

CHINESE RED ARMY GAINS IN NEW ADVANCE

Important Cities Taken by Communists

(Continued from Page One) pressed into the army and forced to train under Nanking officers in the outlying quarters.

100,000 to Battle. LONDON, March 27.—Nanking government troops and forces of the Wuhan group were believed waiting today for the next major move in the fighting.

Battles between the two forces already have occurred, according to reports reaching London, and a big battle, involving probably more than 500,000 men, is expected shortly.

Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking government, has drawn up 50,000 men in the vicinity of Kiang, along the Ankwaiheup border, and has four divisions numbering about 100,000 men in reserve.

Plans Attack. The Wuhan generals have massed 50,000 men opposite Chiang's troops, with another 50,000 men in reserve. It is understood they were hoping their Kwangsi supporters would rush 100,000 reinforcements from Canton.

Expecting such a move, Chiang apparently is planning an attack before the reinforcements have time to reach the front.

Separate Congress.

Chiang has declared war on his opponents, but appears more anxious to regard them as insurgents than as a different government, which they claim to be. They called a separate congress at Canton when the nationalist congress at Nanking recently faced discord in its meeting.

Nanking's situation was made somewhat awkward by Chang Tsung-chang's attack on Chefoo yesterday. General Chang, one of the most powerful Chinese war lords, came out of his retirement last February and mobilized a large army in Shantung province against the Kuomintang government.

Dispatches today said the fighting at Chefoo resulted in about 300 casualties.

Chang in Chefoo.

Chang Tsung-chang entered the city after the battle, but since the Japanese were expected to evacuate the Tsinan-tingtao Railway zone shortly, it was believed his position there would prove untenable, since it would make a Nanking government attack possible.

The whole affair was complicated further by the continued silence of General Feng Yu-hsiang as to his position. It was generally believed that his alliance with either side would be synonymous with victory. He has been negotiating with Wuhan.

Report Li Shot.

CANTON, China, March 27.—Simultaneously with reports from Nanking that General Li Chai-sum, governor of Canton, had been shot in prison there, it was made known that 30,000 Kwantung troops are on the march north to aid the Wuhan generals.

General Teng Shin-teng's telegram to Nanking demanding the release of Li Chai-sum remained unanswered today, tho this was the last day set by the ultimatum for reply.

Banknotes of the Nanking government are being refused here and the central bank is allowing only \$50 Mexican to each note-holder. Troops have been thrown around the banks and have already used their bayonets on the anxious note-holders. Merchants are refusing all cargoes.

Thruout the city troops which showed sympathy with Nanking have been replaced by troops from Kiangsi province.

QUEENS BRIBERY CASES REOPENED

Charges of Frame-up for Political Reasons

The whole case of the Queens bribery, in which Frank H. Berg and Al Levin were convicted of carrying a \$10,000 sewer bribe from Angelo Paine, a sewer contractor, to George U. Harvey, Borough president, was opened again yesterday by granting of writs of reasonable doubt by Supreme Court Justice John B. Johnson.

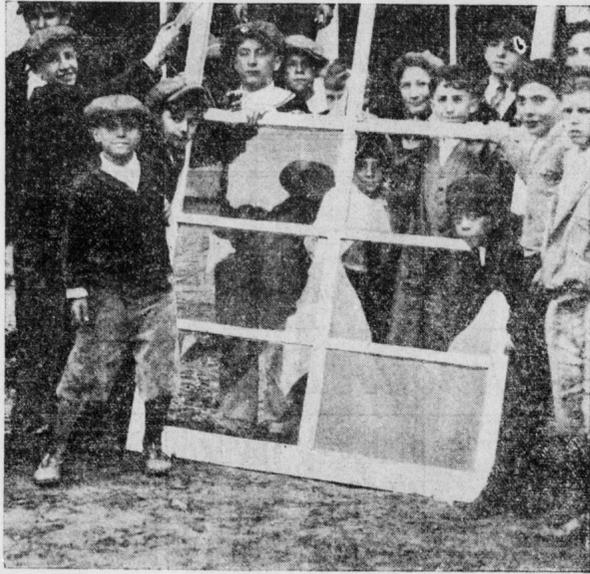
Berg and Levin had insisted that the \$10,000, which Paine admits providing, was for campaign funds, and furthermore charge that Harvey is engaged in framing them up for political reasons, because they insist on exposing him as a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Berg and Levin will now receive liberty on bail.

Paine yesterday pleaded not guilty to bribery and his \$10,000 bail was continued, with April 8 confirmed as the date of his trial.

The technical grounds for granting the writ of reasonable doubt to Berg and Levin were that at the time of the alleged bribe, Harvey was not yet Borough president, but only an Alderman.

Two Workers Killed in Explosion in DuPont Powder Plant



Two workers were killed and a dozen persons hurt, including eight school children, when 3,000 pounds of nitroglycerine exploded in the DuPont powder plant at Gibbstown, N. J. Lack of proper precautions by the DuPont Co. is the cause of frequent blasts in DuPont plants where munitions for the coming imperialist war are manufactured. Photo shows Gibbstown school children holding one of the windows of the school blown out by explosion's force.

A.C.W. CONTROL PROVEN A MYTH

Fail to Frighten Labor in Rochester

By MICHAEL INTRATOR.

That the much boasted control of the Rochester men's clothing manufacturing market by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union is a myth was shown by a story carried yesterday in the employers' trade journal, the Daily News Record.

In the dispatch from its Rochester bureau, the "Record" gave information for manufacturers which definitely shows that the living standards of the Rochester workers have by no means been degraded to the limit. The Amalgamated officialdom is now busy selling out the workers' standards still more.

The story expresses the opinion of the Rochester bosses who praise the union officials because of "revision" in giving concessions on wages and hours to the smaller bosses in the city in order to help them against the pressing competition of the open-shop manufacturer.

These concessions to the small bosses, the article states, are being given voluntarily by the union officials, because the larger manufacturers, by virtue of their strength, can and are getting these concessions, whether the union officials like it or not.

Thus, between "involuntary" concessions to the big bosses and the voluntary concessions to the small manufacturers, union standards are being ground out.

"The remedy seems to lie in the form of rate revisions in order to permit the small producer to compete with the unorganized markets," the article states. Rate revisions means lowering the piece-work wage rates. Therefore, the article continues, "the union is conscious of the situation and is meeting it wherever possible in the form of revisions."

That large bosses also get "revisions" can be seen from the statement: "The larger manufacturer, because of his dominating position, is able to make requests and in turn these requests are treated with much deference by organized labor... the small manufacturer, on the other hand, makes his requests in the form of self-preservation and hopes that they will be met. But the union is not unmindful of conditions and is able to make these concessions wherever they may seem most wise."

For this open betrayal the Hillman regime in the A. C. W. is called "far sighted" by the manufacturers, who enthrone over such "friendly and able" leadership.

The workers are the victims of a vicious circle of concessions, which operates in all markets thus: First, concessions are given to the large bosses, with the official excuse that big bosses are "responsible" and "a good influence on the industry."

Then the smaller ones get it to save them from extermination by open-shop competitors. Then the big ones get more concessions, with the little ones following, while the standards of the workers are forced down.

The highly satisfactory wages and graft opportunities make the Amalgamated official undesirable of such strenuous labor of organizing the open shops. And this open shop field grows larger and larger, providing the official with an excuse of increasing plausibility necessary to concede greater revisions of wages, speed-up systems and wholesale dismissals of workers permanently displaced by the speed-up.

DISABLED SOLDIER KILLED MILWAUKEE (By Mail).—Emanuel Watley, a war veteran still suffering from his wounds at the soldiers' home, was killed by a train in the Milwaukee roads near the home.

Thousands of Workers in Net of "Bedaux" System

(By LRA Service)

Winning their strike against the union efficiency system of wage payment, 1,200 textile workers at the Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., have gone back to work.

Bosses promised that this particular speed up plan would not be introduced at present. But 150,000 other workers are already caught in the net of this system, according to the boast of Charles E. Bedaux in his booklet, Bedaux Measures Labor. Why the plan is a driving force of speed up may be understood from the efficiency expert's explanation of this method of payment.

200 Bosses Use It.

Bedaux, the French industrial engineer for whom the plan is named, came to America in order personally to supervise the introduction of his scheme. He claims that the system now effective in more than 200 industrial plants, involving over 150,000 workers, at a saving of more than \$28,000,000 to the corporations. The Bedaux company is internationally organized with branches in England, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

To introduce the speed up, a corporation pays well for Bedaux services in view of the future saving in wage costs. An expert arrives at the plant, studies the worker's speed with a stop-watch in hand or by a more secret method, and then reports on the base rate of speed. This is called the unit of human power measurement, or "B."

Bonus System. Put on a low base rate of pay per hour, the worker is then forced to strain to the utmost in order to earn increased pay for his extra effort. A premium is paid for all additional output. In order to break the workers' sense of solidarity by setting one individual in competition with another, the bosses then post a daily sheet, showing the number of "Bs" or units of work produced by each man or woman the day before and the amount of premium earned. This is supposed to speed up the worker by "appealing to his pride and spirit of competition."

"The day I worked hardest, I earned least," stated a candy worker at Schrafts' where the system has been introduced, in spite of the workers' resentment. Schraft candy workers are still unorganized and therefore unable to protest effectively.

"We are supposed to do a spread of 6 boxes in 2 hours, at a base rate of 31 cents an hour. For all boxes packed over that spread, we are paid a bonus of four different rates, increasing with the number of boxes packed. The limit is \$20.80 a week. . . On Monday, only seven out of the 34 girls in my department had earned additional rates, ranging from 5 cents to 80 cents."

To forestall the workers' protest against stop-watch time-studies, the Bedaux system often includes "practical workmen employed in the department studied in order to facilitate understanding on the part of all employees." These "practical workmen" are, of course, company men placed among the workers as tools to "put the system over."

Workers have no way of checking up on this Bedaux system of payment, and cannot tell whether or when management is cheating them out of pay. But one point about the efficiency plan is perfectly clear to everyone—the slower or older workers who, for one reason or another, have been least well able to earn the extra premium, are the first to be laid off. "In times of low production and lay off," boasts the efficiency expert, "the better workmen are retained."

The Bedaux system gives the bosses this exact check on a worker's speed and ability to stand the pace. When the worker is used up there are plenty more, say the experts, to take his place.

The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society, has not done away with class antagonism. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

The proletarian movement is the self-emancipation of the oppressed masses, not a movement for the oppressed masses.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

SHIP COLLISION IN CHINESE RIVER

Children Killed, 30 Are Injured

SHANGHAI, March 27 (U.P.).—Two children were reported today to be missing as a result of the collision of the Italian cruiser Libya with the Chinese coastwise vessel Kangtai as the Libya was preparing to go to the aid of the sinking Italian destroyer Muggia Tuesday morning.

The collision occurred in the mouth of the Yangtze River. The Kangtai had 88 passengers and a crew of 40 aboard. Six foreigners and seventy Chinese were rescued.

The Japanese steamer Matsumoto Maru, in charge of Capt. Kaneko, brought to this port today four officers and 112 men of the crew of the Muggia which struck the rocks off Haichau Island on the Fukien province coast and sank in a heavy fog.

Thirty-seven of the crew had been rescued by a Chinese junk. All of the rescued were transferred to the Libya.

Capt. Kaneko told the United Press he had received an SOS at 9:40 p. m. Monday. He steamed in the direction from which the SOS had come. He found the wreckage of the Muggia impaled on a reef connecting Finger Rock and the island. Most of the crew had made their way to the island.

The Muggia formerly belonged to the Austrian navy but was part of the loot which fell to Italy after the World War.

Was Giving Unionists Convention Appeal

Herman Jukowsky, a leading left winger in the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, was yesterday arrested while distributing circulars carrying an appeal to the members of the Millinery Local 24.

The arrest was made at 36th St. and Sixth Ave. by a plain clothes detective, who is said to have been put up to his job by the right wing machine in control of Local 24.

The leaflet Jukowsky distributed was a call to the union membership to fight the strikebreaking and union-smashing policies of the Zartisky machine in power in the union. The circular alluded particularly to the coming convention of the international, where efforts will be made by the bureaucrats to perpetuate themselves and their policies further.

