peninsular for some reason or another, the company immediately hires another slave driver to take his place; usually they hire a worse slave driver.

The molders are sticking solid in the fight for better conditions, but he company "has not seen the light."

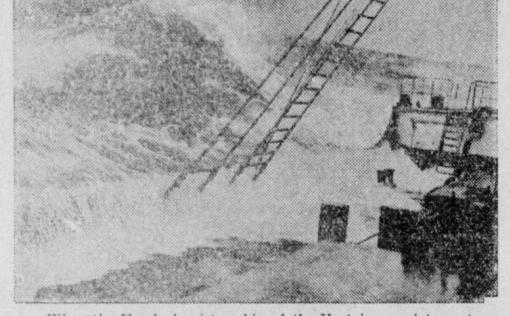
## UNEMPLOYMENT GREAT IN PHILA.

### Negro Workers Mob Docks for Jobs

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

**PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).**—Unemployment in Philadelphia is causing more misery among the workers than even the influenza epidemic. The social service and "charitable" institutions admit they cannot give "relief" to the workers this winter. The unemployment situation is worse than in 1921-22 even. Here in Kensington, in the heart of the textile mill district, mills are closed down and dye houses emptied. These Negro unemployed workers have scarcely any clothes on their backs; they fight in mobs of hundreds to get hired for unloading cars and ships and for every man hired there are fifty to a hundred for the job.  
 —W. C. P.

## Storm Rages: Officers Drunk; Crew Slaves



When the Vandeyk, sister ship of the Vestris, ran into a storm off Cape Hatteras, the scene of the Vestris disaster, the passengers were panic stricken, says seaman correspondent, because the officers were nearly all drunk.

## 'She Got What She Wanted' Now at the Wallack Theatre

**'SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED'** has arrived at Wallack's Theatre. At times it is boring, but the audience laughs whenever Franklyn Ardell, who portrays a loud-mouthed vaudeville actor, appears. Ardell saves the play from becoming a hopeless mess, and deserves credit for his performance.  
 George Rosener, a capable actor himself, is the author of the play, which should have been overhauled before being presented to a Broadway audience. The play was produced by George E. Wintz. It only uses one set and employs four actors and one actress. It gives every indication of being hastily put together.

Mahyna and Boris, married in Russia, arrive in New York. The opening act shows us the couple after they have been living together for three years. Mahyna, a temperamental type of girl, is tired of home life and desires romance. Her quiet husband, Boris, owns a book-shop and is writing a novel.  
 Mahyna falls in love with Dave, who boards with the couple. She decides to elope with him, when Eddie, whose part is played by Mr.

vice, they'll tell you "Like hell I will, they'll have to kill me before I do."  
 On the river fronts one can see men and women sleeping on the platforms, in empty boxes, on wharves, etc. Mostly Negro workers are affected in this section; the sights are pitiful. These Negro unemployed workers have scarcely any clothes on their backs; they fight in mobs of hundreds to get hired for unloading cars and ships and for every man hired there are fifty to a hundred for the job.  
 —W. C. P.

## MILL SLAVES IN SOUTH WADE WHILE AT WORK

### Water One Inch Deep on Floor

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

**NORTH CHARLOTTE, N. C., (By Mail).**—Just to tell you of the conditions in this mill, the Highland Park No. 3 Mill, today. There is water on the floor over an inch deep. Two women worked all day walking in the water in the alley. Of course the warps got wet and made soiled places on the cloth—then they had to go to the cloth table and be docked for it, when they could not help it raining in the mill.

I have worked all day with wet feet. We sure do need a union. I will do all I can to help build this one. I think everybody here will join for they see the need of it.  
 —HIGHLAND PARK NO. 3.

## Pershing to Speak on Hoover Administration

George Pershing, former soldier and member of the Hawaiian Communist League, will speak on "The Hoover Administration and its Significance for the Youth" at the open forum of the McKinley Square Unit of the Young Communist League, Sunday, March 31, at 8 p. m., at 1400 Boston Road.

Following the speech by Pershing and discussion there will be a dance.

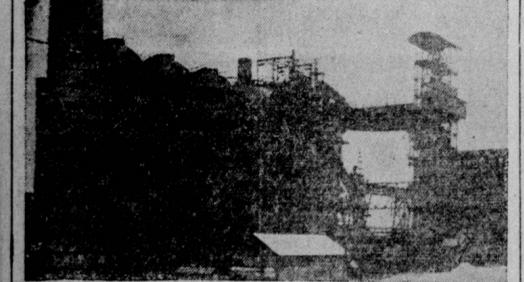
**AIR MAIL WRECK.**  
**BALTIMORE, March 21.**—An airplane carrying mail was wrecked near Glenburnie, Md. today. The pilot was not injured.

ings, March 30 and April 6, will be Barrie's "Peter Pan," with Eva Le Gallienne in the title role.

## WHERE WORKERS RULE

### Soviet Workers' Letters to be in 'Daily'

Here is what a worker in the Donetz Basin says of the steel works of the Makievka Steel Trust, in the heart of the steel and coal center of the Soviet Union.  
 "Our mill made three and a half million rubles clear profit in 1928. We are now building a new open hearth furnace which will produce 600



tons of pig iron in 24 hours. All these profits go for education of the workers, new dwellings, as well as for building up our industry."  
 These worker and peasant correspondents of the Soviet Union will describe the achievements of the Workers and Peasants Government in the Soviet Union, in letters soon to appear in the Daily Worker. They wish to hear from workers in the United States; they will write to the American workers and farmers in return.

