

## BUILD OUR "DAILY"

### Communist Party Members Must Lead in New Daily Worker Subscription Campaign

COMRADES: The Daily Worker must be built into the mass organ of the Party. This is not the effort of a single day, week or month. It is one of the major tasks of the entire Party, year in and year out, until our goal is fully achieved.

During this month of April, however, all Party members are specially called on to lead in the drive to win thousands of new readers for the Daily Worker.

The importance of this task must not be underestimated. The strengthening of our "Daily" is part of the fight against the growing war danger. It aids in winning workers everywhere for the left wing industrial unions that have been organized. It prepares our "Daily" for better service in all the growing mass struggles. Building our "Daily" is part of the effort to build our Party into a mass Communist Party, the leader of the working class in its struggle for emancipation.

The powerful interests back of the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News and the weekly magazine, "Liberty," openly and brazenly provoke an American imperialist war against the socialist fatherland of the world's workers, the Union of Soviet Republics. This is shown in the publication of the frenzied jingo propaganda contained in the serial story, "The Red Napoleon," widely advertised in a multitude of capitalist dailies. Our reply must be a stronger Daily Worker to fight back this flood of falsehood through the publication of the truth about the achievements and the aspirations of the Russian workers and peasants.

The Daily Worker is now in its Sixth Year. Its very existence is a monument to the unceasing efforts of revolutionary labor in the United States to maintain this weapon to aid them in their daily battles. The sacrifices already made have been great. The sacrifice demanded in the Daily Worker's subscription drive is the sacrifice that loyal workers make in giving of their time to win other workers for their press and their cause.

Forward to the full realization of the plan to Build the Daily Worker through increasing its army of readers! Long Live the Daily Worker! Long Live the World Revolution!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Note: The program of tasks for all Communist Party members was published in Monday's Daily Worker. The quotas for the different districts into which the nation is divided for this campaign appeared in yesterday's Daily. For the purposes of this campaign, Bill Haywood's Book has been continued as a subscription premium until the end of the drive, International May Day, May First. In sending in subscriptions use the blank on Page Three. All textile workers are urged to join the Daily Worker's "sub" drive in the appeal appearing on Page Three.

## ANTI-WAR MEET HOUSE WRECKERS TO BE HELD APR. 6 ON PICKET DUTY

### Demonstration Against New War Plans

On the occasion of the twelfth anniversary of America's entry into the world war a giant demonstration against imperialist preparations for a new world slaughter will be held Saturday afternoon, April 6, at 4 p. m., at 110th St. and Fifth Ave.

### Fight War Propaganda.

The demonstration will be held under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League. While the war mongers are using the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world war to spread their propaganda for increased armies, navies and air fleets in preparation for a new imperialist war, the speakers of the Communist Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League will expose these plans for slaughter of the workers.

Engdahl, Miner, Gold to Speak. Among the speakers who will address the meeting will be J. Louis Engdahl, acting editor of the Daily Worker, who recently returned from the Soviet Union; Robert Miner, Ben Gold, Sasha Zimmerman and Paul Crouch.

The Communist Party urges all working class organizations to participate in the demonstration.

Every Party member is instructed to report to section headquarters before Saturday in connection with the demonstration. Leaflets will be ready at the Party office on Thursday evening.

## SUPPORT FREIHEIT FETE

### Needle Union Urges Attendance at Jubilee

Urging needle trades workers to support the seventh anniversary celebration of the Freiheit, Yiddish Communist daily, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, through Louis Hyman, president, and Ben Gold, secretary, yesterday issued a call pointing out the role of the Freiheit in the development of a militant industrial union for Needle Trades Workers. The call declares:

"On Saturday, April 6, at the New York Coliseum, 177th St. and Bronx River, we will celebrate the Seventh Jubilee of our Freiheit. "Brothers and sisters, you must realize that the Freiheit led the fight against our betrayers, Sigman, Schlesinger, Kaufman, McGrady and all others who have been trying to smash our union and in-

## HOUSE WRECKERS TRY TO EXPEL RED MEXICAN DEPUTY

### Organize to Halt Seabs from Stealing Jobs

Nearly a thousand of the 1,800 striking members of the House Wreckers' Union, yesterday did picket duty to prevent the hiring of strikebreakers by the 74 employers, comprising the House Wreckers' Association.

### Workers Demands.

A complete tie-up of all building raising activities was affected by the walkout of the union members when they struck Monday. One important field of work paralyzed was the pulling down of buildings in the way of the new subways.

The demands of the workers are for a ten cents an hour increase in wages and for the right of the truck drivers to organize their own union.

Injunction Planned. Bosses organizations are planning to apply to the courts for an injunction to "restrain the union from striking." The reason, they claim, is that the union refused to call in an arbitrator when the union and association failed to reach an agreement at the expiration of the pact, on March 31. Application for injunction was made to Judge Henry L. Sherman.

### Against Unionization.

It is known that the bosses were willing to grant the wage increase if the house wreckers would halt their activities in aiding the drivers to organize, but the union membership refused this offer.

## Expel Jalisco Communists.

### (Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, April 2.—The government of the state of Jalisco has ordered the Communist state deputy, Perez, and the secretary of the state federation of labor, Contreras, to leave Jalisco immediately. A number of other Communists and left wing union leaders have received similar orders in the concerted drive which the government is making against the Communist Party of Mexico. EL PASO, Texas, April 2 (UP).—Roberto V. Pesquera, envoy of (Continued on Page Five)

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# CAROLINA TEXTILE STRIKES SPREAD

## Minerich Starts Prison Term Today

### WORKER, PEASANT ARMY CONTROLS FUKIEN DISTRICT

#### Communists Advance in Province Against Kuomintang

### Nanking Captures City U. S. Firms Sell Many Planes to Lords

SWATOW, China, April 2.—Reports from the interior today state that worker and peasant armies coming from Tingchow-fu are again advancing in Fukien and are in control of all the southern part of the province.

The advance of the worker-peasant armies, under the leadership of the Communists, is part of the steady drive which they are making thru southern Kiangsi and Fukien.

Tingchow-fu, strategic mountain city with a population of 250,000, fell to the worker and peasant armies March 26.

Shanhang was captured by the worker-peasant army at the same time, a counter-offensive of the Nanking forces failing to re-capture it.

### Approve Punitive Move.

(Wireless By "Inprecorr") SHANGHAI, April 2.—The third congress of the Kuomintang, which expelled the leaders of the Kwangsi group from the party, has approved the order of the Nanking government. (Continued on Page Five)

### Funeral for Kinloch Miners Killed by Blast



Part of the crowd at the funeral at Kinloch of the 47 miners which the Valley Camp Coal Company admits were killed in its mine. They were murdered by company greed, for the mine was too dangerous to work in. Their families and others made jobless by the explosion, are in great need. Funds should be rushed for them to Workers International Relief, No. 1 Union Square, New York.

## Red Cross Starves Negroes, Unionist Miners at Kinloch

### TO CALL STRIKE OF FOOD WORKERS

#### Mass Meet Today Will Complete Plans

Final preparations for the coming general strike in the cafeterias in the garment section will be made at a mass meeting tonight in Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St. The strike call will be issued soon, sentiment in the union indicates.

### Biedenkapp, Others to Speak.

The speakers at the meeting, besides Organizer Obermeier, will be Fred Biedenkapp, organizer of the Independent Shoe Workers Union; Irving Fotash, organization department head of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and August Burkhardt, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union. Sam Kramberg, union secretary, will be chairman.

### Organization Drive.

For three weeks the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union has been conducting an organization drive, winning hundreds of workers to union membership. The general strike call will climax this campaign.

### Patrons Aid Strikers.

A tremendous factor in the coming cafeteria tie-up is the assurance that the needle trades workers who patronize cafeterias will refuse to eat in restaurants where strikes have been declared.

### POW-WOW DOCTOR HELD

ALLEN TOWN, Pa., April 2 (UP).—President Judge Claude T. Reno of the Lehigh County Courts today admitted he had before him a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Charles T. Belles, alleged "pow-wow doctor," who is charged with the murder of Verna Octavia Delp.

## Roosevelt May Leave Tax On Workers

Governor Roosevelt is reported considering the best excuse on which to veto the raising of the limits in state income tax from \$1,500 to \$2,500 for single persons. The lower figure, used at present, would catch a good many more workers than the higher.

### Moscowitz Inquiry Monday.

The congressional committee appointed when the scandals around Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz became too thick to be disregarded, has announced that it will begin inquiries Monday.

### Bank Buys Fascist Title.

The National City Bank of New York yesterday paid \$100,000 to the defunct fascist run City Trust Company for the one word "city" in the title. Hereafter "city" cannot be part of any bank's name but the National City's.

### All Set To Impach Governor Long.

BATON ROUGE, April 2.—The Louisiana House of Representatives today adopted the rules of procedure, specially designed to consider the impeachment of Governor Long on 19 charges ranging from ordinary graft to attempt to hire an assassin. Long accused the legislators of having been bought by the Standard Oil Company, but refused to give names.

### Grafting Chicago Won't Pay Employees.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Cook county, mostly the city of Chicago, is bankrupt and cannot meet its payroll, it was announced today. Thousands of county employees will get no pay this week which is the monthly pay day. There has always been plenty of money for graft.

### Federal Reserve Balks.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Federal Reserve Board, after throwing the New York stock market into frenzies of fear by sitting several days and saying nothing while rumors that the re-discount rate would be raised, today announced that it would not raise the rate.

### MINERS' LEADER SENTENCED FOR MASS PICKETING

#### Called on Diggers to Disregard Courts' Injunctions

### N.M.U. Board Member Helped Organize New Union

NEWARK, Ohio, April 2.—Anthony Minerich, national executive board member of the National Miners' Union, tomorrow begins his 45-day prison term for violation of an injunction against picketing issued by the coal operators' friend, Federal Judge Benson Hough of Ohio.

The judge had ruled that the miners could not picket mine during the last great strike. Minerich came to the field, speaking under the auspices of the "Save-the-Union" movement, which led the left wing of the members of the United Mine Workers of America before the National Miners' Union was formed, and declared that such arbitrary rulings, attended only to break the strike, could not be tolerated. He offered to lead mass picketing.

### I. L. D. Fights Case.

The miners responded with mass picketing, and closed down the mines, but Minerich was punished by a company justice for his stand. His case was appealed by the International Labor Defense, but conviction was sustained. About two weeks ago, the Supreme Court refused a writ of certiorari, and legal avenues for continuing the fight being exhausted, Minerich, who was out on bail, went to Columbus, Ohio, and was ordered to start his term April 3.

### Hard Fighter.

Minerich is a young Pennsylvania coal miner with a long record of militant struggle for organized labor and decent conditions for the miners. After leading the struggle against the coal operators and the Lewis machine in his locality during and preceding the 1927-28 strike, he took a prominent part in organizing the National Miners' Union in the Pittsburgh convention, and was one of over a hundred delegates arrested and thrown in the Pittsburgh jail while the rest of the convention met.

Minerich was made national executive board member, and organizer in the unorganized districts.

## BRITISH FIRM TO EQUIP USSR MILL

### Soviet Union Gives Big Machinery Order

MOSCOW, April 2.—A big machinery order for a cotton mill in the Soviet Union has been given to members of the British financial and industrial commission to investigate possibilities of trade with the U. S. S. R.