At a hearing in Jefferson Market Court later, Magistrate McInerney was compelled to dismiss the case. Jukowsky was represented in court by Jacques Buitenkant, attorney for the International Labor Defense.

The shop struck yesterday was the Shoersold and Romano Shoe Co., and the entire crew of 50 is now out. The strike against Arthur Bender, a large firm is still in force.

Negotiations were begun looking toward a settlement with the Delmont Shoe Co., tied up by a few day-old strike.

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

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Coming this Saturday: "FLAMES ON THE VOLGA"—a remarkable Soviet drama of a peasant revolt during the reign of Catherine the Great

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3 NEW UNIONS ENDORSE CALL

Ready for June 1 Meet in Cleveland

(Continued from Page One) attached, as will also the signatures of James P. Reid and Albert Weisbord, president and secretary of the National Textile Workers Union, signing for its executive board.

In the case of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the executive board held a meeting in New York, which is also the headquarters of the T.U.E.L., and officially endorsed the call itself, and will sign through the direct action of all the board members.

Members Enthusiastic.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails amongst the membership of these fighting unions for the convention of June 1, out of which they expect to see machinery created that will much assist them in finishing the organization work in their respective industries.

Each of these unions has a fine fighting history, already, in each case a history of struggle that began even before the formal organization of the union.

MILLINER LEFT WINGER ARRESTED

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Mystic Bunk



This is the Japanese Ginkgo Tree, placed in City Hall Park. So-called Japanese savants have told the masses for centuries that if they stood under this tree and wished, their wish would come true. The Japanese masses are beginning to give up standing under the Ginkgo trees.

CITY ENGINEERS IN PROTEST MEET

Transportation Heads Refuse Raise Voted

Over 600 engineers, employed by the New York Board of Transportation, yesterday held a meeting at the Labor Temple, 148th St. and 2d Ave., protesting against the refusal of the transportation heads to grant them the wage increase which the Board of Estimate already voted for.

When the Board of Estimate voted a yearly wage of \$3,120 for all Grade C Engineers employed by the city, the Board of Transportation was the only body to refuse the wage grant. Their excuse was "no money." In reality, the workers charged at the mass meeting, the Board heads refuse the wage raise in order to be able to claim that they "economize" at the coming city elections.

A committee of 16 transportation engineers who were chosen by the membership, were refused a hearing by the Board politicians. They passed a resolution yesterday, giving the committee full power to go as a body to the Board of Estimate and demand the raise coming to them.

ARREST UNEMPLOYED.

BALTIMORE, Md., (By Mail).—Found sleeping in doorway and under steps, 28 unemployed workers were last week sent to the House of Correction on charges of "vagrancy." The youngest was a 19-year-old boy.

Cab, Ambulance Drivers Injured in Collision

A three-cornered collision between a Flower Hospital ambulance and two taxicabs at 57th St. and Seventh Ave. resulted in Dr. Angelo Castello, age 26, riding the step, getting a fractured ankle; Philip Cohen, ambulance driver, suffering bruises, and Abraham Moglin and Joseph Devlin, cab drivers, being cut around the head.

DEPOSITORS MAY CAUSE ARREST OF BANK OFFICIALS

Fails After Big Loans to Fascists

It was stated at the district attorney's office today that the insistent demands of thousands of small depositors who were swindled out of their money by the \$4,000,000 crash of the City Trust Co. would compel grand jury action for the arrest of some of its officials.

The City Trust Co. was operated by Ferrari, head also of the Lancia Motors Co., The Lancia Co. collapsed under suspicious circumstances last November, but in spite of this, the state banking commissioner's office gave the City Trust Co. a clean bill of health, and it continued to take in deposits, and make loans to fascist newspapers without security, and to friends of its officials, on forged notes, or other certificates.

Some Revelations. Then it failed, in December, since which nothing has happened except a gradual exposure of Ferrari's methods, and the curious actions of certain state officials, in connection with them.

The officers when the bank was closed were Joseph M. Cohn, James F. Cavagnaro and Louis Tavormina, vice presidents; Frederick Ferrari, executive vice president, and Anthony di Paolo, treasurer.

The board of directors, of which General Sessions Judge Francis X. Mancuso was chairman, included di Paolo, Isidore Siegel, Francis A. Sasso, Joseph F. Saphir, Genaro Ascione, Francis S. Paterno, William Bailey, H. H. Butler, H. Warren Hubbard, Benjamin E. Weeks, J. Vincent Labate, Henry H. Lazarus, Leonard Rose, Alexander Meyer, Julius H. Sakolsky and Charles I. Rockmore.

2 Boys Dead; Parents Sick; Eat Pork That Had Become Diseased

ORANGE, N. J., March 27 (U.P.).—Diseased raw pork was blamed today for the death of two boys and for the critical illness of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Aquilina, of 406 Valley St., here.

One of the boys, Joseph, 4, died at his home last Friday and the other, Carmelo, 6, died yesterday in Memorial Hospital.

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

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

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

(Prices To Be Announced)

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

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100,000 in Vienna Metal Industry Face Lockout as 1,700 Auto Workers Go on Strike

WALK OUT WHEN BOSSES REFUSE HOLIDAY WAGE

3 Big Motor Plants Are Tied Up

VIENNA, Austria, March 27.—One thousand seven hundred workers in three of this city's largest automobile factories walked out on strike today.

The spirit of the strike was intense and it is expected that the walk-out may spread to the entire Viennese metal industry within a few days.

The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of the automobile owners to pay a working wage during holidays. The men insisted on the wage and when the owners rejected their terms, walked out in the three plants.

The action of the owners of the auto works was taken in understanding with the metal industrialists, who have intimated that they will support the owners of the automobile plants.

A meeting of the metal shop owners on Saturday will decide whether or not they will lock out 100,000 workers in their plants.

Phila. W.I.R. Launches Campaign for Penna., Ohio, Miners Relief

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The campaign to develop a local organization of the Workers International Relief was launched at the conference held here today at the Grand Fraternal Hall. Relief work for the miners of the Pennsylvania-Ohio section, where mass unemployment is causing starvation and misery was the main problem considered.

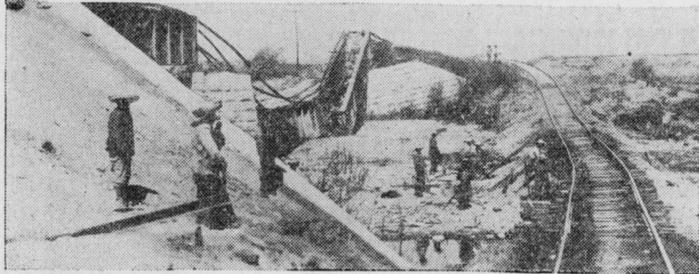
The question of broadening the scope of the camp for workers children at Lumberville, Pa., now to be under WIR management, was also discussed.

L. P. Lemley, secretary, reported activities since the last conference in October, 1928. The camp committee reported on the Pioneers camp for the past two years, supporting the proposal to place the camp under WIR management.

Rose Pastor Stokes, acting national secretary, outlined the general tasks of the WIR and stressed the necessity of building up a powerful relief organization. Pat Tohey, secretary of the National Miners Union, appealed for miners relief.

A telegram from the national office to the conference calling for the

Clericals Blow Up Bridge in Flight from Torreon as Federals Advance



Above, a steel railway bridge which was blown up by the insurgents when they were fleeing from federal troops advancing on Torreon.

STIMSON WILL KEEP BIG NAVY

U. S. Arms Delegation to Be "Negative"

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The first act of Colonel Stimson, who will be sworn in Thursday as the new secretary of state, will be to appoint Hugh Gibson, American ambassador to Belgium to head a small delegation to the Hague preliminary arms conference that meets April 13, and resist any proposal for a smaller U. S. navy.

Gibson will be given orders, it was said at the state department building tonight, after Stimson had conferred with Hoover, Kellogg, and others, to pursue a "strong negative policy" against any reduction of the number of 10,000 ton cruisers, peculiarly adaptable to the needs of American imperialism with its relatively few coaling stations, and to object to the British plan that the cruisers be of a tonnage of no more than 6,500 tons, which are useful to British imperialism, with its network of colonies and coaling stations.

Stimson is supposed to transfer Ambassador Fletcher from Rome, where he has been assisting the blackshirt, Mussolini, to the new center of danger to U. S. imperialism, London.

creation of a "Negro Workers Relief Committee" to come to the aid of the Alabama flood victims was read. Plans were made for a tag day and an inter-racial concert and dance for the joint benefit of miners and flood sufferers.

Twenty-nine delegates attended, representing 22 organizations. Clothing useful for the organization of permanent clothing distributing center for workers was asked for. Workers having such material asked to communicate with the local office at 39 North 10th St.

Cadillac Boss Union Paper Tells Tired Men to "Radiate Courtesy"

DETROIT, March 27 (LRA).—"It matters not how tired you are," says the Cadillac Craftsman, one of the General Motors company union papers, quoting a sentimental little verse about the beauty of optimism. "All you need to do is radiate calmness and courtesy." Capitalism and Cadillac will do the rest!

To encourage submission and keep the workers quiet under new schemes of rationalization, Cadillac has a "Legion of Honor," a group of men and women who "have distinguished themselves by their loyalty to the enterprise." Gold watches are given to those who have been good slaves for 10 years, and silver medals to those who have been obedient and quiet for 5 years.

Plan to Adopt Rules of War in American-British Oil Fight

Oil company heads, dissatisfied with the slow rate of reduction in oil supplies obtained by the decision of the American Petroleum Institute a month ago to limit output to the 1928 average, yesterday began to agitate here for the appointment by the institute of an "Oil Czar" who would tell each company how much it could sell.

A meeting will soon be held to which Sir Henry Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co. (British owned), has been invited. There has been much competition between Standard Oil and the Shell and the present plan is to adopt rules of war, if no truce can be arranged.

Deterding arrived in New York yesterday.

We have seen above that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

SENATORS FIGHT JOBLESS RELIEF

Committee Report Is All for Profits

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27 (LRA).—The U. S. federal government is advised to do nothing about unemployment insurance, in the report on Causes of Unemployment by the senate committee on education and labor. Couzens of Michigan is chairman of the committee which acted on LaFollette's resolution for an investigation.

"If any public insurance scheme is considered, it should be left to the state legislatures to study that problem," recommended the committee. "There is no necessity and no place for federal interference in such efforts at this time."

Passing the buck to private employers, the committee concludes: "Neither the time nor the condition has arrived in this country where the systems of unemployment insurance now in vogue under foreign governments should be adopted by this government. Private employers should adopt a system of unemployment insurance and should be permitted and encouraged to adopt the system which is best suited to the particular industry." This is an endorsement of company "group insurance" plans used by hundreds of corporations to tie workers to jobs.

Interested in protecting the profits of employers, but not in helping jobless workers, the committee condemns what it calls the "socialistic" schemes adopted in foreign countries, "because the employer who stabilizes his employment does not escape the burden of paying for unemployment in other industries."

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

SANDINO PATROL KILLS MARINE IN FIGHT AT JOCOTE

Is Near Town Bombed Last Year

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 27.—A battle between the United States marines and a patrol of the Nicaraguan army of independence took place yesterday near Jocote, Nueva Segovia, a report from the northern district states.

One marine is known to have been killed. No casualties are reported on the Nicaraguan side.

Jocote is at the northern end of the pass, where a tributary of the Nueva Segovia river cuts through the Teluca Mountains, an east-west range that has long acted as a natural defense against the depredations of the marines.

The town is only a short distance from the village of Ocotol, scene of the famous battle where marines bombed and killed defenseless women and children more than a year ago.

FEDERAL TROOPS NEARING JIMINEZ

Reported Occupying Escalon

(Continued from Page One) Rosario. Rosario is about 40 miles from Mazatlan.

Six thousand more federals are due to arrive near Tepic tomorrow. It is forecast that Generals Cruz and Turbe, the reactionary leaders, may risk a battle near Mazatlan within 48 hours. They expect support from Sonora.