Write today to a worker or peasant of the Soviet Union. Send your letter to the worker correspondence department of the Daily Worker. We will forward it to a Soviet worker or peasant.

The photo above shows steel furnaces of the Tomsk steel mill. Unlike the slave mills of the U. S. Steel Trust, where the American workers labor under indescribable conditions, the workers in the Soviet mills control their own factories.

## Farewell Performance!

## ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS

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

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

## CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE

—14TH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE—  
 SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1929, 8:30 P. M.  
**PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL and CONCERT**  
 in honor of the OUTSTANDING RUSSIAN WRITER

## Sergey Ivanovitch Gussiev-Orenburgsky

Author: "The Land of the Fathers," "The Land of the Children" on the occasion of the  
 Thirty-Fifth Anniversary of His Creative Literary Work

**ON PROGRAMME:**  
 Nina Tarasova Mischa Mischakoff  
 RUSSIAN FOLK SONGS RUSSIAN VIOLINIST

Professor Leon S. Theremin  
 SOVIET SCIENTIST and INVENTOR  
 Tickets: \$1.00; \$1.50; \$2.00; \$3.00—Advance sale at Ruskys Gelos,  
 64 E. 7th St., New York. —Phone: DRYdock 1671

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1852 THE SAME ADDRESS OVER 75 YEARS 1028

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 MARTIN BECK THEA.  
 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:50  
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 John GOLDEN, Thea., 58th St. of B'way  
 EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

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**HOLIDAY**  
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COMEDY Theatre, 41st St., E. of Broadway, Eves. 8:50  
 Sun. at 8:50. — Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35  
**RUTH**  
**Draper**  
 CIVIC REPERTORY 1481, 6th Av. Eves. 8:50  
 50c; \$1.00; \$1.50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director  
 Tonight, "Hedda Gabler."  
 Sat. Mat., "Peter Pan."  
 Sat. Eve., "Cherry Orchard."

Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre  
 44th St., West of Broadway  
 Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
 The Greatest and Finest Revue  
**Pleasure Bound**  
 Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today the proletarian 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.

**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

# Soviet Union to Purchase Four of the Largest Hydraulic Turbines Ever Constructed

## EQUIPMENT WILL BE USED AT THE DNEIPER PLANT

### Power Will Be Used for Industries on River

An order for four of the largest hydraulic turbines and generators ever constructed has just been placed for shipment to the Soviet Union by the Amtorg Trading Corporation and Dry Dock Company and the International General Electric Company, Saul G. Bron, chairman of the Amtorg, announced yesterday.

"The order involves an outlay of about \$2,500,000," said Bron, "and we are pleased to state that credit terms up to five years were granted, the payments to be made along the lines laid down in our recent agreement with the International Electric Company."

"Offers were received from a number of countries, but American equipment won out in this international competition, being considered the most suitable for the purpose. The equipment, consisting of four hydraulic turbines, of 80,000 horsepower capacity each, directly connected to four vertical electrical generators of 77,500 kilowatt ampere capacity each, and all necessary accessories, will be used in the Dnieper hydro-electric plant now being constructed near Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic and will be the first of ten similar units to be installed in this plant, which will be the largest electric station in Europe."

An idea of the tremendous size of the Dnieper River plant hydraulic turbines can be obtained by comparing them with the largest units now installed in this country—at Niagara Falls, Conowingo and Muscle Shoals, which are of 70,000, 64,000 and 35,000 horsepower capacity, respectively. The total weight of a single hydraulic turbine unit will be 1,600,000 pounds, the runner alone weighing over 150 tons.

The cheap power to be developed at the Dnieper River hydro-electric plant will be used by the industries now located in the region, especially by the many large industrial enterprises to be built in the district within the next few years.

## Bury Victims of Colonial Airway's Overloaded Sightseeing Plane



A triple funeral for Joseph Bauer, Frank and Stephen Hagmas, victims of the Newark passenger plane wreck in which 15 were killed. The picture is taken in Stamford, Conn. On the left are a group of mourners, on the right a scene in the funeral procession. The pilot, near death, says one motor went dead, and the other two couldn't carry the overload. This type plane is licensed for only 14 persons including the pilot.



## Fraternal Organizations

**Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.** The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 24, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

**Brooklyn Workers Sport Club.** A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Brooklyn Workers Sport Club tomorrow, 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. tomorrow evening, at 8:30 p. m.

**Dr. Liber Speaks.** Dr. Liber will speak before Council 29, United Council of Working Women, tonight, at 313 Hinesdale Street, Brooklyn. Proceeds to I.L.D.

**Freiheit Symphony Orchestra Concert.** A concert and dance will be given by the "Freiheit" Symphony Orchestra at 2975 Clinton Ave., Bronx, April 13.

**S. S. B. Motion Picture.** "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, 50th St., east of Broadway. There will be four performances, starting at 2 p. m. The picture will show the visit of foreign workers' delegations to the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations.

**Followers of the Trail Costume Party.** The Followers of the Trail will give an international peasant costume party and dance at the United Council of Working Women, 66 E. Fourth St., Saturday night, April 13. Tickets may be obtained at the office 80 E. 11th St., Room 523.

**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.** A concert and dance and ball of the United Council of Working Women will be given at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Saturday night, April 13. Tickets may be obtained at the office 80 E. 11th St., Room 523.