The members of the commission are now in Moscow, where they are being given every facility by the government to investigate conditions. Directors of many large state industries have come to Moscow for the purpose of assisting the British delegates in their studies.

The order for textile machinery has been given to a firm in Oldham, England. The concern had for some time been attempting to secure the order from the Soviet government. Its representatives are among the delegates in the British commission.

## DISCUSS MINERS RELIEF TONIGHT

Representatives of many New York working class organizations will meet at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., at eight o'clock tonight to discuss the situation in the coal fields of Great Britain and the United States and prepare for the New York tag day to be held April 12, 13 and 14 under the direction of the Workers International Relief, Local New York.

### Tale of Miner Poverty



The Kinloch miners knew their lives were in danger through company greed and wanted to move away, but were too poor on the wages paid to do so. Above is one of the evidences of miners' poverty, a child's shoe, completely worn out, but still worn. The Workers International Relief, No. 1 Union Square, New York, is collecting money for the relief of the Kinloch families left destitute by the disaster.

## FUR UNION WORKS ON STRIKE PLANS

### Open Forum Tomorrow in Webster Hall

With conditions in the fur industry almost annihilated by the bosses, who ably take advantage of the aid they receive from the A. F. of L. scab union, the only thing left for the fur workers to do is to strike to regain union standards. With this in view several initial steps have been taken by the Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. They are, the calling of almost daily open forums, registration of unemployed and the building of an organization committee.

Tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock the next open forum will be held in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Avenue. This hall has been taken because union headquarters proved too small to accommodate crowds turning out to these meetings. At the open forum tomorrow Ben Gold, national secretary; Aaron Gross, Fur Department manager and Charles S. Zimmerman, Dress Department manager will speak.

Fur division leaders yesterday stated that the registration of unemployed has already proven a tremendously successful move toward the union's strike preparations. Hundreds of the industry's craftsmen have registered themselves with the left wing union.

### Strike in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—A strike, resulting in a 100 per cent response by the shop crew, was called by the Needle Trades Industrial Union here against the Superior Dress Company.

Great importance was attached to the halting from work of the three cutters in the plant, since work is here cut up for manufacture in the Salem, Pa., plant of the firm.

## HUGE PICKET LINE AS GASTONIA, N.C. WALKOUT GROWS

### Two New Strikes in South Carolina Mills

### Wage Cuts in Georgia Strike Committees Are Formed in Gastonia

### BULLETIN.

(Special to the Daily Worker) GASTONIA, N. C., April 2.—The Lory Mill local of the National Textile Workers' Union elected a strike committee today and demanded the immediate recognition of the union and the granting of all the workers' demands.

The Woodruff and Union Buffalo Mill at Brandon was struck today. Ellen Dawson, organizer for the union, reports from Greenville that the strikes are spreading and that there is orderly picketing everywhere.

There were huge picket lines today in Gastonia. The mill owners are keeping the motors running and the lights burning to create the illusion that the plants are working.

### Strike at Woodruff, S. C.

SPARTENBURG, S. C., April 2.—Eight hundred workers, comprising eight day and night shift of the Woodruff Mills at Woodruff, went on strike yesterday morning at 9:30 a. m., with the demand that the "stretch-out" speed-up system be abolished. This mill belongs to the Brandon Corp. whose main mills in Greenville are now tied-up by a strike of 2,500.

### Terrific Speed-Up.

Operatives in the Woodruff mills yesterday explained that whereas before workers were obliged to work 30 or 40 looms they are now required to operate 72 looms each, with the pay less for 72 than was received for the 30 or 40 looms. This terrific body breaking speed-up is unbearable, the workers declared.

### New Strike at Union.

SPARTENBURG, S. C., April 2.—The strike wave against speed-ups read to the village of Union near here, when 800 workers in the Union-Brandon Mills walked out today with the demand that recall of the "stretch-out" system be made a condition of the strike. The rest of the workers in the mill are expected to join in the strike tomorrow.

### Georgia Mill Cuts Wages.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2.—Fuel as added to the spreading flame of strikes in the South when the John P. King Manufacturing Co., textile manufacturers, announced a 10 per cent wage cut effective yesterday.

More than 1,000 workers in the plant will thereby suffer a slash in their already miserable wages.

## SOVIET SESSION HONORS KALININ

### (Wireless By "Inprecorr")

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 2.—A special session of the Soviet government was held here on the tenth anniversary of Kalinin's chairmanship of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union.

Rykov, Voroshilov, Petrovski and others spoke.

The presidium has published an address to Kalinin, pointing out among other things that he was chosen for the chairmanship by Lenin as representing the unification of the workers and peasants.

## TALKS ON USSR DRAMA

### Dana at Workers School Following Visit

"The Soviet Theatre," the first of a series of four lectures on "Revolutionary Russian Drama," will be given by Harry W. Dana at the Workers School, 26 Union Sq., at 8 p. m. Friday. Dana recently returned from a year's stay in the U. S. S. R., where he made a special study of his subject.

The subjects of lectures to be given on the remaining Friday evenings of the month are "Soviet Theatre"; "Russian Revolution Dramatized"; "Soviet Problems Dramatized"; and "The World Revolution Dramatized." In the lectures, which will be followed by questions and discussion, Dana will describe the types of theatres and acting in the Soviet Union today, and will analyze current plays of the U. S. S. R., which reflect the Russian Revolution of 1917; the problems of the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary movement. The response of the workers and peasants to the new dramas, to what extent they participate in the building up of a revolutionary theatre, will be taken up.

# Hoover Finishes First Draft of Message; To 'Discuss' Farm 'Relief', Tariff Revision

## BIG INCOME TAX FUND TO BE USED FOR WAR PLANS

### Will Present Message Week from Monday

WASHINGTON, April 2.—President Hoover has completed the first draft of the message he will transmit to the special session of congress a week from next Monday. It will be Hoover's first state paper, other than a proclamation.

The message, it is said, will be short and will deal only with farm relief and tariff revision, the subjects mentioned in the presidential proclamation of March 7, calling the extra session of congress. Hoover has, however, expressed his delight at the income tax report, which will cause a treasury surplus of between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000 when the fiscal year closes in June. He has indicated that this will be sufficient for the war appropriations and other imperialist measures he has been campaigning for, and it is thought he may include some mention of this surplus in his special message to the extra session of congress.

### Fat Boys Get Cream.

A characteristic feature of this year's income tax receipts, that for the first time individuals' incomes exceed those of corporations, is giving gratification to President Hoover and his backers, as it indicates the plan by which big stockholders, inside rings, and bankers get the cream of corporation profits before ordinary stockholders secure anything, is working properly.

### Feeble Farm 'Aid.'

No returns at all were found to indicate that "workers' stock ownership" of shares, given as bonus or foisted on workers instead of money wages, have made any millionaires. Hoover's farm "aid" provisions in the message are known to be of sufficiently general a nature to enable him to avoid responsibility when the farmers realize that the legislation for farm "relief" at the coming session is a swindle.

## Dutch Gov't Refuses Canal in Competition with Belgium, France

LONDON, England, April 2.—Competition between Holland and Belgium which is believed to have shown itself recently in the terms of the secret military treaty between France and Belgium exposed by the Dutch press, is further aggravated by the refusal of the Dutch government to permit the dredging of a Rhine canal from Dordrecht to Antwerp.

The competition centers on the ports of Dutch capitalism to keep dipping in the port of Rotterdam. The expense of Antwerp, the Scheldt River, on which Antwerp stands, passes through Dutch territory on its way to the sea. By treaty the Dutch are supposed to keep the estuary of the Scheldt free of mud, but the work was neglected during the war and has never been properly resumed. As a result Antwerp is losing trade to Rotterdam.

## Uruguayan Aviators Escape from Plane

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 2.—Three Uruguayan aviators, who landed from Montevideo March 17, to fly in 15 stages to New York, struggled into Tumaco today with a thrilling story of escape from a burning plane. Their plane was destroyed by the fire after they had landed it. Two of the aviators who were unharmed, except for minor burns, were carrying the mechanic. He was killed at once to a hospital. His condition is said to be critical.

## LABOR, AUTOMOBILES

### "Workers Along Belt" in Dunn's Book

The significance of the recently intensified Ford-General Motors labor war in Europe is explained in "Labor and Automobiles," Robert Dunn's new book issued today by International Publishers, 361 Fourth Ave., New York.

Why the motor giants are grasping for new markets on European soil, what the export prospects are, and the state of the "saturation point" of the replacement market, are all set forth in Dunn's book. For Worker. But it is primarily a book about the auto worker and written from the standpoint of the man and woman "along the belt." It tells of Ford's fortune rose from \$28,000 to about \$2,000,000,000. It explains how General Motors could net profits of \$276,000,000 in 1928. It follows the rise of the Ford-Motors to the rank of third among the world's automobile trusts, and this means to Detroit, Flint, and Pontiac workers in long hours, in the cutting of wages, in short-time and instability of employment, in lay-offs, is told the fourteen chapters of this illustrated 224-page book. One of the greatest hypocrites of

## Bury Victim of Dry Raiders



The body of Mrs. Lillian De King, of Aurora, Ill., who was shot to death by a band of dry raiders, being buried. The dry agents, ignoring the big bootleggers with whom they work hand in hand, make a pretense of enforcing prohibition by getting the smaller fry.

## Hell-Hole of Kinloch, a 'Rationalization' Tragedy

This is the second article by Louis Gibarti, international representative of the Workers' International Relief, on the coal fields of western Pennsylvania.

By LOUIS GIBARTI. If 47 men died in a mining disaster in a European country with a politically developed working class, the case would stir up the whole labor movement. The unbearable burden of responsibility before the effervescent masses of labor would compel even the big business press to concentrate somewhat on the issue aside from the passionate polemics of the labor press.

If the company involved had been guilty of previous accidents, the position of the management and of the supervising state authorities would be seriously challenged by the indignation of the masses. The Kinloch case seems to be different. The disaster was a "sensational" for twenty-four hours. It was served at the breakfast table of the business men in New York and by the evening papers a second time. Since then, nobody speaks about Kinloch.

### Tragedy of Rationalization.

The wire-enclosed company town is quietly sleeping in the heart of the Alleghany Valley, well-guarded by husky company police and surrounded by the benevolent silence of the newspaper officials.

Still it would be worth while to speak about Kinloch and about the 47 dead miners. What happened in Kinloch? A typical rationalization tragedy. The coal company wants to escape from the effects of the "market crisis of coal." It establishes in its mines efficient machines and adds to the speed-up system of exploitation. Kinloch was in this sense one of the most modern plants of the Alleghany Valley. The only equipment of the Kinloch pits was equipments for the protection of labor. Even the catastrophe one year ago failed to impose on the bosses of Kinloch the establishment of up-to-date ventilation systems. They disregarded all warnings and demands of their workers. They made it clear by their refusal that rationalization in technical improvements under capitalism only means intensified exploitation and speed-up of labor, but by no means the betterment of the working conditions or improved safety devices for the workers.