The United States gunboat Smith arrived at Mazatlan yesterday and the American and Mexican federal officers fraternized at luncheon.

Advance Slow in North. MEXICO CITY, March 27.—The increased use of airplanes by the federal forces was forecast today and confirmed by another raid on the clerical headquarters at Jiminez. Federal headquarters announced that more raids will be undertaken soon.

The gradual advance north of the federals continues, but has been slowed up by the rate at which the railroad lines can be repaired.

The federals are reported to have 40,000 men in the field and are preparing for a battle which, it is generally held, will take place at the Pachimba Pass, about 28 miles south of Chihuahua City, towards the end of the week.

INDIA UNIONIST LEADER JAILED

Sedition Charge Faces Him and Journalist

(Continued from Page One) attending a meeting protesting the recent arrests of Communists throughout India.

Raid Paper: Jail Editor. BOMBAY, India, March 27.—Police made a raid last night upon the offices of the local newspaper, Kirti, according to a report from Amritsar.

The manager of the newspaper, Arjan Singh Garraj, was arrested and everyone found in the building was subjected to a close search. The premises were ransacked while a line of officers stood around the office.

Intelligence officers from Lahore were in charge of the raid.

Amritsar is on the main railroad line from Lahore in the province of Punjab.

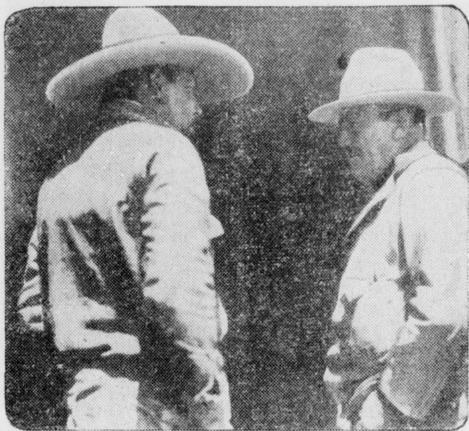
Ghandi Didn't Defy Police. CALCUTTA, India, March 27.—Mahatma Ghandi, nationalist Indian leader who has repeatedly betrayed the workers and peasants, was today fined one rupee (about 36 cents) for defying police orders at a meeting here recently.

Ghandi denied that he had any intention of defying the police. At the meeting in question the workers present were not to be deterred by Ghandi's pacifist talk and threw English cloth on a bonfire as a protest gesture.

When police attempted to seize and beat the workers, they resisted and a number of the officers were injured.

(To Be Continued.)

Calles in Torreon as Reactionaries Flee



General Calles, Mexican war minister, on arrival in Torreon after the city was abandoned by the insurgents.

The Work of the Communist Youth Movement

Editorial Note:—This is the second installment of the report delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party on the activities of the Young Workers (Communist) League by its executive secretary Herbert Zam. Additional installments will be published until the report is completed.

By HERBERT ZAM.

We can therefore summarize as follows: that the weight of young workers in industry is increased, the young problem is made an outstanding problem, not only to the young workers themselves, not only to the League as the vanguard of the toiling youth, but to the working class as a whole. And the attacks upon the standards of the working youth, which rationalization makes necessary, bring about the worsening of the conditions of the young workers, bring about a desire on the part of the young workers to resist and to struggle against these attacks, and consequently affects their radicalization.

This general process also intensifies the class differentiations, both economical and ideological, between the young workers and the non-working youth. We know that in the United States in the past large sections of the youth did not have what we call a proletarian orientation; that is, they did not orientate towards industry, but rather towards clerical occupations, because they filled a large portion of these occupations. This is now changed. The orientation of the youth is changed. The differentiation in the ranks of the youth is made sharp and the general process of the development of class-consciousness of the young workers is greatly accelerated.

Proper Orientation Necessary. At the same time there is an uneven tempo in the development of rationalization and its effects; there is an uneven tempo of development and sharpening of the contradictions, resulting from capitalist rationalization, resulting from the general contradictions of capitalism. Rationalization therefore also develops unevenly. It affects some sections of the young workers sooner than other sections. It affects some sections of the young workers to a greater degree than it affects other sections.

Our task as a Communist youth organization is to see and understand this change, to see the uneven tempo of development and to orientate ourselves, to direct our efforts towards those sections where the development is fastest, where the tempo of radicalization and the processes of radicalization are proceeding at the greatest rate, where the conditions are such as to set the young workers in motion.

And if we fail to understand this, but deal only with radicalization in general, the result will be a disorientation of our work, a disorientation of our League. We cannot put into the same category the mining industry, or the textile industry, where the process of radicalization has proceeded fastest, where we really have masses of young workers already an active force in the class struggle; we cannot put those industries in the same category as the biscuit industry, in the same category as the mail order houses.

And it is precisely because we have not understood this sufficiently in the past, that we had to a certain extent, a wrong orientation. For this reason our league is past years did not orientate itself towards the heavy industries, towards mining, towards textile, but our league orientated its main efforts and its main line was directed towards activity among the young workers in the biscuit industry, among the young workers in the mail order houses.

In the conditions of our work. It was in this sense that we spoke at the December plenum and to a greater extent even, we have to speak at the present time. This does not mean that the young workers in the United States are already radicalized. This does not mean that the majority of the toiling youth in this country are no longer politically apathetic. It does not mean that we can longer give the characterization of the young workers as being politically apathetic which we gave one and a half years or two years ago, and content ourselves with that. We must see what has happened which is new in the situation is what I have just described.

While this process has not yet affected all the young workers, the process is general, but the results have not been achieved in all sections of young workers, the results have already been shown among some sections of young workers, these results are indications of the direction in which the general process is heading and it is on these results and on this general process that we must concentrate, that we must orientate our league.

DEFEAT TROTSKY TRAITOR AT MEET

Workers Refuse Floor to Swaback

CHICAGO, Ill. (By Mail).—When the Trotskyist, Arne Swaback, attempted to exploit for anti-Communist activity personal friendship among non-Communist Party members at a recent meeting of the Karl Marx Scandinavian Workers' Club, militant members of the club, among whom were 200 Party members, turned the meeting into an anti-Trotskyist demonstration and refused Swaback the floor.

Swaback had succeeded in getting the executive committee of the club to pass a motion inviting him either to address the club membership on "Trotskyism" or debate the subject with a member of the Communist Party. Rejecting the subsequent invitation, the Communist Party pointed out the counter-revolutionary maneuvering of Swaback, and urged the club to reconsider the motion and listen instead to defenders of, rather than renegades from, the Communist International. By a narrow margin the club executive voted against calling off the meeting. When it refused to print leaflets advertising the meeting, however, Swaback issued leaflets on his own initiative.

Following the break-up of the meeting, the Trotskyists withdrew. Public educational meetings, to complete the ideological and organizational defeat of the Trotsky-Cannon-Swaback group, which incidentally was never strong enough to stage a public meeting here, are now being arranged by sections of the Communist Party.

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COMMUNISTS ARE JAILED IN RAID IN SOFIA, BULGARIA

All Money Taken from Party Headquarters

SALONIKI, Greece, March 27.—In spite of a stringent censorship, information has been received here that the Bulgarian government yesterday made a raid upon the Communist headquarters in Sofia, Bulgaria.

A number of Communists were arrested and were charged with "conspiring against the state."

Together with the Communists, the government officers also jailed several "suspects."

Large quantities of literature were carted away by the authorities as well as all the money that could be found in the headquarters.

POLICE FIGHT SILK STRIKERS

Wilkes-Barre Workers Hold Lines Firm

(Wireless to the Daily Worker) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 27.—The elaborate strikebreaking machinery placed at the disposal of all employers throughout Pennsylvania is also serving well the owners of the Wilkes-Barre Weaving Co., whose workers are on strike for recognition of their union and wage raises.

Not a striker is permitted anywhere within 500 feet of the plant tied up by the strike, and organizers of the National Textile Workers Union are allowed nowhere near the place.

Strike Ranks Grow. Despite this and even worse acts of terror, the strike ranks have been augmented. The night shift is still out 100 per cent and the day shift is rapidly being won over to the strike.

Police on horses and on motorcycles flood the street where the plant is located, flinging around vile oaths, threatening to ride over the strikers if they come near the plant.

Graft. As the bosses and superintendents pass the police the latter are handed cigars. They are said to be receiving \$5 a day each from the bosses.

Clarina Michelson, the strike and union leader, on whom the capitalist press here vents its spleen by calling her "the Michelson woman," and whose case is being appealed, was told by the manly captain of police, "the next time I arrest you, you will get a good shock."

"I'll Break Strike." More brutal than this is the frank declaration of Police Chief Russell Taylor, who told a committee headed by Clarina Michelson, "I am going to break the strike. Also I am going to have arrests made before and not after they are necessary."

Nothing, however, can compel the striking workers to go back to work before their demands are met, they declare. At a meeting last night, the first regular meeting of the new local of the N.T.W., the workers elected officers, and planned further picketing.

Phila. Upholsterers Resisting Wage Cut

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Members of the Upholsterers Union declared a strike against Goldberg Brothers, 765 S. Second St., when the shop management attempted to enforce a 25 per cent wage cut. Goldberg Brothers also demand "the right to reorganize the shop as they please," a proposal which in effect would mean the discharge of union members. The shop is picketed by upholsterers' union members daily.

\$100 FOR A WORKER. READING, Pa.—Six death claims, totalling \$600, were paid by the Firemen's Relief Association last month it was announced at a meeting of the organization. The workers' deaths are accordingly figured to be worth \$100 a piece.

AZURE CITIES A STORY of LIFE in the USSR

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

Vassili Alexeievich Buzheninov, home to recuperate from a nervous breakdown incurred while a student in the Moscow School of Architecture, falls in love with Nadezhda (Nadya) Ivanovna, his old mother's ward and the sole support of the household. He spends much time brooding over his plans for rebuilding Moscow—the Azure City—on the ruins of the past. Tho Nadya does not return his love, the town gossip about them. Utyovkin, office manager of the place where Nadya works, who has been rejected by her, is very jealous of Buzheninov. An old Red Army comrade, Khotyaintsev, meets Buzheninov one day and the latter talks ardently of the days of the past, expressing his disgust with the prosaic life of the present. Khotyaintsev tells him that he requires greater courage to do the every day tasks than to rush against an enemy in battle. One morning Nadya discovers that the garden gate has been smeared with a vulgar word. She is greatly upset and blames Buzheninov for this dishonor to her. Both are sure that Utyovkin smeared the gate. Buzheninov goes out to look for Utyovkin, determined upon revenge.

(Continued from Yesterday.) The Murder of Utyovkin. His tense mood, the strain of his work, his preparations for Moscow—all this turned out to be pure deception.

All his meager body, all his thoughts, thirsted for Nadya. Buzheninov would wake at dawn with hidden overwhelming joy. All day while at work this joy seethed in him, and it was so great, so intoxicating that even the discussion he had overheard in the orchard of the Maslovs sank like a mote of dust in it. Mere details—well, if she did not love him she would. . . . Nadya—who had not lived yet, who was still innocent—it was not her time yet.

Over all these fantasies they smeared the vulgar word. He did not comprehend at once the whole monstrous meaning of the tar on the gates. At night, in the meadows, on the mowed ground, his head sunk to his knees—he looked with closed eyes at the caravan of the days of his life. There arose in him a sense of hurt, of anger, of revenge. In the morning, returning from

the meadows, he saw Nadya near the Maslov orchard. She seemed tiny to him, piercingly pitiable—love—blue eyes. He took her roughly by the hand and growled that he would avenge her. She did not understand, she grew frightened.

At home, in front of a plate of cabbage soup, he thought of revenge. His thoughts were confused, too much had been thought through the night. He went in to his mother, but she was snoring wearily in the suffocating heat of the room with the curtained window. Then, like a thief, he stole into Nadya's room, snatched her photograph from the dresser, and everything in him was shaken. He even lay down for a minute, but jumped up at once and walked out of the house. With a military gesture he tightened his belt. Now he was calm. The task was set—his thoughts worked as if along rails: exactly, clearly.