**Downtown Workers Club Dance.** A dance will be given by the Downtown Workers Club, 35 E. Second St., 8 p. m., tomorrow.

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

**Cutters Local 68.** A ball will be given by Cutters Local 68, N.T.W.L.U., at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., April 12. Tickets at 121 W. 23rd St.

**Hungarian I.L.D.** Entertainment and dance at the Bronx Workers Club, 1330 Wilkins Ave., April 6.

**Workers Esperanto.** Classes of the Workers Esperanto group, "Sals," meet today, 108 E. 14th St., Rooms 491, 492.

**Walcloona Theatre Party.** A theatre party will be given by the Walcolonians at the Provincetown Playhouse tonight. O'Neill's "Before Breakfast" and "Irish God-Cos" "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.

## CHICAGO TO SEE DUNCANS SUNDAY

### Wind Up Detroit Stay Today, Tomorrow

DETROIT, March 21.—The Isadora Duncan Dancers are now winding up their engagement here, with the final three performances tomorrow night, Saturday afternoon and night. On Sunday they begin a two weeks' stay at the Majestic Theatre, Chicago.

The dancers, in their performances here at Shubert's Lafayette Theatre, have been received with the greatest enthusiasm by hundreds of Detroit workers. The troupe, which is under the direction of Irma Duncan, head of the Isadora Duncan School of Moscow, consists of the star pupils of the school. All are children of Russian workers, ranging in age from 13 to 18.

Tickets for the last three performances can still be bought at the Daily Worker office, 1967 Grand River Ave.

Chicago workers are preparing to give these Soviet dancers a rousing welcome when they give their first performance Sunday night. Their programs will consist of their best numbers, including the famous "Impressions of Revolutionary Russia." Tickets are now on sale at the Chicago Daily Worker office, 2021 W. Division St.

The Isadora Duncan Dancers are now on a nation-wide tour by special arrangement with the Daily Worker.

## GENERAL STRIKE LOOMS IN INDIA FOLLOWING RAID

### Many Communists Are Among 120 Jailed

(Continued from Page One)

ment's intention until the arrival of police and secret service men early in the day.

The offices of the Bengal Peasants and Workers Party, the Youth League and the Bengal Trade Union Federation were the main sufferers from the raid.

The police heaped automobiles with the literature from these headquarters and carried it away to their offices to be destroyed.

Among those seized in the raid on the headquarters of the Bengal Federation of Labor were the vice president and secretary of the Calcutta Scavengers' Union and the secretary of the Jute Workers' Union. The government has had the jute workers under surveillance for some time owing to prolonged discontent among the jute workers in Calcutta. Calcutta is the second largest jute center in India, Madras surpassing it.

## Comparty 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, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., March 30. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

**Section 4 Dance.** A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion and the Vida Obrera will be given by Section 4 of the Workers' Communist Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 West 125th St., this 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.

**Brooklyn "Kapsunim" Ball.** Branch 6, Section 5, Workers Party, will give a "Kapsunim" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker tomorrow evening, 8:30 sharp, at 2700 Bronx Park East. A 12-scene opera show and imported souvenirs will be among the features.

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

**McKinley Square Unit, Y. W. L.** "The Hoover Administration and its Significance for the Youth" will be discussed at the open forum of the McKinley Square Unit, Y. W. L., Sunday, March 31, 8 p. m., 400 Boston Road. Dance follows talk.

**Jugoslav Frontier Celebrates Paris Commune.** At the Czechoslovak Workers Home, 347 E. 72nd St., tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, play, speakers, etc. Proceeds to Jugoslav Communist daily "The Radnik."

**Section 2, Agitprop, Attention.** A conference of unit agitprop directors of Section 2 will be held tomorrow at 1:30 p. m., 101 W. 47th St.

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

**Harlem Unit 1 Hike.** Harlem Unit 1 will hike to Intersect Park Sunday, 8:30 sharp. Bring your friends.

**Pioneer Conference.** A conference for the discussion of the Pioneer Movement and its tasks will be held at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, 2 p. m., tomorrow. Leaders of Pioneer groups, Young Workers League, and representatives, Women's Councils, Language Bureau representatives and Pioneers are invited.

**Harlem Dance.** The Harlem Y.W.L. will give a Spring Youth Dance at Harlem Working Youth Center, 2 E. 116th St., tomorrow.

**Section 3 Negro Discussion.** Ida Dales will speak tonight at the Section 3 meeting to discuss Negro work.

**Unit 4F, P.C. Package Party.** A package party for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given by Unit 4F, P.C., tomorrow.

## MEXICAN BATTLE LOOMS NEAR U.S. MINE HOLDINGS

### Federals Rush Troop Reinforcements

(Continued from Page One)

was executed by a firing squad at Lamargras this morning, a statement from the P-reidencia said. There were no details of the execution, which was reported to have been at sun-up.

Aguirre, who was forced to withdraw his troops from Vera Cruz and fled after most of his troops had deserted, was captured in Vera Cruz state last night. He was taken to the home of a federal general and given an immediate court martial.

Aguirre's brother Simon was executed as a rebel in the first week of the revolution.

Meanwhile the government is paying strictest attention to the situation at Mazatlan, where the next battle of the rebellion is predicted. General Jaime Carrillo is in charge of the federal troops at Mazatlan and has a force of about 2,500 men. The rebel army, massed on the outskirts of the city, numbers almost 3,000.

Last night Carrillo reported to the government that the rebel commander had asked him to surrender the city, that he had refused and had ordered his men into the trenches.