On the contrary, the new speed-up system is sucking the strength of the worker of every trade. And the "huge financial investment" for labor saving machinery does not leave room for the most primitive and necessary safeguards of labor protection. Work in Fear of Death. The unemployed armies are increasing in the face of the new rationalized industries. But their fate is hardly worse than that of the workers on the job, who work in the shadow of death—especially in the mining industry. A member of the National Miners' Union stated at the investigation: "We can openly state that the dis-

all time, Henry Ford, comes in for some vigorous "debunking" in the book which shows what the 40-hour week meant to the wages of workers on the "Ford Race Tracks." It describes in detail what Detroit workers term the "bone-us" system, and examines the company "welfare" schemes and their methods of preventing the unionization of the workers.

### Soles and Slush Funds.

How the employers organize, how they create slush funds to fight the workers, how they spy on the men and women in the great plants, is only a part of the story told by Dunn. The increase in the accident severity rate and the multiplication of industrial diseases are carefully treated. A special workers' edition of "Labor and Automobiles" can be secured directly from International Publishers, or at the various workers' bookstores for \$1 in boards. The cloth edition is \$2. This is one of the first two books in the Labor and Industry Series issued by International Publishers and prepared by the Labor Research Association. The other is Grace Hutchins' "Labor and Silk."

## SHERIFF HELD FOR SHOOTING AURORA WOMAN

### Evidence Shows Fake Warrant in Dry Raid

GENEVA, Ill., April 2.—(U.P.)—The coroner's jury investigating the killing of Mrs. Lillian De King at Aurora today ordered Deputy Sheriff Roy Smith held on a charge of manslaughter.

Before a large crowd which expressed its sentiments with hand clapping, boing and laughter, witnesses at the inquest into the "dry raid killing" of Mrs. Lillian De King of Aurora today gave conflicting versions of the evidence behind the warrant on which the De King home was searched.

### Fairchild Refuted.

Eugene Boyd Fairchild, who was employed as a prohibition investigator for State's Attorney George D. Carbery's office, admitted that he had not bought any liquor from Mrs. De King but said he had sent a friend into the house and that the friend had come back with a pint of moonshine.

Phillip Johnson, Fairchild's friend, was called next and he denied that he had bought liquor from Mrs. De King. "I didn't even enter the house," Johnson said. "I met three men in the driveway and got the liquor from them."

### Clubbed Husband First.

Deputy Sheriff Roy Smith, who was shot through the leg by 12-year-old Gerald De King, son of the dead woman, after he had shot the mother while she was trying to telephone an attorney, was allowed to testify, and testified in his own behalf by affidavit, which was read at the inquest.

When Smith came in, the De King home, according to his own testimony taken in a deposition today at a hospital in Elgin, he bashed De King over the head with the stock of his shot gun and then shot and killed Mrs. De King because he "believed she was going to shoot him."

## BRITISH PLAN AFGHAN DRIVE

### Use Tribe Split as Base for Attack on USSR

CALCUTTA, India, April 2.—Official reports from Peshawar in northern India today told of the outbreak of war between Shiah and Sunni tribes in the Tirah Valley near the Northwest Frontier Province.

### Prepare Afghan Attack.

The despatches state that "grave danger is feared should the Sunnis, who are being supported by the Afridi tribe (Afghans) attack the Shiah first, as this would probably result in an invasion of British territory."

### Alarm is felt here that this is a pretext which the British government has been seeking to invade Afghanistan in its preparations against the Soviet Union.

### Base For Attack on U. S. S. R.

The Northwest Frontier Province has always been the concentration base of the British against the hill tribes to the north and lately against the Soviet Union. Now that the spring weather is beginning to open the roads and campaigning is again feasible, the province is the scene of feverish activity.

### TRAFFIC KILLS WORKER.

A laborer, not yet identified, was killed yesterday when he was caught in a traffic jam at Chambers Street in front of the Erie Railroad ferry dock. Papers found in his pocket indicated that he was returning from work in New Jersey.

### PINE JOBLESS \$35

LAWRENCE, Mass. (By Mail).—John Marcello, young shoe worker, was fined \$35 in court on an alleged charge of having thrown a stone at the foreman of the plant from which he was just discharged.

## JAMES REID OF TEXTILE UNION IS ASSAULTED

### Irate Boss Attacks Leader at Confab

WARREN, R. I., April 2.—While coming out of the Narrow Fabric Co. mill after a conference with the bosses President James P. Reid, of the National Textile Workers Union, was assaulted by a mill boss named Boynton and received an ugly gash on the cheek. A strike exists in this plant since last Friday and at the conference, Reid had compelled the employers to concede the 48 hour week.

### Police See, Hear Nothing.

Superintendent Haley of the mills, and a police official who was also present, later claimed the usual blindness and deafness, having neither seen nor heard anything.

Reid had gone to the conference, requested by the mill owners, with the strikers' conference committee, where the demands of a 20 per cent increase and the 48 hour week were made.

### Strike 100 Per Cent Effective.

The strike is 100 per cent effective and will continue until the conditions desired by the workers are met with.

The entire mill's operative force has enrolled into the National Textile Workers Union.

A mass meeting of the strike will be held tomorrow where the report of the conference will be made.

## CHEMICAL MEN FOR WAGE RAISE

### British Union Argues Case in Court

LONDON, England, April 2.—The Chemical Workers Union has opened its case for increases in wages and shorter hours before the Industrial Court. Twenty thousand workers are affected.

The case is the first of its kind to be argued before the arbitration court on a strictly technical and financial basis and the hearing may be extended.

### Output, \$40; Wages, \$10.

The census of production figures show that the output per head per week is about \$40, while wages barely reach \$10 per head.

Trading figures for 1922-28 show export trading carrying balances almost double imports. The estimated cost of the union claims will amount to \$1,500,000 per year, a figure which this section of industry can easily stand when profit earnings are disclosed. Most concerns are private companies and do not disclose their plunder.

### Effects of Rationalization.

The effects of rationalization in the chemical industry were shown by the ministry of labor figures showing that in July, 1923, 240,000 persons in the industry, against 213,000 in December, 1927, a reduction of 27,000.

In drugs and fine chemicals, taking the same dates, there is a reduction of over 3,000, nearly 15 per cent. Data is shown establishing that the output since 1924 with reduction of workers is actually over 10 per cent.

The union's case shows all the "benefits" of rationalization in the chemical industry, profits by the carload for the investors, unemployment, poverty and destitution for the workers.

## FARM WOMEN SUFFER

The first report on "non-reportable" diseases made by a special state commission for New York, covering the year of 1927, showed farm women the chief sufferers, having 13 per cent more diseases than farm men. The reason was not given by the commission, but is thought to be due largely to the insanitary condition of farm homes, in which the men do not spend much time.

## Kinloch Miners Starving in These Shacks



Houses the Kinloch miners lived in until an unknown number, between 47 and 115, were murdered by the greed of the company which forced them to work in a dangerous gas filled mine. See the fence which was built to surround the town during the strike.

## Speed-Up, Child Labor, Low Wages in Gastonia Mills

(Special to the Daily Worker) GASTONIA, N. C., (By Mail).—After years of oppression by the mill owners, the workers of the South are awakening to the fact that they must organize a militant, progressive union to fight the bosses for better conditions.

The Manville-Jencks Company, with plants in Gastonia and High Shoals, N. C., and Pawtucket and Woonsocket, R. I., has been the leader in the "stretch-over" system (speed-up). They have installed "hanks" (clocks) that time the various machines while they are in motion, and the workers are paid on the basis of the number of hours the machines are in motion, which are registered by the "hanks."

### Insanitary Company Houses.

Company housing conditions are very insanitary. No baths in the houses, streets of clay which are now a foot deep in mud, no sidewalks, and walls of paper-board, dirty, smoky, vermin-ridden "homes."

Long hours and low wages add to the general enslavement. Seventy hours a week is common. Legally there are no employed under the age of 14, however, the children need merely to state that they are 14 to be hired at ten cents per hour to produce the fabrics that clothe the owners and bosses on fat salaries of \$10,000 a year and more. Men with families of three and four children slave 60 and 70 hours a week on a salary often less than \$12 per week. Section bosses who are sort of straw-bosses in the mills have also felt the lash of wage cuts, speed-up and clock system of pay and they too are joining the union.

### Strike Under Military Leadership.

The men have struck for union recognition, for a forty-hour five-day week and for better conditions, under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union. More than 800 textile workers of the Manville-Jencks mill in Gastonia met in open meeting on a private lot, corner Fifth Ave. and Trenton Sts., Saturday. This is the first open meeting ever held under the auspices of the National Textile Workers Union in the South.

The speakers were Ellen Dawson, one of the leaders in the great Passaic and New Bedford textile strikes, and Fred E. Beal, leader in the six-months' hard-fought New Bedford strike. Will Truett, secretary of the organized Manville-Jencks local, was the chairman. The speakers were enthusiastically received.

Another meeting will be held on the same lot next Saturday afternoon. George Pershing, who has come here as the representative of the Young Workers League will be one of the speakers at this meeting.

## Policeman Is Said to Be of Smuggling Ring

Selection of a jury to try John T. McIntyre, policeman under indictment as a member of an alleged international diamond smuggling ring, began in federal court here today. Authorities believe that the ring, said to include many prominent jewelers in the United States and abroad, has succeeded in smuggling more than \$1,000,000 worth of gems into this country.

James S. Steel, Morris Landeau, Earnest Shapiro and William Ballyne entered pleas of guilty to similar indictments and are expected to testify on behalf of the government.

## COL. HOUSE OPERATED ON.

Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's ghost, had an operation on his bladder this afternoon in a New York hospital, which was apparently successful.

### Soviet American Tractor Cooperative Association requires qualified men as follows:

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General Machine Repairers and Plasterers.

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## NEGRO FIGHTS AS KLAN TOWN POLICE PURSUE

### Two Killed, Two Hurt Before He Is Shot

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—William Bell, a Negro worker, unemployed, put up a brave fight against several policemen after he had shot a man he believed was molesting his wife in a rooming house, and is now dead with a bullet through his head, which the police said was self-administered. As Bell was driven into an alley by a policeman shooting at him, and no one saw the actual killing, Bell's friends here doubt the suicide story.

Bell interfered when a jeweler named Rabinowitz came to his home in a Murray street lodging house to argue with Mrs. Bell over some washing that she was to do. What went on was unwitnessed, but a fight resulted, and Bell is said to have shot Rabinowitz.

### Fights Arrest.

He then fled, and knowing full well the short shrift given in this Ku Klux Klan neighborhood to all Negroes who have injured a white man in a fight, he fired with a shot gun on those who tried to stop him. Among the injured was William Bahrs, who attempted, it is said, to direct pursuit from an upstairs window, and was hit by shot from Bell's gun. A Kresge truck tried to block Bell's way, and the man in it, Charles Ramsberg, bank cashier, was killed by a bullet from Bell's revolver.

Patrolmen Hackett and Cobb headed off Bell, but when Hackett tried to shoot him down, Bell shot the gun from Hackett's hand and wounded his hand.

He was forced into an alley by the policemen, and soon afterwards picked up mortally wounded. Bell is known to have recently complained that the police were persecuting him.

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

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# Communist Party of France Holds National Congress Despite Police Persecution

## ATTACK RIGHT WINGERS; FIGHT CONCILIATORS

### Frachon Reports on the War Danger

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")  
PARIS, April 2.—In spite of the police persecution, the National Congress of the French Communist Party is being held at 24 Denis.