IN the Alley of Marat he climbed over the fence and walked along the wasteland, which was overgrown with high pig weed between holes and piles of garbage. He crossed a hardly noticeable path in the grass, said: "Aha," and turned up the path to the ruins of a brick barn.

It was already dark. The moon had not yet appeared. Buzheninov circled the ruins and about fifty paces away saw two lighted windows of a small wooden house which backed into the wasteland. The light fell on a heap of rubbish, rusty iron and broken dishes. Buzheninov passed the heap and saw Utyovkin in the window, rolling his cigarettes—it seemed that he was hurrying someone. He was in cap with a civilian band around it, without a cockade, with a canvas top. His lips, used in licking the cigarettes, smiled under the big, wavy nose—a self-satisfied grin ran from one corner of the mouth to the other.

Utyovkin cleverly twisted the ends of the rolled cigarettes, put the cigarettes in a case, lighted the last one at the lamp, straightened his cap, picked up a cane from the table, swung it, and blew into the lamp chimney.

Buzheninov leaped away from the darkened windows and threw himself behind a corner of the house. The fence was taller than a man. He rushed to the right—another fence. . . . Behind him sounded the energetic steps of Utyovkin.

LATER, at the investigation, Buzheninov made extraordinary efforts to recall all the details of this night. He broke off in his testimony, grew amazed and extremely excited at the investigator's simple question: "What facts did you have to make you believe that it was Utyovkin who had smeared the gate? Only your certainty?"

"If you had seen yourself how he rolled his cigarettes, and smiled. . . . Of course it was he. . . . No, you won't mix me up, Comrade Investigator. . . . To fight three years and then to see how Utyovkin stands in his little cap. . . . No, no. . . . What facts do you want? . . . All through the Civil War he sat on his wasteland, and now he smears gates and rolls his cigarettes. . . . Not only had I become certain that it was he, but I saw how nastily he chuckled when he smeared the gates. . . . I ran along the fence, climbed to the other side. I no longer saw Utyovkin. I was in the 'Renaissance', in the boulevard, in the town park—he was nowhere. . . . Comrade Investigator, my crime was premeditated. . . . I picked up a rock from a heap of stones on the square and with this weapon in my hands, I looked for Utyovkin. . . ."

BUZHENINOV appeared in various parts of the town. He approached several inhabitants who wore white caps, and his face was so terrifying that they backed away in fright, and growled for a time, looking at the rounded back of the "academist" with the sweaty shirt sticking to it.

The night grew lighter. Beyond the fields the half-moon rose from the July mist, and the gloomy shadows of the roofs stretched over the town. At last Buzheninov found Utyovkin. The latter stood near the Maslovs' orchard, leaning backward on his cane—his cap on the nap of his neck. His mouth was open, as if he were choking.

"Oh, how foolish!" Utyovkin uttered either to himself or to Buzheninov, who was approaching (in the shadow of a locust) with teeth pressed together, and hand hidden behind his back—"and what a rotter this Nadka is. . . . And I, fool, ah, tra-ta-ra-ra. . . . It's Sashka who's with her—very simple, after all. . . ."

strength, struck Utyovkin in the temple with the stone. . . .

The Box of Matches.

THAT day Sashko rode into the outlying district on his father's business, and appeared late in the Maslovs' orchard. He was still hot with the sun of the fields, tanned and lighthearted. His pockets were filled with bean pods and peas stolen on the way.

Nadya was alone in the orchard on the pillows under the apple tree. Tired by the suffocating heat and the irritations of the day, she slept with her palm under her cheek, all dewy and disarrayed. It was thus that Sashko found her—very nice little piece of candy. . . . He stole near, lifted a tress of hair from her face, and kissed her on the lips.

At first Nadya did not understand anything, she just opened her eyes and groaned. But where was common sense now? She felt so languid that she could not bend an arm. Sashko smelled of road dust, wheat, fresh peas. He lay down at her side and began to whisper sweet things in her ear. Nadya shook her hand, that was the extent of her resistance. And why not? Anyway she was dishonored in the town. . . . And Sashka whispered something about Hamburg, and fashionable clothes. . . . He murmured of silk stockings into her ear, the accursed one. . . . His hand was already on Nadya's side.

It was just then that Utyovkin said under the locust: "Ah, tra-ta-ra-ra!" Nadya shrieked and began to run. Sashko overtook her, and swore that he would marry her. She trembled like a mouse. They did not hear the short words between Utyovkin and Buzheninov, nor the blow, nor the cry, nor the struggle that followed. Nadya repeatedly said: "Let me go, let me go, I must go home."

Sashko answered insinuatingly: "Home? All right." And he let go of her sweating hands. Nadya went away, not through the alleys as usual, but by a roundabout way through the pasture, where the shadows of little mounds blackened under the moon in a long deserted graveyard. Sashko followed her at a distance.

(To Be Continued.)

Correspondent Says United Textile Officials Sold Out Strike of 5,000 Rayon Slaves

GO BACK TO JOB UNORGANIZED; SAME HOURS

Still Getting Starvation Wages

By a Worker Correspondent. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (By Mail).—The facts about the betrayal of the strikers at the American Glatzstoff and Bemberg Rayon Corporations at Elizabethton are as follows:

The strike was completely sold out by the A. F. of L. officials. Those who participated in the strike betrayal were Alfred Hoffman, southern representative of the United Textile Workers and Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

The 5,000 rayon workers of the Bemberg and Glatzstoff plants were sold out by the A. F. of L. and United Textile Workers.

Men received an average increase of 20 per cent. Women workers 18 cents an hour for the first three weeks, 20 cents per hour for the next three weeks, and 22 cents per hour after that. When they became "efficient" they are to get 24 cents an hour, so the settlement states.

The plants remain open shop, under this betrayal. The men and women slaves who walked out on strike were fighting against a wage scale of starvation. They are betrayed into going back under another starvation scale.

In the inspection and reeling departments, manned almost entirely by girls in their teens, the pay ran from 16 to 18 cents an hour for a 56 hour week, with a weekly pay averaging between \$8.96 and \$10.10. Under the sell-out settlement by the fakers of the United Textile Workers and the A. F. of L., they are to get 18 cents an hour still for the next three weeks after the strike; for three weeks after this, an increase of 2 cents an hour, and three weeks after that—the grand sum of 22 cents an hour, all in all a gain of 4 cents an hour. This means they will never be able to get more than \$12 a week. Their 56 hour week remains unchanged under the sell-out. As for the vague "promise" of 24 cents an hour in some future time when the women workers become "efficient," we all know what that means.

Boys a little over 16 man the twisting department. They received before the strike 23 to 27 cents an hour—averaging for the week \$12.88 and \$14.56. Under the sell-out settlement they are promised between \$14 and \$16.50.

Full grown men were getting 25 cents an hour in the spinning and washing departments. Since there were three eight-hour shifts, giving the men \$12 a week, they will now get \$14.40 a week.

The pay ran from 25 to 30 cents an hour in the shredding department. Adult men work here. They average \$12 a week. Now they will average \$14.40 a week.

The bonus system of speed up is in force in all departments, and the United Textile Union fakers never thought of making a demand for its end. The rayon workers go back to Bemberg and Glatzstoff Mills with this rotten slave-driving plan still to speed them up.

Most of the workers did not and will not average even the amounts given above. They never made quite that much.

The hobbing cleaners get less than \$12 a week. From a strike of slaves who started out with the object of getting better conditions, and much bigger wages than they even get under the settlement, it developed into a cry for a union. But they fell into the hands of the United Textile Workers, and now they are back with a slight, negligent increase in wages, the same long hours, bonus and other speed up systems, and no union.

Elizabethton is a typical southern industrial town. The rayon workers in the Glatzstoff and Bemberg plants came here from hills and mountains of eastern Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia. Most of them came from farms and small towns, and very few ever saw a factory before coming here.

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Photo gives idea of how many machines one man must run in the Bemberg Rayon Mill, Johnstone City, Tenn., where, together with the 2,000 workers of the neighboring Glatzstoff Mills, 5,000 workers, many of them boys and girls in their teens, struck.

Six Hour Day for USSR Coal Miners

In the following letter, one of many to be published in the Daily Worker from worker and peasant correspondents from the Soviet Union, a coal miner in the Donetz Basin tells of the conditions in his mine, run by the Makievka Trust, which also has a steel works. Production has increased greatly and steadily, but instead of a longer working day for the workers, as is the case under capitalism, the miners have now a six-hour day. The first part is published today.

The miner who wrote this letter is eager to hear from miners in the United States. Miners, correspond with the miners of the Soviet Union; send your letters to the worker correspondence department of the Daily Worker; we will forward them to miners in the Soviet Union.

Dear Comrades: In this letter I want to describe our conditions which interest you, such as industrial, living conditions and so forth. I work in the Donetz Basin, in Makeievka, in the mines of the Makeievka Trust, which also has steel works employing 9,000 workers. The output of our mill is increasing rapidly. It is enough to compare the growth of production for the years 1927 and 1928, and the picture will become clear to you. Compared with 1927, production increased by 33.8 per cent. In 1928 it produced 180,825 tons of steel, 169,786 tons of pig iron, 99,279 tons of rolled iron, 2,518 tons of beams, etc. Our mill made 3 1/2 million roubles clear profit in 1928. They are now building a new open hearth furnace which will produce 500 tons of pig iron in 24 hours. It will be finished early this year. The coal industry is going ahead faster than the metallurgical, because the former does not require so much reconstruction. I am sorry I haven't got the statistics of production for all our mines, but I will cite for example one mine in which I am working.

Six-Hour Day. All the coal miners employed by our trust have been working six hours a day since last September, and their earnings have increased by 5.3 per cent. All that has been done through rationalization and the reconstruction of our industry. All the profits that are made by our industries are used for the reconstruction of the industries for building new factories and mills, for new school and dwelling houses.

I can't help saying that the housing conditions here are far from satisfactory. Although new dwelling houses here are growing as fast as mushrooms, there are still cases where two families live in one apartment. But if a worker lives in a private apartment then the trust pays him for communal services, according to the collective agreement, which makes it easier for him to pay the rent which constitutes a very small percentage of his wages.

But there are few such workers, about five or six to 1,000. This may last not more than six or eight months and during that time he will be able to get all communal services free. For single workers there have been built new communal dwellings, stone houses one to three stories high, well furnished, bedding, for which up to 1 rouble a month is deducted for amortization.

Red Corners. Every communal dwelling has a red corner. In the old communal dwellings there are no red corners for 60 per cent, but they are very near the clubs. All the communal dwellings are cleaned by women employed by the trust.

Commodities from Cooperatives. All the necessary commodities we get through the cooperative. In general, the workers are supplied by the cooperative in our district to the extent of 90 per cent, and the private trader closes more and more shops every year, as he has nothing to do.

I don't mean to say that everything is perfect here 100 per cent. As in industry, so in building and in the cooperatives we have had and still have a good deal of mismanagement and embezzlements. But over all that has been established the workers' control, and besides, our mass of worker correspondents, rallying around the Party and the Soviet government, are carrying on a ruthless struggle against these defects. And the first line of control are we, the worker correspondents.

In the second half of the letter from a miner in the Donetz Basin of the Soviet Union, he will tell of the many benefits since the Revolution, gained despite many obstacles. Education for all workers and peasants, a great increase in wages, and the gaining of the six-hour day, the emancipation of the working and peasant women, these are a few of the achievements under the Soviet government he describes. He wants to hear from the miners of America.

was on, were handed the same hokum. The trimmers in Plants 20 and 38 did not fall for this line. When the trimmers in Plant 21 were told of the wage cuts they were also told there was to be no discussion, "If you are not satisfied quit," they were told. They quit all right—in a body.

Auto Workers' Union. As soon as the trimmers went out on strike, they got in touch with the Auto Workers' Union. A hall was immediately arranged for and a meeting of the strikers held. Their instructions were to demand the return of the old prices and that all men were to be taken back without discrimination.

Picketing. A picketing committee was elected at this meeting. The company changed its mind about not discussing the men's grievances, and after several conferences the company was not satisfied with these, and sent their representatives back to demand that all demands be met before they would go back to work. Picketing went on all during the negotiations.