But the battle did not take place. The federal commander this morning advised the presidencia that only a few scattered shots had been fired.

The government has decided to strengthen its position at the west coast city and General Lazaro Cardenas with 6,000 men has been ordered to leave the army of General Plutarco Elias Calles at Torreon and proceed to Mazatlan. There was no indication of when Cardenas would leave or what route he would take to reach Mazatlan. He may have to drop several hundred miles southward or force his men on a 100 mile march over the high mountains southwest of Durango.

Optimism of the situation was expressed by the government today and there was little fear that Mazatlan would hold.

Meanwhile Calles was leading his men between Torreon and Chihuahua City in pursuit of the rebel army of General J. Gonzalo Escobar.

## Mineola Defense Issues New Appeal to Workers in Trial Preparation

The Mineola Case Campaign Committee has announced that workers can obtain list for the collection of defense funds to help defray the legal expense of the nine fur strikers who are the victims of a frame-up in a Mineola court.

The Defense Committee will meet in the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union Joint Board at 131 W. 28th St., the first floor, where collection lists can be obtained.

The drive for gathering funds to aid the Mineola victims has been renewed, since the new trial granted the workers is to come up soon.

Despite the granting of a new trial by the Court of Appeals in Albany, workers fear a conviction, since the new trial comes up before the same judge in the same court. "This judge and a hand-picked jury had found the workers guilty of assaulting scabs, and sentences of from two and a half to five years were meted out."

## DEPOSIT TREATY IN LEAGUE.

GENEVA, March 21 (UP).—The United States today deposited with the League of Nations secretariat its ratification of the 1926 convention abolishing slavery throughout the world. It was the first time the United States ever ratified a league convention.

The ratification was dated March 1 and signed by former President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg. It was also the first time the United States ever registered a treaty with the league.

The convention has been ratified by 26 nations so far.

## DISTRIBUTE A BUNDLE OF Daily Worker

Order a bundle of Daily Workers for distribution in front of the large factories, in union meetings and all other places, where workers congregate.

This is one of the best means of familiarizing workers with our Party and our press.

Send in your Workers Correspondence and ORDER A BUNDLE TODAY!

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....  
CITY..... STATE.....  
To arrive not later than.....  
I am attaching a remittance to cover same.

COOPERATORS! PATRONIZE  
**M. FORMAN**  
Allerton Carriage, Bicycle and Toy Shop  
736 ALLERTON AVENUE  
(Near Allerton Theatre, Bronx)  
Phone, Olinville 2383

FROM FACTORY TO YOU!  
**HIGH-GRADE MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS**  
From \$12.50 to \$25.00  
**PARK CLOTHING STORE**  
83 Ave. A, Cor. 6th St., N. Y. C.

## 2 Destitute Workers, Eating from Garbage Containers, Arrested

Two destitute unemployed workers, arrested for "vagrancy" in Central Park, were released from prison by Magistrate Gottlieb last night only on condition that they leave the city immediately.

The men, John Sweeney, 38, of Pennsylvania, and William Norton, 26, of Batavia, N. Y., told the court that they had not eaten for three days. They were arrested by detectives while searching the park refuse cans, where for four days they had been nibbling remains of sandwiches left in the park by picknickers.

Fearing that "vagrants" would be too slow in leaving the city, the magistrate gave them \$3 each, explaining graciously that he was able to donate the sum only because of a special contingency fund recently established by rich "friends of the poor."

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

## Will Show USSR Movie at "Freiheit" Seventh Anniversary Concert

"Ten Years' progress of the U. S. S. R." will be shown on the screen at the seventh anniversary celebration of the Freiheit, Yiddish Communist Daily, at the New York Coliseum, 177th St. and Bronx River Avenue, April 6. Lives of workers and peasants in White Russia, Central Asia, Ukraine, Armenia, Turkistan—every section of the Soviet Union, will be depicted on the eight reel film.

Nicholas Karlosh of the Russian Grand Opera Company, considered the new Chaliapine of the U. S. S. R., Ivan Vilkanoff of the Moscow Art Studio and Anna Sovina, Mezzo Soprano of the Kieff State Opera, will head an elaborate entertainment program of modern Russian songs. The Freiheit Gesangs-Verein will appear in a new version. Choruses will also be given by the Freiheit Gesangs-Verein.

## World Tourists Appoint Soviet Representative

Mrs. Dorothea Keen of New York, has been appointed Travel Supervisor by World Tourists, official representatives of Sovorgflot, the Soviet government travel agency, Milton Goodman, manager of World Tourists, Inc., 175 Fifth Ave., announced. Mrs. Keen left New York recently for Moscow and will work in close cooperation with Soviet travel directors.

She has spent five years in U. S. S. R., where she visited every republic in the Union.

## MINERS EXPOSE LATEST FAKERS

(Continued from Page One)

sylvania District of the National Miners Union to the Hoover forces in the last presidential election.

Scheme to Fight Real Union.

With the above facts in your possession, can you not see that Stiles and Company are trying to make you pay your good money for membership in a coal company union. This company union is being organized for one purpose only, that is to prevent the growth of the new militant, fighting and class conscious National Miners Union which has as its goal nothing less than the complete emancipation of the entire working class.

To this end the National Miners Union is cooperating with other similar unions in other industries and has real working class affiliations of both a National and International character. The National Miners Union is a real union, it was born out of a fight with the Lewis fakers and it was born in a fight with their police allies. Not only that but it was baptized in the blood of our valiant fighters who were murdered in the struggle.