Monmousseau opened the congress with an address attacking capitalism and opportunism in the party.

Frachon then reported upon the international situation and showed the seriousness of the war danger and the part which the French imperialists play in the preparations for war against the Soviet Union.

The French Party was urged to fight against the right wingers and against the conciliators such as those in the northern district.

Discussion followed the defense of the right wingers' attitude by Crozet, who declared that capitalist stabilization was consolidated and that the war danger is not immediate. Crozet also protested against "the ultra left course of the Party."

Various comrades answered Crozet, declaring that his policy leads to social democracy.

Other speakers appealed to the delegates from the northern district to break with the conciliators, who facilitate the work of the right wingers. Jacob declared that the northern district is in complete agreement with the decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, and that it sees the right-wing danger and will fight against it.

## 100 Killed in Iraq Border Fight; Result of British Intrigue

JERUSALEM, April 2.—Five hundred were killed in a raid by Wahabi tribesmen on an encampment of Trans-Jordan Bedouins at Jebelbeib, reliable advices from Amman said today.

The Wahabis are reported to have become suddenly active against Iraq since the British government announced the rupture of relations with that country following a refusal of Iraq to make itself a British province.

Thirty thousand Turkish troops are also reported to be massing on the northern frontier of Iraq.

## FAIL TO CROSS IN TINY BOAT

Three Dutch sailors came into New York yesterday on the Portuguese steamer San Lorenzo. They had been rescued in mid-Atlantic while attempting to cross the ocean in a twenty-foot life boat. A storm snapped off their mast, or they might have made it.

## Lloyd George "Plays"—for Votes



Lloyd George, war prime minister of England, tries to get publicity for himself and the Liberal Party for the approaching general elections in Britain by kicking off at a football game. The Communist Party is kicking off from the factories.

## EXPECT DAWES IN SCHWAB BOASTS DOMINGO TODAY OF BIG PROFIT

### American Bankers to Tighten Hold But Steel Workers Are Laid Off

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 2.—General Charles Dawes has arrived here on his way to Santo Domingo, where he will reorganize the finances. This morning the general visited the fortifications, examining Fort El Morro. He will reach Santo Domingo tomorrow.

### New U. S. Control.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 2.—Speculation is rife here over the American mission, headed by Charles G. Dawes, which is reported to have departed to reorganize Santo Dominican finances.

The government does not permit open expression of opinion, it is commonly said that the commission, which includes James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and a number of bankers and industrialists, will complete the financial control of Santo Domingo by American capital.

During the imperialist war, American capital took the opportunity to supplant British capital in control of Santo Domingo. The National City Bank of New York and the Chase National Bank entered the field formerly occupied by the Royal Bank of Canada in control of the sugar industry.

## Police Attempt to Frame French Labor

LILLE, France, April 2.—Police here are attempting to frame Communists, leaders of the many strikes here, recently charging them with placing a bomb at the door of the police commissioner.

The damage was slight and no one was hurt, which makes it seem probable that the bomb was planted by the police themselves.

## BRITISH TEXTILE UNION BETRAYERS BAR COMMUNISTS

### Reformists Fear Left Influence

LONDON, England, April 1.—A resolution appears on the agenda of the next quarterly meeting of the Blackburn Weavers' Association asking that that organization allow no member of any Communist organization to hold office.

This resolution has been handed in by fifty members of the Union and has been endorsed by the majority of the Executive Committee. It is the culmination of a long campaign that has been waged by the reformists against the growing influence of the Communist Party and the Minority Movement in the Union.

This influence was demonstrated some time ago with the election of a Communist to the Executive Committee.

At the very moment when this resolution is allowed to go before a membership meeting, a Communist weaver has been fired from a Blackburn mill because of her politics.

A month ago at a shop meeting this weaver was elected a shop representative and she is being fired on a flimsy excuse. The Union has made no attempt to get action taken by the workers to obtain reinstatement.

The Communist Party of Great Britain and the Minority Movement are conducting a vigorous campaign against such victimization.

## Machado Police Jail Worker for Spreading Radical Propaganda

HAVANA, Cuba, April 2.—Accused of spreading Communist propaganda here, Santiago Coloman, a citizen of Ecuador, has been jailed in Havana.

The Cuban authorities assert that Coloman admits spreading Communism and that he declared it was his purpose to do so among the exploited workers of Cuba.

Fear is felt for Coloman in the Cuban jails from which many class war prisoners never return.

## CHAMBERLAIN, MUSSOLINI IN LONG SECRET PARLEY

ROME, April 2.—Benito Mussolini, dictator of Italy, and Sir Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister of Great Britain, reaffirmed the strong cordiality between Italian and English fascists in the course of a long conversation here today.

The existing accord between the governments of the two nations on the more important political questions affecting Italy and England was again agreed upon. It was announced the conversation dealt exclusively with a review of the general political situation.

## JUMPS FROM ROOF CITY PATIENT KILLS SELF

Frank Kratt, held at the Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island, jumped to his death from a third floor bathroom window today. He was 62 years old.

## Story of Civil Wars in 'Daily' Tomorrow

The Daily Worker will publish tomorrow another story by one of the new writers of the Soviet Union. The story is called "The Soldiers" and gives a vivid picture of the early days of the Civil War. The author is A. Arosow, a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, who himself fought through the Revolution and the Civil Wars.

## PHILADELPHIA THEATRES

### A Picture for Every Philadelphian Radical!

## "Two Days"

### The Russian "Last Laugh"

A tremendous tragedy of an old man torn in his devotion between the Whites and the Reds—caught in the changing tides of the Soviet Revolution

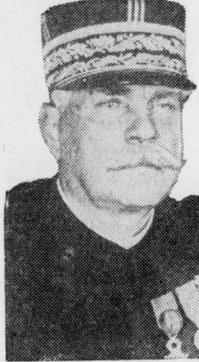
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the remarkable Sovkino film of the famous Polar Drama in the North

## Joffre Sick Too



Marshall Joffre, one of the leaders of the French imperialist army during the world war, is now critically ill. French workers are not particularly worried.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1929.

## STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of "The Daily Worker," published daily, except Sunday at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1929.

State of New York County of New York

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Irwin Franklin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of "The Daily Worker," and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, circulation, and other facts, etc., of the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 4111, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Daily Worker Publishing Ass'n, Inc., 26-28 Union Square, New York City; Editor, Robert Minor, 26-28 Union Square, New York City; Business Manager, Irwin Franklin, 26-28 Union Square, New York City.

## DICTATOR'S FLIERS COME.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 2 (U.P.).—Francisco Jimenez and Ignacio Iglesias, trans-Atlantic fliers, arrived here from Rio De Janeiro at 4:44 p. m. today in their plane, Jesus Del Grand Poder, in which they crossed the Atlantic from Spain.

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## MORE SPLITTERS EXPELLED FROM THE CZECH PARTY

### 2 Communist Dailies Banned for Month

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")  
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 2.—The authors Hora, Malirova, Nuemann, Olbracht, Seifert and Vancura have been expelled from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for issuing a manifesto against the Party leadership.

The Party's action in expelling these authors follows similar action against the disruptors taken by the railwaymen's section of the Red Federation of Trade Unions.

In the manifesto which Hora, Malirova and the others issued to the members of the Czech Communist Party, they appealed to the workers to save the Party from the "gamblers' policy" of the present leadership, and demanded an extraordinary Party congress.

Two of the Party dailies, Pravda, the organ of the Slovakian section, and Munkas, the organ of the Hungarian section, have been prohibited from publishing for one month each.

## BIG GERMAN WIR MEETING OPENS

### Foreign Delegates at 3rd Conference

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")  
DRESDEN, Germany, April 2.—The Third National Conference of the German section of the Workers' International Relief opened here with a great demonstration.

A number of delegates from all over the world addressed the congress. The speakers include Markoff, from the United States; Dandova-Stachova, from Czechoslovakia; Araki, from Rumania; Dutilleul, from France; Silen, from Sweden and Medard, from Belgium.

Alfons Goldschmidt opened the sessions of the congress while Dunninghaus made the executive report.

## French Marines Will Accompany Corpse of Herrick Back to U. S.

PARIS, April 2.—Not satisfied with sending the body of the dead imperialist, Myron T. Herrick, former U. S. ambassador here, back to America on a battleship, the French government today announced that a company of French marines will accompany the corpse and march in the official parade in the United States.

The cruiser Tourville, which will carry the diplomatic corpse, is the swiftest of the steel monsters with which French imperialism controls the sea routes for the exploitation of millions of natives in Africa and in Asia.

The cruiser will leave Brest Friday following the services, at which such notorious imperialists as Raymond Poincare, premier of France and president during the years in which Herrick openly and unhandedly aided the capitalists of his country against those of the Central powers, General John J. Pershing, leader of the U. S. armies in France, and Quinones de Leon, Spanish fascist ambassador, will speak.

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).

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## Weisbord Calls on Textile Workers to Join in Drive to Build the Daily Worker

Albert Weisbord, secretary, on behalf of the National Textile Workers' Union, calls on all members and sympathizers of the organization to join in the Subscription Campaign of the Daily Worker and make it a huge success.

Weisbord points out the huge aid that the Daily Worker has always been to the textile workers in all their struggles. The appeal is as follows:

"Of all the sections of the working class which the Daily Worker has helped in its many years of struggle for the interests of the working class, there is none which has been aided more than the textile section.

"In all of the big battles in which the textile workers have found themselves within the past few years, battles in which these unorganized textile workers were fighting against the most ferocious employers and yellow reformist labor officials, for the right to live and to build a fighting union, the Daily Worker has been the most ardent champion of these embattled textile strikers.

"The National Textile Workers' Union owes a great deal, perhaps its very life, to the fact that day in and day out, during the Passaic strike, the New Bedford strike, the Fall River strike, the Paterson strike, and other strikes, it could rely upon the Daily Worker constantly, loyally to champion its cause and to help mobilize the working class of the country behind the textile workers.

"We can do no better service at this time in repaying the huge debt we owe the Daily Worker for this great work in our behalf, than to urge all of our thousands of members, and all of our many thousands of adherents, to join the subscription drive to build the Daily Worker. We call upon all the textile working class, particularly those who have gained from the fact that the Daily Worker has been their champion, in struggle and out, to rally to the Daily Worker drive, and to build the Daily Worker.

ALBERT WEISBORD, Secretary, NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION."

## Special Textile Worker Correspondence Page Monday.

There will be a special Textile Worker Correspondence Page of the Daily Worker Monday. Textile workers should order a bundle of this issue for general distribution in the mills where they work. Also send in stories and articles for this issue. Textile workers should also take advantage of the Subscription Offer, a copy of Bill Haywood's Book free with a year's subscription. This offer is announced in this column. Haywood was the leader in the tremendous battles of the textile workers at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Paterson, New Jersey. Read his own story about it in his own book.

## Take Advantage of this offer Now! FREE UNTIL MAY 1ST

Thru special arrangements with the International Publishers, we are offering FREE a special edition of this excellent book with every yearly subscription.