Company Licked. The solidarity and militancy of the men was so great that the company agreed to concede all demands and take all back without discrimination if the men would return to work. This was after mass meetings were attended by workers from the other Fisher plants, who promised support. The company was afraid they would have a big struggle involving all the men.

Thus far the company has kept its part of the agreement and prices have been adjusted as the men wanted them, and there has been no discrimination. 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).

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MURDERER OF MILITANT MINER IN NEW DIGGING

Men Warned Against Carboni, Spy

By a Worker Correspondent. BENTLEYVILLE, Pa. (By Mail). Workers of Massachusetts, be on the lookout. Louis Carboni, murderer, stool-pigeon, and traitor against the mine workers is moving to Massachusetts, town or city unknown.

Carboni murdered in cold blood George Moran, a delegate to the National Miners Union Convention and teacher of the young Pioneers of Bentleyville. After he killed Moran, and wounded Charles and Theodore Glovak, he was found not guilty by the bosses' court and jury, and turned loose by the corrupt officials of Washington County, Penn. He never had the courage to come back to Bentleyville after that. He moved away to the county seat in order to be well protected by the officials.

Carboni pretended to be a "progressive" leader until the conflict came around and he showed his true colors as a tool of John L. Lewis and Fagan. The rank and file saw what kind of traitor he was, and they soon repudiated him and made him resign his position as local chairman.

The only way he could hold this position was thru continuously threatening the lives of the militants who opposed him. He fled after the murder and for almost a week kept in hiding until he was assured that nothing would be done to him if he gave himself up to the authorities.

Surely enough, they found him not guilty, because he had done just what he had been told to do. Carboni was and is the worst sort of labor spy. He first tries to get the confidence of the men to be able to do to them what he is told by his boss to do. Many a time during the strike of the miners he wanted some of the local leaders to blow up bridges or mine tunnels so that they would be arrested while the act was being done and sent to jail for life.

So, workers of Massachusetts, watch out so that this spy will be able to do the same dirty work he did in Bentleyville. He is dark complexioned, cannot speak well, being hard to understand, due to a bullet wound he received in the mouth; is Italian by birth, and never seems to be short of money.—COAL MINER.

Hoover Keeps Silent on the Farm Swindle Bill Fearing Responsibility

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The house agricultural committee decided at the outset of its farm "relief" hearings today to abandon the plan of appointing a sub-committee to call at the White House to seek an agricultural program from President Hoover.

Representative Aswell, democrat, Louisiana, who called at the White House yesterday, told the committee Mr. Hoover has no more definite program than the one laid down in his campaign speeches and that he would prefer to be more specific at this time.

Thus ends the attempt of a few members of congress to get the chief executive to indicate publicly the bill, certain to be unpopular, for "farm relief." During the election campaign promises were made to the farmers, which Wall Street now rules must be broken, in the most diplomatic way possible, and neither the president nor the agricultural committee seems eager to take up the official defense of the swindling measure that will be drawn.

The Communist International

English edition — published on the 1st and 15th of each month 10c per copy; \$2.00 per year; \$1.25 for six months. The Communist International has resumed publication in a new form. The January issue has just arrived. On sale at the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, or order direct from

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EXPOSE SPY IN CALIFORNIA COTTON MILL

Workers Soon Get Wise to Stool-Pigeon

By a Worker Correspondent. OAKLAND, Calif. (By Mail).—The California Cotton Mill at Oakland, has answered the organizational campaign that has been carried on for the past five months, with a vicious spy system, and workers have been laid off for alleged participation in the organization campaign.

The Nucleus in the mill has carried on a campaign of education and organization by publishing the "California Cotton Mill Bulletin." The sixth edition was distributed on March 15th and was an expose of the spy that has been active in the mill.

Expose Spy. This same skunk put in an application to join the Communist Party along with a woman spy, but they were turned down and have not been around headquarters since. If he does show up he will be given a proper welcome.

The work of organizing the mill workers will go on. Nothing can stop our work in the mill. The Beaudou System and the low wages are forcing the workers to think organization, and the future will see a local of the National Textile Workers' Union in Oakland. Many of the workers are Portuguese and the paper, "A Vanguarda," is being distributed at the mill.

The A. F. of L. is making no attempt to organize the mill workers, and take no notice of the conditions and wages these workers are facing. It is our duty to build Left wing unions, and the comrades in Oakland are taking every advantage of the situation in the California mill. CALIF. COTTON MILL WORKER.

Show USSR Triumphs in News Reel at Freiheit Celebration on April 6

The tremendous accomplishments of the workers and peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will be shown in the eight reel news movie to be featured at the seventh anniversary celebration of the Freiheit, New York Coliseum, 177th St. and Bronx River, 8 p. m. Saturday, April 6.

Choruses from the Freiheit Gesangs Verein, songs from Anna Sovina, Nicholas Karolash, and Ivan Walkinoff, Soviet Union artists, will complete the entertainment.

BILL FOR WOMEN WORKERS. MILWAUKEE, (By Mail).—A bill has been introduced into the state legislature to provide an eight hour day for all women workers and also a 44-hour week.

MINERS JOBLESS 2 YEARS. CARDIFF, Wales (By Mail).—When the New Tredegar Colliery of the Powell Duffryn Co. reopened a few days ago, it was the first time that the miners working in it had obtained work for two years.

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

Help Wanted

Comrades willing to go out getting advertising for the special May Day Edition, can earn good money. For particulars call Daily Worker office all this week.

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 Sq., Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 81st St. Tableau from the 1919 Hungarian Revolution

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2,000 Rayon Slaves Rebelled Here

Photo shows the Glatzstoff Rayon Mills in Elizabethton, Tenn., where 2,000 rayon workers struck against starvation wages and long hours. A splendid fight was put up, but the strikers were betrayed by the A. F. of L. United Textile Workers Union officials, as described by a worker correspondent on this page.

Ruth Draper's Program Now at Comedy Theatre

Ruth Draper, now in her fourth week at the Comedy Theatre, will present the following sketches this afternoon: "A Southern Girl," "Three Generations at the Court of Domestic Relations," "The

FASCISTI FEAR TO HOLD PARADE

VIENNA, (By Mail).—The "Rote Fahne," official organ of the Austrian Communist Party, reports that the fascists intend to organize a parade on May 15 through the workers' quarters in the Ottakring in Vienna. It was first proposed to hold a parade on the streets in the workers' quarters on the first of May, but the wave of furious indignation amongst the workers when this plan became known caused the fascists to think better of the matter and to postpone their parade for a couple of weeks.

The parade in the Ottakring is to be an organized continuation of the parade on February 24 in the workers' quarters in Meidling. The aim of the fascists is to "conquer Vienna," though their last experience ought to have shown them that this is rather more than they can do.

The Communist Party of Austria has issued an appeal calling for an intensification of the anti-fascist campaign and for mass participation in the Communist anti-fascist march on March 10.

U. S. Labor History at School Forum Sunday

"Revolutionary Traditions in American History" will be the subject of a lecture by A. Landy at the Workers School Forum, 8 p. m. Sunday.

Poor farmers' revolts, the Jeffersonian movement, the struggles of American labor after the Civil War will be dealt with by the lecturer.

John J. Ballan, acting secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, will speak on the coming Cleveland Trade Union Unity Convention at the forum the following week.

WELSH MINERS STRIKE CARDIFF, Wales (By Mail).—Over 450 coal miners at the Ynesedwyn Colliery at Ystalygarnas have struck against non-union conditions. They are also fighting low wages.

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AMUSEMENTS

DYNAMO MARTIN BECK THEA. 45th W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:50 Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

CAPRICE GUILD THEA. 45th W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:50 Mats., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Strange Interlude JOHN GOLDEN THEA. 58th W. of B'way EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

HOLIDAY Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY 44th St., West of Broadway. Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 The Greatest and Funniest Revue

Pleasure Bound COMEDY Theatre, 41st St., E. of Broadway. Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Sun. at 8:50. —Mats., Thurs. & Sat. RUTH

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

Farewell Performance! ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS in a Program of Revolutionary Songs and Dances at MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE

APRIL 18, 19, 20, 21 TICKETS ON SALE at—Daily Worker Office, Room 201, 26 Union Sq., New York City & at Box Office POPULAR PRICES

CIGAR BOSSES FIX SCALES TO CUT DOWN WAGE

Negro Girls Walk Out in Bayuk Plant

By a Worker Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).—Over 100 Negro girl cigar workers employed at the largest cigar factory in the world, Bayuk Bros., Ninth and Columbia Streets, walked out last week on strike against the rotten conditions they had to slave under.

The miserable rate they were given by the bosses of Bayuk Bros. was 25 cents for stripping 12 1-2 pounds of tobacco, and even then the scales have been tampered with by the millionaire Bayuk Co., in order to cheat the girls out of wages, so that they actually had to strip 23 pounds for a miserable 25 cents.

Some of the girls at the end of the week found only \$3.50 or \$4 in their pay envelopes, and the highest made by a girl was \$11 a week. The average for a week's wages is \$6.60.

The girls walked out when the bosses refused to grant an increase of 10 cents in the rates. They walked out without one girl remaining behind.

Up to now, the cigarmakers union officials did not take any interest at all in organizing the girls. When the girls struck, they actually had to go themselves to the cigarmakers' union officers, to be organized! But they were determined to be organized, and they are not the kind to let any union officials put anything over on them.

—TOBACCO STRIPPER.

World Labor Unions, Parties, Greet 10th Year of Comintern

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The Executive Committee of the Communist International is receiving numerous communications of congratulations and greetings from all over the world in connection with the tenth anniversary of its existence.

Letters of greetings have arrived from the Fourth Congress of the Belgian Communist Party, from the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of the United States, from the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and the Argentine, from the plenary session of the Swedish Young Communist League, from the Leningrad, Siberian and North Caucasian Party Conferences and from numerous party and labor union organizations all over the Soviet Union.

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Governor Admits State Hospitals for Insane Have 10,000 More Patients Than Beds

REVOLT STARTS AT OPENING OF UMWA MEETING

Illinois Convention in First Sharp Crisis

(Continued from Page One)
tion is not elected by the convention at all, but selected in advance by the president. And the man chosen to head the committee is an appointed clerk of the machine, labeled a "statistician," who was appointed to this juicy plum as a consolation for his defeat by Duncan MacDonald for president of the Illinois Federation of Labor four years ago. As far back as 1919 the miners repudiated Mercer in the union elections, but he has been kept on the pay-roll ever since by appointment. Similarly, Gus Fritz, district board member from Belleville, was appointed head of the hand-picked Constitution Committee.

May Be Long Fight.
The prospects are that the 700 delegates will have an extended stay in Peoria, ranging from two to three weeks. The machine has provided for an extensive program of "headliners," prominent speakers, to take up the time of the convention while it is busy trying to "persuade" rebel delegates. From the national office of the U. M. W. there will be President John L. Lewis, Vice President Phil Murray, and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy. From the city government of Peoria there come Mayor Louis Mueller and City Attorney Fred Beckman. The clergy is represented by Father McGuire of Vinton's College, and the Rev. Victor C. Goyke of the Springfield diocesan charities. No speaker has as yet been announced to represent the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, but Ed. Wieck, the secretary-manager of the union's "Illinois Coal Sales Association" is on the list. Winding up the list are also such erstwhile "radicals" of former years as John W. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and Alex. Howat, once more president of the Kansas district by grace of John L. Lewis.