## Automobile

INSTRUCTION TAUGHT. Complete Course \$10, until license granted; also private and special instruction in Ladies. **Empire SCHOOL**, 645 Longwood Ave., Bronx. Intervals 10019 (Cor. Prospect St.).

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

Cooperators! Patronize **E. KARO** Your Nearest Stationery Store Cigars — Cigarettes — Candy 649 ALLERTON AVE. Cor. Barker, BRONX, N. Y. Tel.: Olinville 9681-2-3791-2

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**DR. J. MINDEL** SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803—Phone: Algonquin 8123 Not connected with any other office

## John's Restaurant

SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

For a Real Oriental Cooked Meal VISIT THE INTERNATIONAL **PROGRESSIVE CENTER** 101 WEST 28TH STREET (Corner 6th Ave.) RESTAURANT, CAFETERIA RECREATION ROOM Open from 12 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Phone: Stuyvesant 3816

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## Frances Pilat

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

Meet Your Friends at **GREENBERG'S Bakery & Restaurant** 939 E. 174th St., Cor. Hoe Ave. Right off 174th Street Subway Station, Bronx

All Comrades Meet at **BRONSTEIN'S VEGETARIAN HEALTH RESTAURANT** 558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

**MELROSE Dairy Vegetarian Restaurant** Comrades Will Always Find it Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx (near 174th St. Station) PHONE: INTERVALLE 9149

Comrades, Patronize **The Triangle Dairy Restaurant** 1379 Intervale Avenue BRONX

MEET YOUR FRIENDS at **Messinger's Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant** 1763 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y. Right off 174th St. Subway Station

We All Meet at the **NEW WAY CAFETERIA** 101 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

Rational **Vegetarian Restaurant** 199 SECOND AVE. UE Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

**HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT** 1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: UNIVERSITY 5565

## Gala Frolic and Dance TONIGHT

March 22nd AT **IMPERIAL AUDITORIUM** 100-4 WEST 120TH STREET AUSPICES OF SECTION 4, COMMUNIST PARTY —DISTRICT 2—

Proceeds for Daily Worker, Vida Obrera and Negro Champion

ADMISSION ..... 75 CENTS

SPECIAL ATTRACTION: PRESENTATION OF **"MARCHING GUNS"** BY WORKERS LABORATORY THEATRE CAST

# Daily Worker

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

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## An Epoch-Marking Communist Conference

The recent Moscow Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is followed by a plenum of the Central Committee, is of historic importance for the whole Communist International.

Our own recent Sixth Party Convention sent the greetings of the Communist Party of the United States to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in which our convention expressed its confidence that the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is pursuing and will unswervingly continue to pursue a correct line toward the building up of Socialism in the Soviet Union. And when a Communist Party sends greetings, it is not mere "flowers," but a political act. Our greeting said in part:

"The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party of Lenin and the proletarian dictatorship whose leadership of the Comintern is the unshakable guarantee of the revolutionary integrity and unity of the Comintern.

"The Convention greets the outcome of the Moscow Party Conference which is fruitful in its results to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We are confident that the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union pursues and will unswervingly continue to pursue a correct line toward the building up of Socialism in the Soviet Union:

1. The rapid tempo of industrialization of the U. S. S. R.
2. The development of heavy industry as the basis of socialism in the village.

"3. The collectivization of agriculture and the building of Socialism in the village.

"4. The unrelenting fight against all tendencies, no matter in what quarter they may show themselves, to slow down the tempo of industrialization.

"5. The uncompromising struggle against all tendencies to give concessions to the Kulaks.

"6. The struggle against the Right danger and against the conciliators towards the Right danger which is throughout the world the greatest and the main danger to our revolutionary parties.

"7. We greet all vigorous measures taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with its Bolshevik leadership, headed by Comrade Stalin, against the Right danger, the conciliators with the Right and Trotskyism, pledging our continued relentless struggle against the Right danger and the conciliators and counter-revolutionary Trotskyism.

"8. Our Communist Party of the United States of America in the present period of impending imperialism war between the capitalist powers and against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics declares its revolutionary solidarity with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its unreserved loyalty to the Communist International."

The question of the tempo of industrialization is the fundamental, the root question growing out of Socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union today. The Communist Party of the Moscow District, at its conference, affirmed in emphatic terms that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has correctly carried out the policy of "a rapid and accelerated tempo of industrialization."

The deliberations and decisions of the Moscow Conference attest the Leninist unity of the Party as a whole in defense of the general line of the Party of Lenin against right tendencies which attempt to divert the Party from the correct line, against opportunist deviations and conciliatory tendencies, which constitute the main danger in the present period.

This holds good for every Communist Party of the entire world. The fight against the right danger in all the parties of the Comintern, the cleansing from their ranks of semi-social-democratic elements, such as Brandler and Thalheimer in Germany, strengthens our Parties and the Communist International. The struggle against the diplomatic defenders of the conciliators and of the Right wing must unhesitatingly be carried to its conclusion in the Comintern.

The Moscow Conference served as an example for non-Russian Communist Parties in the degree of open self-criticism, the high political activity of the delegates, including numerous speeches by rank and file workers from the shops who joined not only in the merciless criticism of all shortcomings but also in making concrete proposals. This was typical of the cultural and political growth of the Party masses in the Soviet Union; the closing of ranks around the Leninist line of the Party.