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## Marya the Bolshevik A STORY of LIFE in the USSR FROM "AZURE CITIES" International Publishers. Copyright, 1929 By ALEX. NEVEROV

Marya, a tall, vigorous peasant woman, indulges in a good-natured tyranny over her small, henpecked husband, Prokofi Mitrich, who is known as the Goat. The coming of the Bolsheviks brings a change in her. She begins going to meetings, making speeches and bringing books and newspapers home to read. The Goat is tormented by all this, but especially by the fact that Marya has become cold to him.

### (Conclusion)

AND it's true that she began to talk a little too much. She began to butt into the muzhiks' business. We would have a meeting—he'd always be there. The muzhiks began to get angry.

"Marya, go cook the cabbage."

"What cabbage? She'd only roll her eyes. And then she invented a Woman's Department. We never even heard of a word like that—it didn't sound Russian. We looked, one woman came to her, another came, and—what the devil! They opened study-courses in the Goat's home. They'd meet together, and begin to talk to talk. The Commissar from the Soviet also began to come to them. He was our own man, from the village, we used to call him Vaska Shlyapunok, but when he joined the Bolsheviks he became Vassili Ivanich. And the Goat had to keep still. He only had to say one word, and ten voices would come in answer:

"Hey, hey, keep still."

The Commissar, of course, helped the women—that was his program. "At present," he would say, "Prokofi Mitrich, you cannot yell at women—the Revolution." And the Goat would smile like a fool in answer. In his heart he was ready to tear all this Revolution in two—but he was afraid. There might be unpleasantness. And Marya was going on and on. "I," she said, "want to

join the Bolshevik Party." The Goat tried to shame her out of it. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself? Where is your conscience? Remember, god will not forgive you the way you misbehave yourself."

But Marya would only giggle. "God? What god? When did you invent god?"

SHE became altogether crazy. She lost almost all shame before the Commissar. He would bring her Bolshevik books, mix up the thoughts in her head, and she would only blush with pleasure. Once they sat at the table—they thought that they were alone. But the Goat was under the bed. Jealousy had begun to torture him. He let the coverlet down to the floor and sat like a woodchuck in his hole. And the Commissar says:

"Your husband is so insignificant-looking, Comrade Grishagina. I cannot understand how you live with him."

Marya laughed. "I haven't lived with him," she said, "the last four months." He took her hands.

"Impossible, I will never believe it." And he looked into her eyes and pressed closer to her. He embraced her waist and held her. "I," he said, "sympathize with you."

The Goat heard all this under the bed, and began to feel bad. He wanted to take an axe and finish both of them—but he was afraid. He stuck his head out from under the coverlet and looked at them, and they started to laugh at him. "We knew all the time that you were under the bed."

The time came to re-elect the Soviet. The women came flying as to a fair. We were all making a racket, debating, when all of a sudden we heard:

"We want Marya, Marya Grishagina."

One of us said just for the fun of it:

"All right."

We thought it was a joke—but

before we looked around it became serious. The women began to peck at their husbands like crows. Widows—soldiers' wives—a cloud of them. What's more, our people didn't like to hold office, especially at that time—so they agreed. Marya? All right, let it be Marya. Let her burn her fingers.

We began to count Marya's votes—two hundred and fifteen.

COMMISSAR VASSILI IVANICH made a speech of congratulation. "Well," says he, "Marya Grishagina, you are the first woman in the Soviet of Peasants' Deputies. I," says he, "congratulate you upon your new office in the name of the Soviet Republic, and hope that you will uphold the interests of the working proletariat."

Marya's eyes became big, blushing covered her cheeks. But she stood there without a smile. "I," she says, "will serve you, comrades. Don't blame me if I fail,—help me."

The Goat began to feel terribly bad. He didn't know whether they were laughing at him or paying him honor. He came home and started to think: "How am I to speak to her now? She belongs to the government." We also felt strange. Was it a play on before our eyes? A woman—suddenly in the District Soviet—to run our business.

We began to swear amongst ourselves: "Fools that we were, what right had we to put a woman into such an office?"

Grandfather Nazarov told Marya straight to her face:

"Marya, you walked in at the wrong gates."

But she only shook her head.

LATER we came to the Soviet to take a look at her. We didn't recognize her. She put a table there, an ink-stand, two pencils, a blue one and a red one—a secretary stood in front of her with papers. She glanced swiftly over the lines on those papers. "This," she says,

"is about the food question, Comrade Yermeyev?"

"Yes."

She wrote her name on the paper and then again, like an office manager:

"Are the lists ready? Finish them quickly."

We didn't believe our eyes. This was our Marya! And she didn't even blush once. And she started to call all of us comrades. Old man Klemov came to her once, and she to him:

"What," she says, "do you wish, Comrade?" And he couldn't bear the word. It would have been better to step on his corn. "Although," says he, "you are a District Member, I am no comrade of yours." But do you think it rattled her? She only laughed. After another month she began to wear a pointed hat, a muzhik's blouse, and pinned a red star to the hat. The Goat tormented himself, tormented himself, and began to ask her for a divorce. "Free me," says he, "free me from this kind of life, I," says he, "cannot bear it any longer. I will look for another woman," says he, "one I can bear." Marya, only waved her hand. "All right," says she, "I agreed long ago."

She worked five months among us—and we got tired of her—she was too much of a Bolshevik, and the other women had also started imitating her,—one would balk, another would balk, two of them left their husbands altogether.

We thought we'd never get rid of her, but a little thing happened—the cossacks came down on the village.

Marya got into a wagon with the Bolsheviks, and left us. Where she went—I never found out. They say somebody saw her in another village, but maybe it wasn't she—maybe it was another one who looked like her. There are a lot of them around nowadays.

(The End.)

# Betrayed by Union Misleaders, Cleveland Carmen Are Victimized by Boss Schemes

## SPEEDUP BRINGS ACCIDENTS, MEN DRIVEN INSANE

### Intimidated Into Giving to "Charity"

By a Worker Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, (By Mail).—Class collaboration is eating the heart and soul out of the street carmen's union of this city. Since our union officials helped the Cleveland Railway Company, who have a monopoly on transportation in this city and suburbs, to saddle us with an old-age pension and insurance plan, the lot of the carmen has steadily become worse.

There had been strong sentiment amongst the carmen against accepting the company proposition until our union president, Fred Schultz, announced at a special meeting called to discuss the matter, that it was he and our secretary with the approval of our international officers that first began negotiations with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for a Retirement and Benefit Insurance, that the street car company got to know of it and stole a march on them and "were now claiming the glory."

**Forced To Accept Scheme.**  
This statement had the desired effect. It allayed the suspicion of the men and enabled the traction bosses to put over their dirty deal. Those who refused to sign up for the insurance were called on the carpet to explain. Many afraid of losing their jobs were forced to drop their insurance they were paying, because they were not able to carry the additional burden.

**Speed-Up Grows.**  
Since this Metropolitan Insurance went into effect, the men have been terribly speeded up. The running time has been cut down so much that the conductors are forced to hurry passengers on and off the cars in order to keep on schedule. This often leads to arguments and fistic encounters between the men and the car riders. Motormen, in order to run their cars on time and hold their jobs, have to take chances with the traffic signals. Only last week four motormen from one line alone appeared in traffic court to answer to charges of having violated traffic rules. In one case a pedestrian was fatally injured by a street car when it ran through a red light.

**Speed-Up Drives Men Insane.**  
A considerable number of the men are now on the sick-list; most of them suffering from nervous trouble brought on by the speed-up. Two of them had to be sent to the insane asylum. When a carman reports sick, a nurse is sent to investigate. These nurses are really spies who report everything to the boss, who in turn reports to the insurance company.

In addition to the two dollars and fifty cents a month that the company deducts from our wages for the insurance plan, they are now deducting, for 1928, five dollars for the community chest.

**Intimidated Into "Donations."**  
The methods used to get this "donation" amounted to intimidation. The company at first announced that they "expected at least five dollars from every employee." Those who pledged less were called on the carpet and curtly told that the company would not accept less, and told to reconsider the matter. The money thus wrung from the workers is distributed among such organizations as the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Camp Fire Girls, YMCA, YWCA and other reactionary outfits. What these do not get goes in fat salaries to the pot-bellied plutocrats who have control of the blood-money. If a destitute worker makes application to these charitable outfits for relief, he is either given the bum's rush or the workhouse.

Instead of widening the gulf that exists between us and our employers, the union officials are doing everything possible to inoculate the men with boss psychology in order that they may be the more easily exploited.

**Yellow-Dog Contracts.**  
The bus men in the employ of the company are working under yellow dog contracts. To curb the agitation that this situation has produced, an organizer was called in from the international office to organize the men but after a "few friendly talks" with Colonel Alexander, the traction president, and a week's sight-seeing at our expense, our brave, high-paid organizer, Brother Shea, like the historical Arab, packed his suitcase and faded away.

**Reactionary Officials Sabotage.**  
Everything possible is being done to discourage new men from joining the union. The reactionaries and stool-pigeons forced through a motion increasing the union dues from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per month, and the initiation fee from \$5 to \$10.

It is time for the progressives in the union to get together to begin a fight to put an end to this situation, and all progressives should see to it that the officers of the union either stop catering to the company officials, or get out.

—CARMAN NO. 2.

## MAID-RITE LAMP SHADE WORKERS CHEATED OUT OF DAY'S WAGE BY CO.

By a Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (By Mail). The slave-drivers of the Maid-Rite Lampshade Co. went on a wage-slashing rampage recently. First, the stenciling department was put on piece rates in the hope of squeezing more work out of girls already speeded up to the breaking point. But after a few days it was seen that the young workers were averaging \$11 a week, where previously they made

a flat \$8. This notorious slaughter shop has a hard and fast rule against paying any of its slaves more than \$10 a week, no matter how much they drudge or how skilled the work they do. Then the rates were cut one-third.

**Bosses Licked.**  
As soon as the straw boss announced this new outrage, every girl in the department dropped her brush and made ready to go home. At the door the chief crimp himself fell on their necks; blus-

tering, bull-dozing, sniveling, wheedling, he tried to get them to return to their benches. "I'm losing money hand over fist," he whimpered. "Would you take the bread out of my mouth?"

The young workers only jeered at this whepper and refused to give an inch on their demands. Finally the boss had to agree to take them back at the old rates.

Shortly afterward all the girls employed in the lacing department were swindled out of a day's

pay. The company was bound to make up its "losses" somehow. (There is really no profit to speak of in the making of lampshades. The bosses carry on the business for the good of humanity. Hand decorated shades that sell in the department stores for \$5 and \$10 cost every bit of five cents to produce.)

So the loss found fault with a batch of work turned out by the laacers. It made no difference to him that these serfs, who toil 51

hours a week for \$5, were on salary, he docked each of them \$1 just the same.

They did not follow the example of the militant stencillers but submitted to the bare-faced holdup. They are unskilled workers with families partially dependent on their earnings and jobs are scarce.

Then one night recently the Maid-Rite loft caught fire. Firemen left it out.

When the slaves chowed up for work the next morning, they found

most of the windows broken, the shop stinking like burnt rags, and the heater out of commission. It was a cold and windy day; icy drafts blew thru the place, but the bosses would not allow their serfs to leave and forced them to work in street clothes. Many girls took sick as a result. One caught the flu and was laid off for a week. She was fired, for another hard and fast rule of this murder mill is that no slave must be sick for longer than one day.—N. B.