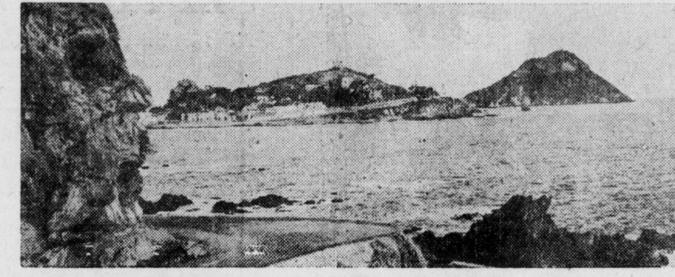
All of these preparations and maneuvers are called forth by the revolt of the Illinois miners against years of most shameless betrayal by the district and national bureaucrats. The conditions of the miners have become intolerable. Machinery and speed-up methods are throwing many thousands of miners out of the industry, scrapping especially the older men who find it hard to keep pace with the terrific human wear and tear of the new machinery. There were 12,000 less miners in 1928 than in 1927, yet their total production was greater by 340,000 tons. The labor fakers offered the men the employers' program as a remedy—the program of a 20 per cent wage cut. The men rejected this overwhelmingly in a referendum last September, but the machine, committed to the employers' program, faked the count and declared the wage-cut adopted. This is the charge of leading miners from all over the district and they claim to have a large volume of evidence to prove it. On top of this, experience has shown that the wage-cut program is not a remedy at all, Illinois coal production during December and January, after the cut, was 275,000 tons less than a year before at the higher wage scale and more and more mines are closing down.

To Divide Workers.
Under the Lewis policy of separate district agreements expiring at different dates, each district union is forced into a position of fighting its fellow workers of other districts—in the interests of the operators. Common struggle is made impossible by the fact that, for example, the contracts of three adjoining districts expire at three different times. Indiana in 1930, Kansas 1931, Illinois 1932.

By actual experience the miners have learned to realize that without a drastic change of fighting tactics their living standards are doomed. The great bulk of the miners have also already come to realize that the U. M. W. A. leadership has consciously turned their once militant fighting union into an organ of the operators, into a company union. But they do not yet fully realize the futility of all hope of recreating the union that used to be, the U. M. W. of Virden and Mount Olive traditions. That union has been killed. What is needed now is a new nation-wide industrial union that meets the new conditions of mechanized coal mining, and that can fight the trustified coal operators and their renegade laborites by new tactics and methods of class struggle.

A group of leading members of the new National Miners' Union, including National President John J. Watts, District President Dan Slingsby, and National Board Member Freeman Thompson, are in Peoria working to make the delegates realize that only through the National Miners' Union can the demands of the rank and file be met. The program of the N. M. U. is being made accessible to all attending the U. M. W. convention, and the disillusionment sure to result from the convention will recruit new strength for the building of a real union of the coal diggers.

"Rebels" Retreat from Mexican Seaport After 3 Day Fight



The well-fortified harbor of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, which the Mexican insurgent forces tried to capture for days. Latest dispatches say that they are now in retreat before the federal forces.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.

The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. All organizations please keep this date open.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra Concert.

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

Followers of the Trail Costume Party.

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

United Council Annual Ball.

The annual concert and ball of the United Council of Working Women will be given at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Saturday night, April 13. Tickets may be obtained at the office 59 E. 11th St., Room 523.

Cutters Local 68.

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

Haganian L.L.D.

Entertainment and dance at the Bronx Workers Club, 1330 Wilkins Ave., April 6.

Workers Culture Club Concert.

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

Outstanding Tickets, I.L.D. Banquet.

Comrades are urged to settle for outstanding tickets and ads. for the I.L.D. banquet as soon as possible. Bring or mail to 739 Broadway, Room 422.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.

The Fifth Jubilee Concert will be

Yonkers Open Forum.

Albert Moreau, of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will lecture on the Mexican Situation at the Workers Cooperative Center, 252 Warburton Ave., Sunday night.

Labor Temple Poetry.

Six poets of the American Literary League will recite at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Thursday, from 8:15 to 10 p. m.

Workers International Relief Show.

A special midnight performance of "The Revolt of the Robots," Sovkino production, will be given by the New York Branch of the Workers International Relief at the Film Guild Cinema, 52 W. 34th St., Saturday. Proceeds to British and U. S. A. miners.

Reeve Talks at Yorkville L. L. D.

Karl Reeve, editor of the Labor Defender, will speak on "The Paris Commune" before the Yorkville International Labor Defense at the Czechoslovak Home, 347 E. 72d St., tomorrow, 8:30 p. m.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.

Rehearsals have been changed from Tuesday to Wednesday, at new headquarters, Workers Center, 1330 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. station, Bronx. Instrument players welcome.

Concert Bath Beach L. L. D.

The Bath Beach Branch of the International Labor Defense will commemorate the Paris Commune with a concert Saturday, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 48 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn. "Marching Guns" will be given by the Worker Laboratory Theatre, and an elaborate program of songs, recitations, violin and piano solos will be presented.

Harlem A. N. L. C. Honors L'Overture.

Plans for the celebration of the birthday of Toussaint L'Overture will be made at the meeting of the Harlem local of the American Negro Labor Congress at 169 W. 132d St., tonight. The draft of the new A. N. L. C. constitution will also be discussed.

Russian American Building Corp.

A meeting will be held tonight, 8 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

Women's Council 18, Anniversary Banquet.

A second anniversary banquet will be held at 1373 43d St., Brooklyn, 8 p. m. Saturday.

United Council, Ball, Needle Trades Committee.

The Ball, Needle Trades Committee will meet tonight at Workers Center, 8:45 p. m.

Drug Clerks Meet.

A mass meeting of Drug Clerks will be held at Stayvassan Casino, 142 Second Ave., 8:30 p. m. tonight.

Surprise Entertainment.

Section 5 of the Communist Party will give a surprise entertainment at the Bronx Workers Center, 1330 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. station, Saturday night.

Negro Champion Benefits.

The Negro Champion will benefit from socials at the Workers Camp Nite-dinet April 27, West Brighton, Staten Island, Henderson Ave. and Broadway, May 10. Songs and stories of Negro life will be featured.

Unity Cooperative Celebration.

Celebration of the opening of the library, restaurant and auditorium of the Unity Arbitrer Cooperative will be held at a banquet at 1300 Seventh Ave., Saturday, 8 p. m.

N. J. Workers Soccer League.

The first annual entertainment and dance of the League will be given at the Hungarian Workers Hall, 37 16th Ave., Newark, N. J., April 13. Silver loving cup will be presented to club most represented.

Council 17, Bath Beach.

"Tillie" Lettinsky will lecture on "Our Children and We" before the council, 8:30 p. m. tomorrow, 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Discussion follows lecture.

STIMSON BROKE DOCK STRIKE BY USE OF SOLDIERS

Told the Army Officers to Crush Stevedores

(Continued from Page One)
in strikebreakers and defeated the stevedores' union. "All lines are rigidly opposed to further increase in stevedores' wages," wired the Associated Steamship Lines. Give full co-operation in your action. Have advised contents of your telegram all local Chambers of Commerce requesting their co-operation.

"With instructions from the governor general that immediate action be taken as necessity warrants," local army officers placed detachments of soldiers at dock entrances, and reported back to Stimson their success in bringing in strikebreakers for the steamship companies. Unemployed men, starving for jobs, took the places of the strikers. "Trying to get more men. Rapidly bringing in strikebreakers," was the final report to the Chamber of Commerce and to Stimson.

In breaking this Filipino strike, Stimson was only carrying on the same policy he had practiced in Nicaragua, when, as official "peace-maker," he used U. S. marines against Nicaraguans. As secretary of war under Taft, Stimson acted on the theory that the true purpose of the army is to put down the working class, both in this country and in the colonies and "protectorates" controlled by American money.

28 JAILED IN WINDOW STRIKE

Police Repression Is Sharp

The police drive against the striking window cleaners continued as three more workers were arrested yesterday (Wednesday) as they were picketing the Capitol and Roxy Theatres in the Broadway district. Those arrested were William Boyko, Leo Kimmel and Joseph Cohn, according to Harry Feinstein, secretary of the striking union.

The workers were taken to the 47th St. Police Court and were arraigned on charges of "disorderly conduct." They were all held in \$500 bail.

With the present strike against the Commercial Window Cleaning Company but two weeks old the arrests yesterday brings the total of workers arrested in this strike up to 28.

William Boyko, who was arrested yesterday as he was picketing the Roxy Theatre, has been arrested eight times in the last four days. Boyko is practically a new member of the Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local 8, and his zeal and activity on the picket line have marked him for special police repression.

Comparty Activities

Bronx Section Spring Dance.

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

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. Saturday and Sunday. Leaders of Pioneer groups, Young Workers League and Party representatives, Women's Councils, Language Bureau representatives and Pioneers are invited.

Freiheit Celebration.

The seventh anniversary of the Freiheit will be held Saturday, April 5, at the New York Coliseum, 177th St. and Bronx River Ave. Tickets at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, 20 per cent discount to organizations or tickets paid for immediately.

Shop Nucleus.

Nucleus meets today at 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Unit 3, Section 4.

Unit meets every Monday night, 126 W. 131st St., ground floor, 8:30 p. m. A house of directors will be elected at the next meeting.

Section 5, Bronx.

A surprise entertainment will be given by the section at 1330 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. station, Saturday night.

Outstanding Tickets, Women's Day.

Comrades holding tickets for International Women's Day are asked to settle immediately with Pauline Rogers, or at the District Office.

Pateron Y. C. L. Dance.

A spring dance will be given by the Young Communist League of Pateron at 3 Governor St., Saturday, April 20.

Pershing Talks Bronx.

George Pershing will speak on "The Hoover Administration and Its Significance for the Youth" before the McKinley Square Unit of the Young Communist League Sunday, 8 p. m., 1400 Boston Road. Dance follows talk.

Williamsburg Y. C. L. Forum.

An open forum and dance will be given by the Williamsburg section of the Y. C. L. Sunday, 56 Manhattan Ave. Discussion starts at 7:30.

Industrial Organizers, Section Five.

Organizers meet tomorrow, 8:30 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx.

Downtown Young Workers Communist League.

Sam Darcy of the National Committee of the League, will speak on "War Danger in the Pacific" at the open forum of the unit Sunday, 93 Ave. B.

Downtown Y. W. C. L. "Fundamentals" Class.

A class in "Fundamentals of Communism" is taking place at 93 Ave. B, Sunday, starting at 12 noon.

Unit Organizers Meet Friday.

Unit organizers will meet tomorrow 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

Downtown League Hears Trade Union Talk.

"Trade Union Sections: The Economic Association of the Youth and the League" will be discussed at the next meeting of the Downtown Unit of the Y. W. C. L. at new headquarters, 93 Ave. B, tomorrow, 8 p. m.

Unit 4, Section 4 Dance.

A dance and entertainment will be held at the Italian Workers Club, 214 E. 194th St., Saturday, April 13. Proceeds to Daily Worker and II Lavatore.

"Build the Center" Dance.

A dance to raise funds for the Workers Center will be held every Sunday, 8 p. m., at 26 Union Square. Jazz band, novel attractions.

Section 2 Agitprop Conference.

A conference of unit agitprop will be held Saturday, 1:30 p. m.

Section 2 Daily Agents, Attention.

Section 2 Daily Agents are urged to attend the meeting of Daily Worker Agents tomorrow night, Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

Unit Organizers Meet Tomorrow.

Unit organizers will meet tomorrow, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

20,000 WITHOUT PLACES BY 1936; HAS NO REMEDY

Unfortunates at Mercy of Ward Politics

The situation in Albany remains unchanged. Governor Roosevelt presents bills for "amelioration of overcrowded conditions" in the state institutions, particularly the state hospitals for the insane which he knows the republican majority will reject, for big business in New York does not wish to see money spent on merely humanitarian measures. A democratic majority would reject them also, but Roosevelt wishes the political capital of proposing them and having the republicans reject them.

Roosevelt Vetoes Them.
When the republican majority passes any bill for slight amelioration Roosevelt then does his duty too, to his class interests, and vetoes the bill, as he is undoubtedly expected to do by those who pass them.

The interests of the insane and other unfortunates are thus made a part of the political football kicked back and forth between the legislative and executive chambers here.

Roosevelt's message to the legislature yesterday, however, makes significant admissions of the desperate situation in which the mental cases are placed. The statement says:

"The state hospitals for the insane are now overcrowded by 10,000 patients. Within the next seven years the natural increase due to the growth of population will give us approximately 27,000 more patients than the present hospital capacity. There are now under construction accommodations for about 7,000 patients. This means that by 1936 we can expect to have 20,000 more patients than beds."