Endorsing the peaceful external policy of the Soviet government, the Conference emphasized the ever-threatening danger of the imperialist war against the Soviet Union, demanding the growth and strengthening of the Red Army. It recorded the notable achievements made by the Party in the industrialization of the country, in this "peace period," declaring that:

"A slackening in the tempo of industrialization would inevitably lead to a weakening of the international position of the Soviet Union and at the same time weaken the position of the proletarian dictatorship and the socialist reconstruction of the country."

The right tendency leads to an underestimation of industrialization, urging a slackening of its tempo, instead of seeking the strengthening of the forces of the Party, the working class and the working masses in the villages to overcome all obstacles. The Moscow Conference denounces the "panicky talk" of the rights about the alleged decline of agriculture, who used this charge as an argument for the slowing down of the tempo of industrialization. In this question, it is urged, Bolsheviks must preserve the greatest firmness and steadfastness, because

"... 'vacillation in regard to the tempo of industrialization is one of the most characteristic expressions of petty-bourgeois political lack of character.'"

The essence of the right deviation, taking a different, openly anti-party position in the question of the mode of development of agriculture, calls for less expenditure of money on collective economies and state economies, urges caution in the development of advance payment for harvests, in the organization of tractor colonies, in the development of an agricultural economy based on agricultural machinery and tractors. This right deviation, therefore, means, a loosening of the fetters binding kulak (rich peasant) economy, which would lead in the last analysis to a victory for the bourgeois elements and to the restoration of capitalism. The Moscow Conference declared that the execution of Lenin's co-operative

## THE VALLEY CAMP MURDER



By Fred Ellis

# A Firm Battle Front Against the Rights and Conciliators

MOSCOW (Inprecor, by Mail).—After Molotov's concluding speech the Party Conference of the Moscow District unanimously adopted a resolution which fully and completely endorses the political and organizational line and the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

### The Moscow Communist Party Conference Demands a Decisive Blow Against the Rights, the Conciliators, and Those Who Diplomatically Shield Such Elements in the Comintern

The Conference holds the line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the Comintern as entirely correct, and affirms that the estimate of the international situation of the past period by the Sixth Congress of the Comintern has been fully corroborated. In the period of new struggles the Communist Party must carry on an especially sharp struggle against the social democracy, particularly its "left wing"; at the same time it must continue the struggle against Trotskyist tendencies, and also carry on an irreconcilable struggle against the right, opportunist deviations and conciliatory tendencies as the main danger of the present period.

The Conference endorses the peaceful external policy of the Soviet government, but confirms the danger of a war of the imperialists against the Soviet Union. This danger urges upon the Soviet Union greater activity toward the growth and strengthening of the Red Army. The Conference records a series of great achievements by the Party in the industrialization of the country, calls special attention to the difficulties involved and affirms that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, based upon the international and inner situation, correctly carried out the policy of a rapid and accelerated tempo of industrialization. A slackening of the tempo of industrialization would inevitably lead to a weakening of the international position of the Soviet Union and at the same time weaken the position of the proletarian dictatorship and the socialist reconstruction of the country.

The Conference rejects the talk about an alleged decline of agricul-

ture, and gives its full and complete endorsement of the support given to the poor and middle peasantry as well as of the unrelenting offensive against the capitalist kulak elements in the village. The resolution declares that the execution of Lenin's co-operative plan, of which the collectivization of agriculture is an inseparable constituent, will radically improve agriculture and will put an end to the exploitation of the day-laborers (agricultural laborers) and poor peasants by the kulaks. The execution of this co-operative plan will put an end to the century-old backwardness of the village, as compared with the towns. In the present period of Socialist reconstruction, which in the final analysis leads to the abolition of classes, there is taking place an inevitable sharpening of the class struggle. Whereas the Party in the first period of the New Economic Policy put into effect Lenin's slogan, "Learn Commerce," and achieved important results as regards the suppression of the private trader, the greatest stress is now laid on the struggle between Socialism and capitalism as to the further path of development of retail goods production.

The Conference endorses the measures taken by the Central Committee in its struggle against Trotskyism as a bourgeois, counter-revolutionary current, and at the same time calls special attention to certain effects of Trotskyist and semi-Trotskyist tendencies within the Party. The resolution points out the necessity of an unrelenting struggle against the Trotskyists and against any support of the counter-revolutionary role of Trotskyism.

plan, of which the collectivization of agriculture is an inseparable constituent, will radically improve agriculture and will put an end to the exploitation of the agricultural laborers and poor peasants by the kulaks; will put an end to the century-old backwardness of the village as compared to the town.

The question of the present status of Trotskyism was also considered and the measures taken by the Central Committee of the Party against Trotskyism as a bourgeois, counter-revolutionary current, were endorsed.

Comrade Molotov emphasized that there still exist elements in the Russian Party who have not yet overcome their conciliatory stand as regards Trotskyism and are inclined to substitute for the struggle on two fronts the one-sided struggle against the right danger.

In the present period, when the old petty-bourgeois parties—the Social-Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks—have now lost all support in the country, their place is now taken by the Trotskyist group, which represents in a certain measure a new petty-bourgeois party. Comrade Molotov correctly pointed out that "This group is actually an organization of petty-bourgeois elements, who oppose the proletarian dictatorship with unrelenting hostility."

The Moscow Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will stand out as an event in the life of the whole world-party of the proletarian revolution—the Communist International. For it has deep significance to the welfare of the particular section of the Comintern which, founded by Lenin, has gone through the fire of three revolutions and eleven years of successful proletarian dictatorship, and which therefore is and must remain the leader and guide of the whole Communist International.