## Union Faker, Traction Boss, Work Together



In attempt to curb the unrest of the workers in the employ of the Cleveland Street Railway Co., the labor misleader at the left, P. J. Shea, of the Amalgamated union, came to Cleveland, had a "few friendly talks" with the company president, Col. Joseph H. Alexander (at the right), had a week's sight-seeing at the workers' expense, and faded away, says a traction worker correspondent in a letter published today.

## Dark Cellars Under Czar; USSR Workers Build Homes

Today we print the first part of a letter from a Soviet metal worker in the Serp I Molot Factory in Moscow. The worker correspondent tells of the wretched life of the workers in the cellars before the revolution, and contrasts it with the great improvement in housing for the workers in the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

Dear Comrades:—

I suppose you are interested to know in what housing conditions metal workers live here. To give you a good idea about it I shall begin with a description of how we lived under the czar. Whole families lived in attics and basements, in great congestion. You couldn't even think of passing the time in a cultured way. The congestion led to quarrels, swearing and fights. From this hell there was only one path—to the saloon. There they drank like the devil, forgetting their wretched life under the exhilarating influence of vodka.

After the Revolution.

After the October revolution when we took the power into our own hands, we, naturally, began to move into the houses of the bourgeoisie, who had fled and crowded those who remained. But the housing crisis was not solved by that, because the poor peasants, having obtained full freedom of movement from city to city, flocked to the factories to earn a living. Our metal industry most of all absorbed many poor peasants for unskilled labor.

Then we began to feel a real housing crisis. To take our mill in particular, the situation was like this: in 1925 when 4,500 workers were employed, 1400 people had no lodgings and they for the most part found shelter at the mill, and when winter came they hung around the Marten furnaces, the boilers etc., where it was warmer. It was a hard time. The workers began to think about building new houses.

Solving Housing Situation.

A little group of 51 people took the initiative and after work they shouldered spades and went to a vacant lot to clear the ground and dig ditches for the foundation. First of all they utilized the marble slabs from a nearby cemetery. Many were quite skeptical about this work and prophesied the failure of the undertaking. But the workers were serious about it.

The Moscow City Bank, seeing that they really meant business, gave the workers the first loan of 50,000 rubles.

Building Cooperative.

Then there was organized a regular building cooperative which was named "Leninetz." Many workers applied for membership in the cooperative. The share was fixed at 25 rubles and 3 rubles admission fee. During 1925 they built 26 two-story houses with 510 square sajen of living space, into which the first organizers of the co-operative moved. But, of course, they did not stop there.

By the end of 1925, a number of other mills and factories joined us: the Bukharin factory, the Semashko mill, "Krasny Perun" and "Krasny Put." Then we became a real independent cooperative.

In the first days of December 1925 the Moscow Soviet gave us the first present—three 4-story houses with 82 apartments having 839 square sajen of space, and 200 members of the cooperative moved into them. In 1926, the number of members increased and there was not enough money, the cost of a share was increased to 50 rubles and the admission fee to 5 rubles. Then we got the second present from the Moscow Soviet—three 4-story houses with 1031 square sajen of living space. By that time we already had a share capital of 31,512 rubles 60 copeks.

This Soviet worker wishes to correspond with American workers. Forward your letter to the worker correspondence department of the Daily Worker, and we will forward it to a worker of the Soviet Union. The letter of the metal worker will be concluded tomorrow.

**ARREST ARMY OFFICERS**  
MADRID, April 2 (UP).—Many arrests have been made among Portuguese army officers charged with plotting against the government, reports from the border said today.

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## RANK AND FILE PAPER WORKERS SHOW MILITANCY

### Pass a Resolution to Recognize USSR

By a Worker Correspondent.

The convention of the International Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers' Union held on March 5, 6, 7, 8, in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Canada, showed aggressiveness and militancy on the part of the rank and file.

At the opening, the convention was addressed by Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Council, with the usual business of these reactionaries' taking a wallop at the work of the left wing and Communists in the trade unions.

This, however, was too much to the dislike of the Canadian delegates, as was shown by the discussion that followed and the resolution presented.

**Vote to Recognize U. S. S. R.**

One of the important moments of the convention was the debate over the recognition of the Soviet Union. Delegates Hyman Gordon, from local 107, New York, and Alex. Gibson, from Port Arthur, Canada, took the leading part in fighting for the acceptance of the resolution. After a long discussion the resolution was passed overwhelmingly.

**Fight for Amalgamation.**  
The delegates raised burning and immediate problems from the floor. Four different locals brought in resolutions for amalgamation.

There are five or six craft unions in one shop or mill. The delegates felt the necessity of amalgamating all these unions into one consolidated industrial union. But the fear of the reactionary A. F. of L. machine with its craft union ideology weakened the chance for the resolution. All these resolutions were defeated but not until after a prolonged struggle on the part of many militant rank and file delegates.

**For a 40 Hour Week.**

Not daunted by the defeat, a resolution calling for a 40 hour week with no reduction in pay was introduced and carried. Two more resolutions were introduced, one calling for the organizing of the unorganized.

Only a fraction of the workers in the pulp, sulphite, and paper industry throughout the U. S. and Canada are organized. The delegate from New York pointed out that while there were thousands in the trade in New York, only one shop had been organized. He declared this can only lead to the destruction of the only local, unless the situation was remedied.

The second resolution demanded the release of Mooney and Billings, not on a humanitarian basis, but because they were class victims. Both resolutions passed unanimously.

The convention in one of its sessions was addressed by Matthew Will, vice president of the A. F. of L. In characteristic farker style, he urged that the trade unions go into the insurance business. These proposals of Will were viciously attacked from the floor. All the proposals of Will were rejected.

The convention marked a step in the aggressiveness of the rank and file and their willingness to struggle for militancy.

—Pulp, Sulphite, Paper Worker.

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)

## NEW EXPLOITER OF WORKERS IN BALDWIN SHOPS

### Get Ready for War in Phila. District

By a Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—The constantly increasing dissension within the ranks of the local bourgeoisie, in which the big dogs are being eaten by the bigger dogs, bearing out the Marxian principle of accumulation of capital in the hands of the very few, has reached the notorious Baldwin Locomotive Works—the hated open shop industry near Philadelphia.

This industry, which raked in gigantic profits during the war period, and has been declaring dividends on their earnings since that time, is being torn from the unwilling fingers of the Samuel A. Vaulcain group by the Fisher-Cutten interests.

A period of intense struggle occurred within the ranks of the stockholders and the big sharks, with the billions, pushed out the smaller fish with the millions.

**New Slave-Driver.**  
As a result, Vaulcain, endorser of the open shop system that made of Baldwin's a hell to work, where the ambulance changed its bloody way along the walks many times daily, will be deposed from his post.

In his place will come George H. Houston, of New York, a henchman of the Fisher-Cutten group of Chicago. He will come to this section with a new stock in hand, a new program of rationalization, of that the workers may be sure.

Baldwin's, The American Locomotive Works and the American Steel Castings Corporation have merged their millions to construct the \$15,000,000 buildings of the General Steel Castings Corporation, at Edgelyne.

Baldwin, everybody in the Philadelphia-Chester district knows, has also acquired the buildings of the old Edgelyne Ammunition Works, which worked night and day during the war building shells to kill millions of workers. No work goes on in these former munitions buildings, but they are lying in ominous silence waiting for the war sirens to blow.

Why this tremendous under-ground activity? Why the little publicity to the plans of these industries?

**Airport in Hog Island.**  
The workers in the Chester district are beginning to wonder. News came today also that the old Hog Island Shipyards site, where several hundred freight carriers were thrown together during the world war to carry food and munitions to the allies, will be taken over by Philadelphia, and a huge airport will be constructed.

In Delaware county, immediately outside of Philadelphia, there is a little Ruhr, with steel foundries, Ford's plants, shipyards, textile works, locomotive works, Westinghouse Electric Company, etc., etc. All ready to be converted in a minute's notice to the construction of war-time materials.

And the airport at Hog Island to safeguard this district. The preparations for war are being carried on with tremendous fervor by the industrialists in this section.

We must not forget the Du Pont powder interests directly across the river from Chester, on the New Jersey side.

When war breaks out, the capitalists will awake to discover the fatal effects of their brutal overconfidence.—J. C. EDEN.

## 'The Trial of Mary Dugan' Latest of Talking Pictures

THE flood of all-talking pictures continues. The latest, and incidentally, one of the best of these epuses is "The Trial of Mary Dugan," which opened at the Embassy Theatre on March 28.

The picture, as pictures go, follows the successful stage play closely on account of the advantage of having been adapted for the screen and directed by Bayard Veiller himself, who is the author of the original play.

Featured in the cast are Norma Shearer, Lewis Stone, H. B. Warner and Raymond Hackett.

At this late date it is hardly necessary to dwell on the plot of such a recent and well-known melodrama that has played in this country from coast to coast. Briefly, it relates the story of a Follies girl whose paramour is murdered in her apartment, suspicion naturally falling on her, and the ensuing trial in which, after a series of dramatic events, the heroine's own brother takes charge of her case and brings it to a successful conclusion.

The picture undeniably holds one's attention with the exception that as it is given without pause with practically all the scenes taken in a court room between the witness chair, the judge's bench and the lawyer's table, the restricted camera focus tends to produce a form of monotony at times, although the "shots" have been cleverly directed to avert just this.

Norma Shearer, as the heroine, gives an absorbing performance. Lewis Stone, as the attorney who first defends her, is quite excellent. H. B. Warner, as the prosecuting district attorney, gives a splendid interpretation of a hectoring role. Raymond Hackett, as Mary's brother, undoubtedly fills his role as it is supposed to be portrayed, but somehow his youth and acting in general are not altogether convincing at times.

In minor roles are Lilyan Tashman, Olive Tell and Adrienne D'Ambricourt.

## Vaudeville Theatres

### PALACE

Lester Allen and Nellie Breen; "The Radio Revue," presenting Vincent Lopez and Band; Gladys Rice, Soprano; "The Interwoven Pair," Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra; "Kate" Smith, and others.

### HIPPODROME

Bernie Cummins and his Hotel Biltmore Orchestra; El Brendel and Flo Bert; "The Four Flashes"; Max Gruber's "Oddities of the Jungle"; others. Feature photoplay, "Texas Guinan" in "Queen of the Night Clubs."

### 81ST STREET

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Ben Bernie, with his Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra; The Monologist; Florence O'Denishawn; others. Feature photoplay—"The Dummy," starring Ruth Chatterton.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Eva Shirley and Band; Mary Lawlor and Bobby Watson; Jim Toney and Ann Nolan; others. Feature photoplay—"The Speller," starring Renee Adoree and Alan Hale.

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS  
**Man's Estate**  
by Beatrice Blackmar and Bruce Gould  
BILTMORE Theatre, W. 47th Street  
Eves. 8:00; Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

EUGENE O'NEILL'S  
**DYNAMO**  
LAST WEEK  
MARTIN BECK THEA  
45th W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:00  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

SIL-VAHA'S COMEDY  
**CAPRICE**  
GUILD Thea. W. 42nd St.  
Eves. 8:00  
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40  
EUGENE O'NEILL'S  
**Strange Interlude**  
John GOLDEN Thea. 58th E. of W 53rd  
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## HOPE WILLIAMS



Plays one of the leading roles in "Holiday," Philip Barry's refreshing comedy now in its sixth month at the Plymouth Theatre.