BARBERS IN SOUTH ORGANIZE.

MONROE, La., (By Mail)—Journymen barbers in Monroe have organized themselves into a union, for the purpose of seeking an increase in wages and an improvement in their conditions.

CHILDREN SLAVE ON FARMS.

TRENTON, N. J., (By Mail)—To break the law against child labor, Philadelphia school children are being sent to work on southern New Jersey truck farms at miserable wages and long hours.

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DISTRICT ISSUES MAY DAY CALL

Urges Labor to Rally on May First

(Continued from Page One)
to keep the workers in continued subjection, to break strikes, as was done recently in the strike of the dressmakers.

Against the pressure of the speed-up system and wage cuts, the workers in various parts of the country are beginning to struggle. This is seen in the fight of the thousands of textile slaves in Happy Valley, Tennessee, in the fight of the dressmakers in New York, in the organization drives of the shoe and food workers. It is seen in the formation of new industrial unions of the miners, textile, needle trades and shoe workers.

May First must be a real demonstration of the growing class consciousness of the American working class and their determination to free themselves from the chains of American imperialism. May First must be a real united front demonstration in which the workers of New York, the leading city in the country, will show that they are determined to fight against the growing exploitation, against the war danger and against all forms of capitalist rationalization.

May First is the day when the workers of the United States must demonstrate for the defense of the Soviet Union, against the preparations for the destruction of the first workers' and peasants' republic. May First is the day for the demonstration for the shorter work-day. The time has arrived when the workers of the

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PHILA. TAILORS RALLY TONIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Preparations are practically completed to insure the success of the mass meeting of men's clothing workers at Garden Hall, corner of Seventh and Morris Sts., at 8 o'clock tonight.

The meeting is scheduled to open a campaign for organization among Philadelphia clothing workers. Local tailors have already organized the Men's Clothing Workers Organizing Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

Nothing but betrayals can be expected from the reactionary Hillman gang in control of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, literature of the organizing committee declares.

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Driving Toward Soviet Recognition

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has received what is called "a large measure of judicial recognition" in the federal court in New York City, despite the lack of political recognition by the government at Washington, the state department of which for eleven years under four presidents has insisted that there is no new government in Russia.

Federal Judge Goddard rendered his decision, declaring it contained no contradictions, but that it was perfectly in harmony with all the established precedents of the law, at the very moment when the "Zinoviev Letter" fraud was being exposed in Berlin, and an imposing group of British businessmen were leaving for Moscow to drum up Russian trade.

It may yet develop that there is close connection between these three developments. It is said that the United States courts follow the election returns; but they also keep an eye on American trade possibilities, in these days of overproduction and an increasing army of unemployed at home. The Soviet Union today offers a tempting market for American goods and may even cause the United States government to lose its faith in the fake Zinoviev document.

The "American nationals" that Judge Goddard is worried about are the Chase National Bank and the Equitable Trust Company, defendants in the suit brought by the Bank of France to seize \$5,000,000 in gold sent here by the Soviet State Bank at Moscow. The gold is safely back in Moscow, but the French bank is still pressing for payment.

Judge Goddard says, "That there is an existing government in Russia, sovereign within its own territory, cannot be and is not entirely ignored even by our own country, although it has not recognized such a government. For instance, in proceedings to naturalize Russian citizens, the executive and judicial branches of our own government acknowledge the existence of 'the present government in Russia' to the extent of requiring such applicants for citizenship to forswear allegiance to 'the present government of Russia.' A marriage which is valid under the laws of the present government of Russia is quite universally regarded as valid in this country."

Thus the United States government dodges the existence of the Soviet government by referring to it as "the present government of Russia," while there was no hesitancy in the pre-revolutionary days of 1917 to refer to the czarist regime as the "Imperial Russian Government of the Czars," or something to that effect, giving all the high-sounding names and titles adopted by the oppressors of the Russian masses.

Even after 11 years the government at Washington is still having a hard time convincing itself that Russian czarism is gone forever. The latest issue of the congressional record still carried the name of the notorious Serge Ughet as "Agent for Russia." The Kerensky regime that Ughet came to represent was swept away in the flood waters of the revolution in November, 1917. But it has been convenient for the United States to continue some form of recognition of him. For instance he was able to collect the damages, which should have rightfully gone to the Soviet government, that were awarded as a result of the wartime "Black Tom" explosion in New Jersey.

The interests of "American nationals" in the Soviet Union are continually growing. This is easily seen in the contracts reached, for instance, by the Standard Oil Company of New York and the International Electric Company with the Soviet government. The United States government claims to be jealous of the rights of its "nationals." It has declared a war in permanency against Latin America to protect their interests, maintains a hardboiled machine gun diplomacy ready for duty at a moment's notice, and sends thousands of marines and fleets of battleships to danger sectors in the orient, especially against China.

Washington has been accustomed to declare that it was possible to get Soviet trade without recognition. That is what the British thought, five years ago, when they faked the "Zinoviev Letter" in the election campaign of that year and later broke off diplomatic relations. But the British now seem bent on driving rapidly for renewed Soviet recognition and new efforts to capture trade with the Soviet Union.

Thus American trade faces an increasing competition from the British in this important sector of the world market. It is this situation that is inexorably driving the American government toward recognition of the proletarian dictatorship of workers and peasants in the form of the Soviet government. The judicial recognition given by the federal courts in New York City paves the way toward political recognition.

The Masses Press Forward

The third revolt within two weeks of mill slaves against the speed-up in Southern mills has broken out, this time in South Carolina.

The 136,000 spindles of the New England Southern Manufacturing Company came to a stoppage under circumstances worth noting.

Although never before organized, nor having any real conception of organization, these 2,500 spindle slaves were driven together into a compact mass by the knotted whips of one of the nation's most highly rationalized industries.

The workers' appointed three of their number to confer with the plant superintendent. This committee was influenced by the employer's plea for delay. But not so the mass of workers. They swept aside the report of their committee and with inspiring unanimity went on strike against the "Classification System," the fancy name of the exquisite torture imposed on them.

Such are the battle lines thrown up by the workers in the South during the past two weeks in Happy Valley, Tennessee, and in North Carolina, testimony to the militancy of the workers in this section of the country.

This is the militancy that must find a national center in the Trade Union Unity Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 1. The rapidly developing, short, sharp struggles of the Southern mill workers must be developed into a nationally organized movement under the banners of the National Textile Workers' Union that will support the Cleveland Convention.

It is not only necessary for workers, especially in the South, to begin to move. They must have a program, outlining correct tactics, and linking up all militant labor in a powerful industrial organization, based on the class struggle, warring alike against the employers and their servile lieutenants, the reactionary labor bureaucrats. The masses in the South are pressing forward. Every possible precaution must be taken against defeat and retreat.

CHINESE WORKER-PEASANT ARMY SPEAKS TO NANKING



Perspectives of the Situation in China.

By M. N. ROY.

THE recognition of the Nanking government by the great imperialist powers and the agreement on the long-debated question of China's right to levy higher customs duties were read in the bourgeoisie world as the signs of a new era in China. It was believed that under the leadership of the nationalist bourgeoisie, who had so ruthlessly dealt with the revolutionary workers and peasants, China was entering the paradise of capitalist law and order. Not only the bourgeoisie, but their allies of the international social democracy also welcomed the birth of capitalist China.

Socialists Jubilant.
 For example, the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna (Dec. 27, 1928) welcomed China's entry into the "whirlpool of capitalist economy" with the wise observation that "the lesson of the defeat of Moscow in China is that no stage in the history of social evolution can be jumped over."

According to the organ of Austro-Marxism, "barbarous Asiatic Bolshevism" could be defeated by British imperialism "on the banks of the Yangtze," because the former sought to change the course of history.

Even among the Communists there were a few who anticipated a period of capitalist stabilization of China. They thought that the temporary defeat of the revolution would lead to a concentration of the forces of the bourgeoisie in a capitalist state.

Unstable From Start.
 However, from the very day of its inauguration, the Nanking government stood revealed in its instability. Today it is more evident than ever that the nationalist bourgeoisie are not capable of solving the problems that face China.

It has signally failed to accomplish the tasks it set to itself. These tasks were: to centralize the country under a supreme political power; to reduce military expenditure through the centralization and limitation of the armies; and to reconstruct the country economically on the basis of centralized finance. None of these tasks has been so much as touched.

The cause of this signal failure of the attempt to reconstruct China is simple. It is that the bourgeoisie democratic revolution has not yet been complete in China. The creation of a centralized bourgeois state is conditional upon the accomplishment of the bourgeois democratic revolution.

The Chinese bourgeoisie seek to build a capitalist state without having created the conditions for the existence of such a state. They aspire to taste the sweet fruits of a revolution that they have shamelessly betrayed. Therefore, not sweet fruits, but bitter disappointment is their share.

Counter-Revolution.
 The signs of a concentration of the forces of counter-revolution were read in two facts. The first of these was the composition of the discords and disagreements inside the Kuomintang consolidating the position of the so-called middle group around Chiang Kai-shek; and the second was the meeting of all the war-lords in Nanking to discuss the thorny question of the centralization and limitation of military forces.

The first was a more apparent success than the latter. It was not a peace, but armed truce among the antagonistic counter-revolutionary factions to deal with the revolution. The vital issue concerning the abolition of the Branch Political Councils, whose continued existence meant that the Party was split up into a number of independent and warring groups, could not be settled. It was postponed till the Third Party Congress. This is due to meet in the middle of March.

Every precaution has been taken by the ruling clique to make it a packed assembly. Nevertheless, a

new note of discord is struck, all of a sudden, from the most unexpected quarter. On the eve of the Party Congress, Kiangsu Provincial organization, which has all along been a stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek, demands the return of his rival, Wong Ching-wei, who was forced by the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie to flee the country after he had betrayed the national revolution at their behest. The apparent unity of the Party was established by the elimination of Wong from the leadership. Now, it appears that Wong and the petty bourgeois Left wing, who are opposed to the Nanking clique of Shanghai bankers, are not eliminated.

The situation is so tense that all river shipping on the middle Yangtze has stopped. The atmosphere is charged with the possibility of new war between Wuhan and Nanking.

Meeting of Militarists.
 The meeting of the war-lords in Nanking was a more important phenomenon. It argued the bankruptcy of militarism, and was pregnant with more far-reaching consequences than the armed truce among the warring factions inside the Kuomintang. The continuance of militarism has been made untenable from both sides. The revolutionary ferment among the peasant masses is positively dangerous for militarism, which is constantly threatened by peasant uprising, in the rear, on the flank, indeed, on all sides.

On the other hand, imperialism has decided to change the feudal militarists for the bourgeoisie as its social base in China. The United States have to a great extent dictated this new orientation in China. Extension of trade and investment of capital demand tolerably peaceful conditions in China. Militarism has been the main disturbing factor in this respect. It has outlived its usefulness. It must now be set aside as the weapon of the imperialist domination of China.

Therefore, the imperialist powers, particularly America, extended their benediction to the Nanking government. Threatened from both sides—constant menace of peasant uprising and the vanishing prospect of imperialist support—awakened constitutional scruples in the war-lords who flocked to Nanking wishing to participate in a joint control of the entire country rather than carry on their precarious efforts to gain absolute control of certain regions. This agreement to subordinate themselves to a national high command, and to disband part of their respective forces was something unprecedented in the history of the Chinese Republic, although this agreement was largely on paper.

The achievement of the Nanking government in the sphere of military concentration, after all, has not been more abiding than on the question of party unity. The re-appearance of the notorious Chang Tsung-chang proves that the curse of militarism is not cured. It proves that imperialism, as a whole, cannot dispense with its tried and traditional weapon in dominating China, even if it wants to.

There is little doubt that Japan stands behind Chang Tsung-chang, and it is very likely that Japan violates the new imperialist orientation in China under the instigation of Britain. Thus capitalist reconstruction of China under a centralized bourgeois state, desired by imperialism, meets serious obstacles before it is hardly undertaken. These obstacles are produced by class contradictions in China and contradictions of imperialism.