The main danger is, however, the open OPPORTUNIST RIGHT DEVIATION, which in its essence is based on a renunciation of a rapid tempo of development in industry and of the leading role of the working class in alliance with the peasantry. In view of the sharpening of the class struggle, vacillations between the policy of an intensified offensive against the kulaks and the theory of a peaceful simultaneous growth of the kulaks and Socialism are especially harmful; for this means in reality the renunciation of the offensive against the kulaks and leads to the restoration of power to the bourgeoisie.

The Party must deal a DECISIVE BLOW to those elements, who in the period of sharpened struggle against bureaucratism, in the period of the broadest development of self-criticism, repeat the Trotskyist slander about the bureaucratization of the Party, as well as to those WHO DIPLOMATICALLY SHIELD RIGHT DEVIATIONS AND THE CONCILIATORS IN THE COMINTERN.

The Conference believes that the political formulation of the right deviation as a special line and the line of the Party are radically distinct, and that the strengthening of vacillations in the direction of this deviation at the present moment

### constitutes a direct danger of FRACTIONAL ANTI-PARTY ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF THE RIGHT AND CONCILIATORY ELEMENTS.

The Conference holds of especial importance the strict maintenance of every Party member, in whatever post he may be. This means that every Party member, including also members of the Central Committee, must unconditionally carry out the work assigned to them under the leadership and control of the Party and its Central Committee.

The Conference confirms the growing political activity and the growing class-consciousness of the working masses, and considers necessary the firm execution of the directives of the Central Committee on the intensified recruiting for the Party of industrial workers and of day-laborers (agricultural laborers) and "collectivists" in the village, as also the simultaneous carrying out of the next ensuing task, the general cleansing of the Party ranks.

The Conference declares to the Central Committee that the ideologically sound and inflexibly Bolshevik Moscow Organization is the strongest support of the Central Committee in the execution of the Bolshevik main line of the Party and calls upon the whole Moscow Organization for a decisive struggle against any deviation from the line of the XV Party Congress.

(Tomorrow the Daily Worker will publish a detailed summary of Comrade Molotov's speech to the Moscow Party Conference.)

## Austrian Workers Prepare for Fight Against Fascism

By M. Schorr (Vienna)  
 Up to the year 1927 Austria was considered to be the most democratic of all the Central European republics. It is true that the Austrian bourgeoisie and its Seipel government cherished a strong sympathy for fascist Italy in particular and fascism in general. It is true that armed fascist groups existed in Austria as a supplementary troop of the bourgeoisie, and it is true that these armed groups often committed murders of workers and were afterwards acquitted by the bourgeois courts, but still, the general policy of the Austrian bourgeoisie could not be termed fascist.

With the 15th of July, 1927, however, the day on which the Vienna working class rose in protest against fascism and was treated to a terrible blood-bath, fascism consolidated itself in Austria. This did not come as a result of a putsch from the right, by a coup d'etat or in any similar fashion. The reasons were very different. For this reason, the change of policy in Austria towards fascism has passed almost unnoticed in the rest of Europe. When one speaks today of fascism in Austria even circles outside of Austria even anti-fascist circles, one meets with incredulity. We therefore consider it necessary to draw the attention of the inter-

national anti-fascist front to the situation in Austria.

The main aim of the Austrian bourgeoisie, in common with the capitalists of all other countries, is to consolidate their dominance and establish a bourgeois dictatorship. Fascism is to be used to break the resistance of the working class and enable the rationalization of industry to be carried out without trouble. Fascism is particularly necessary in Austria in order to carry out the rationalization smoothly, because here this rationalization is a matter of wage-cutting and intensification of the productivity of labor and not of technical improvement of the productive apparatus. These fascist organizations are formed in order to form a part of the armed forces if necessary, are intended to crush the resistance of the workers. Further, these fascist organizations represent the nucleus of a large army which the Austria bourgeoisie is planning to take part in a war organized by the international bourgeoisie against the Soviet Union.

(To be Continued.)  
 The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

# BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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## Darrow Thinks Haywood Is in Great Danger; Murder Trial Begins; Press Takes Interest; Labor Jury Sits

In preceding chapters Haywood told of his early life as a cowboy, farmer, prospector and miner in the Rocky Mountains; of his election to head the Western Federation of Miners; of their struggles; of organizing the I.W.W., and its internal struggles, including the secession of the W.F.M. In the last instalment he told of life in the Boise jail, waiting with Moyer and Pettibone to be tried for the murder of ex-Governor Steunberger. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD.

PART 66.

THE second summer I was there, I cleared away a lot of lumber that was in the back yard of the jail and smoothed off a piece of ground for a garden. I had nasturtiums growing up over the wood-pile and sweet peas against the little fence, sunflowers against the outer fence, that grew eight or ten feet high with immense blossoms. I had all kinds of garden truck, too, enough not only for ourselves but for the warden's family and the other prisoners.

I was out in this garden one day when two nuns passed by. Ras Beamer, a guard who was standing near me, said:

"By God! Did you see that?" I asked him what he meant.

"Do you know that nun nearest the fence," he asked.

"I don't think so. Why?"

"She turned right round and waved at you!" he said. I had not noticed her.

Moyer's and Pettibone's wives lived in Boise during our imprisonment. My family came just before the trial began, and usually I spent an hour with them every day, out on the lawn near the rose bushes. One day I was surprised to see my mother step out of a carriage that had driven into the back yard. She saw me and called out, "Come here, my son!"