## Special Mill Workers Page Next Monday

The first of the special worker correspondence pages in the campaign to double the number of subscribers to the Daily Worker, will appear on Monday. It will be a worker correspondence page, by, for, and of the textile workers of the United States. Distributions of the Monday issue of the Daily will be made in the various textile centers.

Among the features will be worker correspondence from the Massachusetts textile centers, the scenes of the recent great struggles led by the National Textile Workers Union; a letter from a southern textile worker; worker correspondence on the Cleveland rayon strike, together with photos by worker correspondents; facsimiles of leaflets issued by the awakening southern textile workers in Gastonia, N. C., and a leaflet issued in the Cleveland rayon strike, calling for a fight to the end on the mill bosses, for living wage and better conditions.

Many thousands of this issue will be distributed among the textile workers of this country. Workers in other industries, make this campaign for doubling the number of Daily Worker subscribers a success, by bringing about special worker correspondence pages for your industry, and thus, thru distributions, spreading the Daily broadcast among the workers in your industry.

To do this, you must send in enough material on conditions in your industry, to make possible a special page. And send in photos, too.

## POOR WAGES IN PULLMAN COUCH IN LONG ISLAND

### Workers in Long Island Shop Must Organize

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The conditions prevailing in the Pullman Couch Furniture Co. in Long Island City are so rotten that it is a wonder any worker was able to stand for it till now.

Here is a scheme of the boss which some of the skilled worker could not recognize. While he does not treat us in the way he does the piece-workers, he is keeping a workers divided, so in time of strife he can use one group against the other. Furthermore, the boss knows very well that if the skilled and unskilled workers unite and organize our shop committee in the Pullman Couch Co. he will be forced to pay higher wages and give shorter hours.

Brothers, why do we work 9 hours a day, 49 hours a week, instead of as in the union shops in our line, 5-day, 40-hour week?

We workers in the Pullman Couch shop are unorganized. While other workers, in the needle, textile and coal industries, have been fighting against low wages and poor conditions, we have been making no fight against low wages, long hours and piece-work. We, the workers of the Pullman Couch Co., must organize ourselves into a union and must organize a shop committee in which workers from each section of the shop will be represented.

Wages in the Pullman Couch shop are very low, when you consider the long hours. Wages range from about \$25 to \$50 a week. The section workers, who are working at piece-work, get, in season, from \$30 to \$50 a week.

**Young Workers' Condition Worse.**  
The section workers, who are young workers, are much the worse off, for they work on piece-work. For instance, those who make the arms get 25 cents a pair; those who make the backs, get 20 cents each; those who make the davenport, receive a few cents more; those who put the chairs together get 75 cents to \$1 for each.

Brothers, I know that you are not satisfied with these wages. I know that many of you have complained that wages would be better if the piece-work system were abolished. This can be done only if you young workers organize yourselves into a solid group and unite with all other workers in the shop, regardless of his or her occupation. As long as we are divided, on the basis of our occupations, we will never succeed in bettering our conditions.

Here are the demands we should make:  
A shop committee must be organized in which all departments are represented.

A 40-hour, 5-day week of work.

Minimum wages for section workers.

Wage increase to day workers.

Union wages for skilled upholsters.

## Western Union Boy Killed by Truck

Jack Puryansky, 15, a Western Union telegraph messenger of 1631 St. Mark's Ave., was killed yesterday when he ran his bicycle into the side of a truck. The rear wheel of the truck passed over the boy, killing him instantly.

## Farewell Performance!

## ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS

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**DYNAMO**  
LAST WEEK  
MARTIN BECK THEA  
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ARTHUR HOPKINS presents  
**HOLIDAY**  
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY  
PLYMOUTH Thea. W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:55  
Extra Matinee Tuesday.

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

RIVERSIDE  
This week the Riverside is reverting to its original full week, two-day policy, showing vaudeville exclusively—Belle Baker, Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankee Orchestra; Pavley-Oukrainsky Ballet; Ben Blue, with Vera Brian; Bud Harris and Radloff; others.

**Draper**

# The Valli-Li Presti Firm Is Compelled to Recognize Independent Shoe Workers Union

## FORCED TO GRANT WAGE INCREASES OF 5-20 PER CENT

### Proposed Shop Concession Another Victory

Strategic because of being one of the largest and most important manufacturers of expensive bench shoes, the Valli-Le Presti firm was yesterday compelled to recognize the Independent Shoe Workers Union, granting union demands which included a wage increase of from 5 to 20 per cent.

In winning this strike the union definitely established itself as the union in the New York shoe industry. Till now the reactionary Workers Protective Union had been cutting department in this plant its last remaining local here.

The closed shop concession in this plant is another victory which showed the organization drive of the left wing Independent Shoe Workers Union. Over 4,000 members were gained in this drive, in conditions being established in New York's shops for the first time many years.

At a meeting in Manhattan park, the approximately 350 workers in the Valli-Le Presti shop, were brought the news of their victory by organizers Magliacano and Biedenka. Enthusiasm greeted the reports of the organizers on the terms of agreement. The demands were met almost 100 per cent.

The victory was hailed also at a meeting of the 200 workers of the Brender Bender shop, makers of extensive shoes. This firm had held out more than two weeks in the belief that the other firm would fight the union. Abandoned by its colleagues, the firm is expected to give soon.

An appeal asking workers employed in Board of Trade shops to use to touch work sent to their benches by the Griffin and White firm, was made by the union yesterday. This firm, though belonging to the open shop Board of Trade, is held up by a 100 per cent strike.

Plans to tie up more shoe factories were being made yesterday by the Organization Drive leaders.

## Knit Goods Local Will Hold Membership Meet or Organization Work

A general membership meeting of the Knit Goods Local of the National Textile Workers Union, will be held tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock at 16 W. 21st St., according to an announcement by the city executive committee of the union.

Representatives of the city committee will report on the outcome of the mass meetings held last week and will present plans for future organizational activities.

Members of the union are asked to make special efforts to bring their shopmates along.

## 50,000 Young Workers Open Reich Congress of Communist League

(Wireless By "Inprecor")  
DUESSELDORF, Germany, April 2.—The Fourth National Congress of the Young Communist League of Germany opened here yesterday with a demonstration in which 50,000 young workers participated. The demonstration was against social democracy and for the Soviet Union.

Following the demonstration, secretary of the Communist Party of Germany, Thaelmann, addressed the opening session of the Congress.

## EDITOR SEEKS FASCIST.

ROME, April 2.—Van Lear Black, Baltimore publisher, who is completing a round-trip flight through England and South Africa, stopped here today to seek an interview with Mussolini.

## Advertise your Union Meetings here.

For information write to  
**The DAILY WORKER**  
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26-28 Union Sq., New York City

## Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers

133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7330  
**BUSINESS MEETING**  
held on the first Monday of the month at 3 P. M.  
The industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!  
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

## BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 174, A.M.C. & B.W. of N.A.  
Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 245 E. 94th St., Room 12  
Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M.  
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

## AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS

Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 846 Third Ave.  
Baker's Local 164  
Bronx, N. Y.  
Union Label Bread  
409 8th St.

## Comparty Activities

### Night Workers.

The problems of the British and American coal diggers will be discussed today, 8 p. m., at 26 Union Square. A representative of the W. I. R. will lead the discussion.

### Freiheit Celebration.

The seventh anniversary of the Freiheit will be held Saturday 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.

### Unit 4, Section 4 Dance.

A dance and entertainment will be held at the Italian Workers Club, 234 E. 104th St., Saturday, April 3. Proceeds to Daily Worker and L. Lavatore.

### Section 4 Notice.

Section 4 of the Communist Party has organized a class in English for every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at its headquarters, 143 E. 103rd St. No fee.

### Unit 5F, 3D.

An educational meeting of Unit 5F, 3D will be held today at 6 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. The subject will be the War League.

### Unit 4S, 3E.

Shop Nucleus 4 will meet today at 6 p. m. sharp at 192 W. 27th St.

### Unit 3F, Subsection 2A.

An important meeting of the unit will be held tomorrow evening at 101 W. 27th St.

### Greek Fraction.

The fraction will meet tomorrow, 8 p. m., 101 W. 27th St. Bring membership books.

### Unit 4F, Section 1.

Rose Rubin will lead discussion on "Problems of the Miners" at the meeting of Unit 4F, Section 1, 6:30 tonight at 93 Ave. B.

### Unit 4F, Section 1 Hike.

The program of the Communist International will be discussed during a hike of the unit Sunday. Details will be announced later.

### Section 1 Units Meet.

Units 5F, 6F, 7F, 9F, meet 6:30 p. m. today, 93 Ave. B.

### Coney Island Unit.

The unit meets today, 3:30 p. m., 2901 Mermaid Ave.

### Party Anti-War Demonstration.

A demonstration against imperialist war preparations will be held by the New York District of the Communist Party on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the American Revolution.

## WORKER, PEASANT ARMY CONTROLS FUKIEN DISTRICT

### U. S. Firms Sell Many Planes to Lords

(Continued from Page One)  
ment to send a punitive expedition against the Kwangsi generals.

The Kwangsi clique included originally Li Chai-sum, dictator in Kwantung, Li Tsung-jen, controlling Hankow and parts of Hunan, Honan and Hupeh and Pei Chung-hsi, who controls Chihli province with the important harbor of Tientsin.

### Capture Hangchow.

SHANGHAI, April 2.—Headquarters of the Nanking armies today report the capture of Hangchow, about thirty-five miles east of Hankow on the Yangtze river. Troops are said to be advancing along the river for the capture of the Wuhan cities.

### U. S. Planes Sold.

SHANGHAI, China, April 2.—United States airplane manufacturers are reaping profits in the present disturbances according to dispatches from Nanking.

The government of Kwangtung has already purchased five Waco three-passenger biplanes for delivery in May.

The Honan provincial government is reported to have bought six Ryan-Mahoney planes, while the Nanking government has bought six American planes.

### SHANGHAI, China, April 2.

Reports from Nanking today state that Yen Hsi-shen, so-called "model governor" of Shansi, is ready to break with the Nanking government should its armies meet a sharp defeat from Wuhan.

The adhesion of Feng Yu-hsiang now seems sure, however, the sudden compliance of the Nanking government with the Japanese Tsinan terms indicating that Nanking desired the evacuation of Shantung to bribe Feng with that province.

The estimated deficit of \$60,000,000 in this year's budget will now be definitely increased.

### CANTON, China, April 2.

General Chan Ming-shu, commander of Kwangtung province, today proclaimed Kwangtung's neutrality in the struggle between the Nanking and Wuhan generals.

SHANGHAI, China, April 2.—General Chang Tsung-chang is reported to have offered \$50,000 to Liu Chen-nien if he will surrender the remainder of his army which was recently driven into Chefoo. Liu is said to be holding out for \$250,000. It is believed that the generals will reach a financial agreement within a few days.

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INSTRUCTION TAUGHT. Complete Course \$10, until license granted; also private and special instruction to Ladies.  
Empire AUTO SCHOOL, 845 Longwood Avenue, Bronx  
INTervale 10019 (Cor. Prospect St.)