The contradictions inside the country grow out of the antagonistic interests of the two classes on which

the Nanking government tries to base itself. They are the big city bourgeoisie, on the one hand, and the feudal landlords, on the other. And the Holy Ghost of imperialism lurking rather prominently in the background, makes the trinity of the political faith of Nanking complete.

The wrestle inside the Kuomintang is the wrestle for power between the big bankers of the maritime provinces and feudal barons of the interior now that the ballast of petty bourgeois radicalism has been thrown overboard. But this defeated and discredited third factor endeavors to smuggle itself back into the political arena through the backdoor. It allies itself with the feudal militarist Kiangsi group, thus constituting itself a factor of disruption.

Supremacy Only Nominal.

Sitting at the apex of such a precarious class combination the Nanking government began its career with a very grandiose scheme of reconstruction. The very first steps towards the realization of this scheme threatened to disrupt the loose class alliance which constitutes the social basis of the Nanking government. Although it has assumed the grandiloquent title of National Government, the Nanking clique, in fact, rules only over two and a half provinces—Kiangsu, Chekiang and southern half of Anhwei.

The supremacy of Nanking over other provinces is but nominal, the real power being still in the possession of local authorities largely dominated by feudal militarists. So a government based upon the support of the merchants of the two maritime provinces and the bankers of Shanghai endeavors to extend its rule over the interior of the country where feudalism still rules supreme.

It is one thing to make a laudable scheme; but to put it into effect is something entirely different. The success of the scheme of the Bankers' Conference, which brought the Nanking government in its present precarious existence, depends upon the ability of the government to find occupation for the disbanded soldiers. This is a very hard nut to crack, and the Nanking government has broken its teeth on this nut. There are approximately 1,600,000 troops, really or nominally, under the control of the Nanking government. The plan is to reduce the number to half. So, considerably more than a million men, counting soldiers and the camp-followers, are to be disbanded. The initial cost for disbanding these men is estimated at least at 40 million dollars. Where is this money to be found? This is the problem.

The next, and more difficult problem, is that of finding permanent employment for the disbanded soldiers. There are two directions in which the problem could be solved; namely, providing the men with land and capital to cultivate it, or extensive public works (construction of roads, railways, etc.). The first alternative involves an attack upon feudalism, which the nationalist bourgeoisie have proved themselves unwilling and incapable of doing.

The latter requires a huge supply of capital, which the Chinese bourgeoisie by themselves are not able to find. So the disbandment scheme, which is the condition sine qua non of the reorganization of national finance, hangs fire.

Meanwhile, the Nanking government is in great financial difficulty. Although the total revenue of the country is estimated at 450 million dollars, and the control of this sum theoretically belongs to the Nanking government, the actual income of this is only 5 millions a month

collected from the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

The monthly expenditure of the Nanking government is 9 million dollars. This large deficit has been met by loans ever since the inauguration of the government. Until now the Shanghai Chinese bankers have lent the Nanking government the total sum of 126 million dollars at an average interest of 9.5 per cent.

So, it would be not an exaggeration to say that the Nanking government is mortgaged to the Shanghai Chinese bankers behind whom stands international imperialism. The new customs tariff introduced from February 1st, will produce two and a half millions a month, hardly fifty per cent of which sum will enter the national exchequer, as the part collected at Canton and ports similarly situated will be absorbed by the local authorities. So there is not a bright spot on the horizon.

Bourgeois Fiasco.

The attempt to create a modern bourgeois state in China has ended in a fiasco. The Chinese nationalist bourgeoisie are utterly unable to tackle the problem. There is only one way for them—to sell themselves and the country to imperialist finance. Unlimited supply of capital, with the help of which the baffling problems of disbandment and financial reorganization can possibly be tackled with greater chance of success, must come from abroad.

There is only one imperialist country which is in a position to supply unlimited capital. That is the United States of America. But Uncle Sam would not give a cent unless he quarters his exacting billiffs on the debtor country. So there appear in China a whole host of American "advisers." Judging from the number of these, they are a veritable army of occupation.

The new orientation of imperialist policy in China thus works all in favor of the United States, if it works at all. Others are left in the cold. But Britain, Japan, France, with their "special interests" in China could not be expected to be done out of the profitable job without making a counter-move. They are making it. The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, which was burst by America in 1921, was a part of this move, which is taking the form of support and encouragement to movements disputing the supremacy of Nanking.

So, the irreconcilable rivalry among imperialist powers is bound to give impetus to the forces of disruption in China, thus operating against their own desire to see a counter-revolutionary bourgeois government established in that country. Neither the nationalist bourgeoisie, nor foreign imperialism can solve the Chinese problems in a way favorable to capitalism.

Socialist Revolution.

The accomplishment of the national bourgeois democratic revolution is the basic condition for the solution of all the complicated economic and political problems of China. Feudalism has to be completely destroyed before militarism, which is one of its ugly by-products, can be liquidated. In consequence of the failure of the bourgeoisie to do it, the historic task devolves upon the proletariat. And the bourgeois democratic revolution carried to its conclusion by the proletariat, in this period of capitalist decay, transforms itself directly into socialist revolution. The debacle of the Nanking government and the new period of civil war, that is sure to be the result of this debacle, will present the working class with the opportunity to go over again to the offensive. Reviewing the situation the correspondent of the London Times wrote from Nanking already at the beginning of the new year:

"It (outbreak of new hostilities) would give the Communists the opportunity to establish a leadership which would be difficult to destroy."

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Losing All Faith in DeLeon; 45,000 Hear Haywood in Chicago Meeting; St. John Shot by Paddy Mullaney

So far Haywood has told of his bitterly hard work while a child, of learning the labor movement at first hand by helping, as a miner, to organize the Western Federation of Miners in places to which it had not yet penetrated, of learning from eye witnesses the story of the Haymarket tragedy, and of American imperialism from the few Indians who escaped from its massacres in its early stages. He has told how he was made secretary of the W.F.M., helped to organize the I.W.W., and was acquitted of a frame-up charge for murdering a governor. In the last installment, he gives a letter sent him by DeLeon, criticising the Haywood policies in the I.W.W.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD.
PART 71.

DELEON'S letter I did not answer. First because DeLeon was not in the country at the time, and second because I was becoming more and more convinced that the Socialist Labor Party was so completely dominated by DeLeon's prejudices that it could not lend strength to any movement with which it became associated. Whether right or wrong, DeLeon always insisted that he was right. He made it impossible for any, except his devotees to work with him. One able man after another had to leave him.

To DeLeon the Industrial Workers of the World was a recruiting ground for the Socialist Labor Party. The S.L.P. had agreed at the first convention that the I.W.W. should be organized on the economic and political fields without affiliation to any political party; this left the I.W.W. free to develop in time its own political reflection, a party of the working class.

The history of the I.W.W. has shown the significance of political action. While there are some members who decry legislative and congressional action and who refuse to cast a ballot for any political party, yet the I.W.W. has fought more political battles for the working class than any other labor organization or political party in America. They have had one battle after another for free speech. They have fought against vagrancy laws, against criminal syndicalism laws, and to establish the right of workers to organize. They have gone on strike for men in prison. It is to the ignominy of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party that they have so seldom joined forces with the I.W.W. in these desperate political struggles.

The trial was now a thing of the past. Although Orchard had testified to my being a party to the Independence Depot Explosion, the Vindicator explosion, and all the other diabolical deeds in Colorado to which he had confessed, and although I had been charged in the courts of Cripple Creek district with some of these crimes, no word was ever raised against me after my return from Boise, and no move was ever made to revive these charges. The mine owners were whipped in their attempt to wreck the trial, they were whipped in the Boise trial, and they knew they would be whipped again if ever they attempted to try any of us for these crimes, of which they themselves had indubitably been guilty.

Many big offers of money came to me from different parts of the country, for lectures and vaudeville appearances after my acquittal at Boise. The Tuileries Gardens of Denver offered me seven thousand dollars for a week's appearance. Zack Abrams of California offered fifteen thousand dollars for forty lectures. The Star Circuit wanted to give me four thousand dollars a week for eight weeks.

I talked over the various offers with my wife and my friends and while I could see that there was an opportunity to make a large sum of money, I told them that if I took these offers from capitalist concerns, the price would fall from month to month and my prestige would be lessened every day. If I limited my lectures to working class organizations every step I made would be upward in the estimation of the workers. In vaudeville I should be speaking to mixed audiences, not carrying the message to the working class.

I was called to meetings in Chicago and Milwaukee under the auspices of the labor organizations and Socialist Parties of these cities. In Chicago the first meeting was at Luna Park, where there were forty-five thousand paid admissions, before the crowd broke down the fence and filled the field where I spoke. Later there was a meeting at Riverside Park, arranged by the Socialist Party, where there were sixty thousand paid admissions. At Milwaukee there was an audience estimated at thirty-seven thousand, if I remember correctly; at any rate it was a vast assemblage.

I WENT back to Chicago and was for a few days the guest of Anton Johansen, organizer for the Wood Workers' Union. He and Matt Schmidt, who is now in San Quentin Penitentiary, took me for an automobile ride through the beautiful parks and boulevards. The monument of the policeman with his club was then still standing in Haymarket Square. I recall the revulsion of feeling that filled me when I looked at this symbol of working class oppression. Then they drove me out to Waldheim Cemetery. When I realized that I was standing at the foot of the monument to the workers who had been hanged twenty years before, I burst into tears. The remembrance of these men had grown closer to me than a blood relationship, since the time when, as a boy, I had followed the details of their trial and execution.

After going back to Denver, I returned to Boise, where Pettibone's trial was about to begin. Pettibone was then in the hospital. I think his illness had been caused partly by his loneliness after we left the jail.

Darrow was suffering from mastoiditis. He was so ill that he had to remain seated in the courtroom. About two weeks after the trial opened, when the jury had been chosen, he had to go away for an operation on his ear. We then put Judge Hilton of Denver in charge of the case, Richardson having withdrawn after my trial.

Pettibone's trial began like a repetition of my own. He himself did not take the stand because of his ill health, and it was finally decided to submit the case to the jury without argument. The jury acquitted him. Moyer was never tried; the case against him was dismissed soon after Pettibone's acquittal.

Pettibone died shortly after his return to Denver. John Murphy, too, died at about the same time, of consumption. The Western Federation put up monuments to them both, but I was on a speaking tour and could not attend their funerals.

IN the fall of 1907 the executive board of the W.F.M. asked me to go to Goldfield, Nevada, in behalf of Preston and Smith, who were serving life sentences in Carson Penitentiary.

Preston and Smith had been convicted of killing a restaurant keeper in Goldfield. Preston was a miner, and all the workers in Goldfield were organized, the town workers in the I.W.W., the miners in the W.F.M. There had been some commotion in front of a restaurant against which a strike had been declared. The boss rushed out with a gun in his hand, and either fired at or threatened Preston, who shot and killed him. I do not remember Smith's connection with the affair, but it was the general consensus of opinion that these men had been railroaded to the penitentiary, and I was sent there to see what could be done about securing their release.

At about the same time, Grant Hamilton, an American Federation of Labor organizer and a Mason of high standing, was sent to Goldfield by Gompers to try to organize the A. F. of L. in that camp. Hamilton was quartered at the Montezuma Club, the headquarters of the mine owners. A short time later a group of restaurant workers, members of the A. F. of L., were brought to scab on the I.W.W. strike in Goldfield.

Bitter feeling was growing up between the staunch I.W.W.'s and the reactionists in the W.F.M. Vincent St. John had gone to Goldfield from the Coeur d'Alenes and was active in affairs there. Some difficulty arose between St. John and Paddy Mullaney. The two met in the street one day and Mullaney whipped up his gun. Before St. John had a chance to draw, Mullaney shot him through both arms. When I got to Goldfield, St. John was in the hospital and Mullaney was in jail. I went to see St. John. He was in bed, his right arm badly injured. Although the hand was saved, he was permanently crippled.

In the next chapter Haywood tells of the desperate struggle he made to keep Moyer and his group from splitting the metal miners away from the I.W.W. You can get free a copy of Haywood's book with one year's subscription, new or renewal, to the Daily Worker.