When I got to her she met me with a warm embrace. Her health was not good, but she was in the courtroom until near the end of my trial, when she had to go to the hospital.

LAWYERS came by ones and twos until we had a strong array of legal talent. John Murphy, the regular attorney for the W.F.M.; Darrow and Richardson, senior counsel; John F. Nugent, a lawyer from Silver City who afterward became United States Senator, an old-time friend of mine; Edgar Wilson, ex-congressman; Miller and Whittell. Some of them came to the jail every day.

Darrow often came to the jail, down-in-the-mouth and worried. Pettibone would offer consolation, saying that we knew it would be hard on Darrow to lose this great case, but he would add, "You know it's us fellows that have to be hanged!" I suggested to Darrow that when things got gloomy around the office he should come to the jail and we would cheer him up.

As the opening day of the trial came nearer, correspondents of many papers began to arrive; from the Associated Press, the United Press, the Appeal to Reason, this last a socialist paper published in Girard, Kansas, with Debs as one of the editors. The Appeal to Reason got out many editions in connection with our case, one of them called the Kidnapping Edition, of four million copies; the like was never duplicated before or since. The New York American, a Hearst paper, also got out a special edition in which there was nothing except articles about the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case.

The prosecution decided to try my case first.

MY trial began on the ninth of May, 1907. William E. Borah, who had been elected United States Senator by the previous legislature, the man who had prosecuted Paul Corcoran, was a special prosecutor in this case. James Hawley, a one-time miner who had been the lawyer for the Coeur d'Alenes prisoners when they had occupied the jail we now lived in, was also a special prosecutor. Hawley was the man who had suggested to the imprisoned miners that an organization should be formed comprising all the miners of the West. The Caldwell County attorney was one of the assistant prosecutors.

A suggestion was made that Eugene V. Debs should be invited to come to Boise to write up the trial for the Appeal to Reason. Debs was then at the height of his fame and was the spokesman for a vast number of working-class people, and a leader of the socialist party. This suggestion was discussed by Darrow, Richardson, my fellow prisoners and myself. Moyer and Pettibone were not interested in having Debs come to Boise, and Darrow raised vigorous objections, without giving any definite reason. His opposition could not have been because of Debs being a socialist. I, too, was a socialist, and Darrow himself, with Jack London and some others, had some time before issued a call for the organization of a society to promote an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women, which resulted in the formation of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. I searched my mind for Darrow's reason for objecting to Debs' presence, and could think of nothing but his desire to be recognized at the most prominent person in the trial.

The attorneys for the defense sat at a table on the right of the courtroom. When my mother, wife and daughters came to court, they occupied a place inside the railing. Correspondents of different newspapers were back of the attorneys on either side of the courtroom. Judge Woods presided, on an elevated platform behind the jury. I sat so near the first jurymen in the front row that I could have touched him. My close contact with him during the weeks that we were together in the court formed an acquaintanceship. Although I never spoke to him until after the trial was over, I felt that I knew him.

A labor jury of socialists and union men was seated among the audience. All the members of this jury attended every session of the court, and rendered a final verdict. The court was crowded every day.

At this time a writer in McClure's Magazine described me in the following words:

"I place Haywood's name first; he is a man of force in the Federation. And a man who can rise to supremacy over such an organization must be endowed with not a few high qualities of leadership. Haywood is a powerful built man, built with the physical strength of an ox. He has a big head and a square jaw. A leader is here judged by the very force of his impact. Risen from the mines himself, 'from the bowels of the earth,' as he describes it, this man has become a sort of religious zealot, and Socialism is his religion. He is a type of the man not unfamiliar now in America, equipped with a good brain, who has come up struggling and fighting, giving blows and taking them, who, knowing deeply the wrongs of his class, sees nothing beyond; whose mind, groping hopelessly for remedies, seizes eagerly upon a scheme like Socialism which so smoothly and perfectly solves all difficulties. Take a character like this, hard, tough, warped, immensely resistant, and give him a final touch of idealism, a Jesuitic zeal that carries the man beyond himself, and you have a leader who, like Haywood, will bend his people to his own beliefs. And we do not expect to find such a leader patient of obstacles, nor far-sighted, nor politic, nor withholding a blow when there is power to inflict the blow, nor careful of means when there are ends to be gained. What is a man, or a state, when a cause is to be served?"

EVERYBODY was on the qui vive about the confession which they knew Harry Orchard had made, although it had not been published. Steve Adams, a Cripple Creek miner, who had been arrested at his uncle's ranch in Oregon, had also made a confession which he later repudiated. While the people who crowded the court were eager, there was to be some delay, as the jury had still to be selected. The examination of the jurors was a broad education in the class struggle. In the panels selected, all the bankers of the county had been called as jurymen, but Darrow disposed of these in short order. He would begin by asking if they were acquainted with the case; if they read the newspapers; if they had formed an opinion; whether evidence would be required to change this opinion. Then he would show by his questions that there was little difference between a banker and a burglar; one worked in the daytime with interest and stock-juggling as the means of robbery, while the other worked at night with the jimmy and nitroglycerin. He would challenge them for cause. It was like killing snakes.

In the next instalment Haywood tells of the testimony against him of the famous stool pigeon, Harry Orchard. If you want a copy of Haywood's book, get one free by sending in a new or renewal yearly subscription to the Daily Worker.