### APPROVE MOTT CREEK BRIDGE

WASHINGTON, April 2 (U.P.).—Plans for a bridge to be reconstructed across Mott Creek, off Jamaica Bay, at Meadowmere, Long Island, N. Y., were approved by the war department.

### Blue Bird Studio

"Photos of the better kind."  
1508 PITKIN AVE., Cor. Amboy St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

### Patronize No-Tip Barber Shops

26-28 UNION SQUARE (1 flight up)  
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### Cooperators! Patronize SEROY CHEMIST

657 Allerton Avenue  
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## Cashes in on Stocks

### U. S. ATTORNEY DEFENDS MORGAN

United States Attorney Tuttle, at New York, yesterday rushed to the defense of Representative Morgan charged with smuggling four bottles of whiskey through the customs here, altho the congressman voted for the Jones bill, to sentence prohibition victims to five years and \$10,000 fine.

Tuttle announced that he had questioned eight customs inspectors whether they had found liquor in Morgan's baggage, and they said they had not. So, he declared, he will take no action against Morgan.

The reliability of Tuttle's investigation was considerably vitiated, later, however, when he added that Morgan's baggage was not searched, as the congressman declared that he came on official business, and "demanded the freedom of the port."

The charges against Morgan were that the liquor was found in his suitcase after the investigation.

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## Fraternal Organizations

### Freiheit Symphony Orchestra Concert.

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

### United Council Annual Ball.

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

### Cutters Local 68.

A ball will be given by Cutters Local 68, N.T.W.U., at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., Saturday, April 13. Tickets at 131 W. 28th St.

### Hungarian L.L.D.

Entertainment and dance at the Bronx Workers Club, 1320 Wilkins Ave., Saturday.

### N. J. Workers Soccer League.

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

### Vagabond Sports Club.

The first anniversary of the Vagabond Sports Club, member of the Labor Sports Union, will be held 8 p. m. Saturday at the Brooklyn Workers Center, 48 Bay 28th St.

### Modern Sunday School Spring Festival

A spring festival and dance will be given by the Modern Sunday School Camp Association, Inc., at the Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St., Saturday. Proceeds to the development of the camp.

### Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.

Rehearsal tonight at the Workers Center, 1320 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. Organizations wishing to have the group play should communicate with Morris Morgenstein, manager, 1072 Forest Ave., Bronx.

### Brighton Beach I. L. D.

A new executive committee will be elected at the branch meeting Friday, 8:30 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave.

### Harlem I. L. D.

A lecture on the Mexican Civil War will be given at the meeting of the Harlem International Labor Defense, 143 West 103rd St., 8:30 p. m. today.

### Kate Gitlow at Brighton Beach.

Kate Gitlow will speak at a concert and tea party of Council 17, United Council of Working Women, 6 p. m. Sunday, 227 Brighton Beach Ave. A Metropolitan Opera House singer, an actress from the Jewish stage will appear. Proceeds to the new unions.

### I. L. D. Bazaar Tickets.

Comrades are urged to settle for outstanding tickets for the International Labor Defense Bazaar at the N. Y. District Office, Room 422, 799

## GROCERY CLERKS PREPARE STRIKE

### Arrest 3 for Leaflet Distribution

Preparations for a general strike in the near future are rapidly nearing consummation by the Retail Grocery, Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union, according to the statement of the organization's executive board. A step of extreme importance is the joint meeting of the Organization Committee of New York and Brooklyn. The meeting will be held tonight at the union headquarters, 220 E. 14th St., at 8 o'clock.

Agitation Effective.

The campaign of agitation which the union has been carrying on for the last week are proving very effective, according to the large number of workers coming down to sign up with the union.

Widespread distribution of literature resulted in a few more arrests yesterday. Three unionists were arrested and later discharged, for handing out leaflets announcing the mass meeting, in the Berlin Market on Union Ave., Bronx.

Beginning of Strike Move.

This mass meeting is expected to be the terminating point in the propaganda drive and the beginning of the actual strike moves. The meeting will be held Sunday in the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, at 2 p. m.

### Engdahl at Bronx Club.

J. Louis Engdahl, recently returned from the Soviet Union, will lecture on the U. S. S. R. at the Bronx Jewish Workers Club, 1472 Boston Ave., 8 p. m. Sunday.

### United Council Bazaar.

The U. C. W. W. will meet at 8 p. m. tomorrow, Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

### Harlem Inter-Racial Club.

The first practice game of the club will be held at 12 noon Sunday at Jasper Oval, 137th St. and Convent Ave. Take Broadway-Seventh Ave. Subway to 137th St.

### Boro Park Jewish Workers Club.

"Socialist Construction in the U. S. S. R." will be discussed by J. Louis Engdahl at 8:30 p. m. Friday, April 19, at the club, 1375 4rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Vagabond Sport Club Dance.

The club will hold a dance at the Workers Center, 48 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn, Saturday night.

### International Labor Defense, C.C.C. Meet.

The C. C. C. of the New York district meets tomorrow, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, Room 603, 28 Union Square.

### Communist Party Anti-War Meet.

Working class organizations are urged to participate in the demonstration conducted by the Communist Party, N. Y. District, against imperialist war preparations on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the entry of the U. S. into the World War, Saturday, 4 p. m., 110th St. and Fifth Ave.

### Yonkers Open Forum.

"The Muste Movement and Recent Developments in the Socialist Party" will be discussed by Bert Miller Sunday night at the Workers Cooperative Center, 252 Warburton Ave.

### Russian American Building Corp.

A meeting will be held today, 8 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. Building trades workers are invited.

### Stunt Seamen Rescued at Risk of Ship's Crew

The captain and the mate, only members of the crew of the Schut-tevaer, the unsinkable life-boat picked up in mid-ocean by the sailors of a Spanish liner—arrived here yesterday.

The men tried to cross the ocean in the 20-foot vessel, but bad weather and lack of food caused them to signal for help. The crew of the liner was made to hoist the small boat aboard at considerable risk to themselves.

## Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers!

### MASS MEETING

at BRYANT HALL, 42nd St. and 6th Ave. TONIGHT at 8 P. M.

Prepare for the Coming Strike for Union Conditions!  
Join Your Union! — Smash the Open Shop!  
Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union, 133 W. 51st St.

## Workers to Demonstrate for Communism

### 7th Anniversary of the Only Communist Jewish Daily

## "THE FREIHEIT"

## SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 6TH AT THE NEW YORK COLISEUM

177TH STREET SUBWAY STATION, BRONX

## THE PROGRAM:

## A Visit to Soviet Russia

OFFICIAL MOVIE OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

## Freiheit Gesangs-Verein

Prices of Tickets: 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50—All Seats Reserved  
Freiheit, 30 Union Square

### JACOB SHAEFFER

Conductor  
Freiheit Gesangs-Verein

### NIKOLAI KARLASH

Bass-Baritone  
Russian Grand Opera

### ANNA SAVINA

Mezzo-Soprano  
Kiev State Opera

### IVAN VELIKANOFF

Tenor  
Moscow Art Studio

## Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers

133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7330  
**BUSINESS MEETING**  
held on the first Monday of the month at 3 P. M.  
The industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!  
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

## BUTCHERS' UNION

# Daily Worker

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

Published by the National Daily Worker Publishing Association, Inc. Daily, except Sunday, at 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Telephone STUYVESANT 1596-7-8. Cable: "DAIWORK."

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 Address and mail all checks to the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

## Propaganda for the Next War

The Chicago Tribune, with its subsidiary publications, the New York Daily News, a tabloid, and the weekly magazine, "Liberty," are among the most outspoken capitalist war propaganda sheets in the nation, the definite objective being the war against the Soviet Union.

War between the United States and Great Britain is not held impossible. In fact, the April 6th issue of "Liberty" carries a very outspoken editorial entitled, "Is War with England 'Unthinkable'?" It answers this question by citing many reasons why war might come, centering especially about the struggle for markets. It is shown that the United States and England have already fought two wars, and that these two countries, now facing each other as antagonists, nearly came to blows at the time of the Alabama claims after the Civil War, and again over the Venezuela boundary dispute in 1895.

The plea of the powerful Patterson-McCormick interests back of these publications is that the United States and Great Britain get together as irresistible allies. It is declared:

"We don't love Great Britain, and Great Britain needn't love us. But we can and should respect each other, and we can see the advantages of working together and not quarreling. It is plain common sense that we should work with Great Britain and that Great Britain should work with us. With the two greatest navies we can, if we are united in policy, run the high politics of the world. In conflict with each other we could, and most likely would, destroy white civilization."

The target, of course, of this Anglo-American combine, would be the Soviet Union. The sequel to the editorial is to be found in the frenzied war propaganda contained in the featured "to be continued" fiction story by Floyd Gibbons entitled "The Red Napoleon," which predicts the utter defeat of the Union of Soviet Republics at the hands of the United States in the year 1936.

The purpose of this poison has already been analyzed in the appeal in yesterday's Daily Worker demanding a quick reply by all workers and poor farmers to this open provocation to war against the Soviet Union. It is especially dastardly in its effort to shroud the struggle of workers, poor farmers and colonialists against imperialism, with an appeal to race prejudice.

American capitalism is held up as the savior of "white civilization," no doubt referring to the brand of barbarism that exists today under imperialist oppression. By "white civilization" is meant private ownership and the right of human exploitation through wage slavery. That will surely have to go, with the triumph of the workers of all races, united and invincible under the banners of the world revolution. That will not be a race war, but a class war, the war through which the world is now passing. In such a war, the workers and poor farmers of America will ultimately be on the side of the proletarian revolution. That is the fear of the capitalist rulers who frantically flood the land with their propaganda floods of lies and prejudices. Labor has nothing to lose but its chains through the full realization of that capitalist fear. That victory will usher in a real civilization for the first time in human history.

## Enter the Municipal Elections

The Communist Party will enter many municipal elections in various sections of the nation this year. The most conspicuous of these will be the New York electoral campaign. But greatest interest should be attached to results possible of achievement in the great industrial centers, especially where the great basic industries are to be found.

There is cause for special satisfaction in the fact that Tom Foley, the Communist candidate for mayor of Duluth, Minnesota, has just received 2,321 votes at the head of the Great Lakes, where the steel trust has located one of its largest plants. Here the raw ore from the Minnesota iron ranges, or grain from the prairie country, is put aboard the tremendous whale backs in the Duluth Harbor and sent down the lakes either to the Chicago district, or on to Detroit, Cleveland or Buffalo, sometimes for trans-oceanic shipment.

In the general elections last November, as Communist candidate for congress, Foley received only 500 votes. Thus the Party vote since last November has increased approximately 1,800.

One of the significant features of the election was the fact that a renegade, Bloomberg, who repudiated his Communist Party membership and came out openly on the side of the reaction expecting to be successful at the polls, polled only 1,250 votes, or half as many as the Communist, Foley.

Foreign-born workers constitute the backbone of the Communist Party in the Duluth district, especially Finnish and Scandinavian workers. But the participation of the Party in the election campaign and its splendid results indicate conclusively that big steps are being taken in reaching native workers. Watch the Party and its influence grow at the head of the Great Lakes.

Federal Judge Francis Winslow, of New York, is charged with petty bankruptcy and grafting and retires in so-called "disgrace." If he had robbed the nation of its natural resources, stolen a few oil districts, for instance, he would still be "one of our best citizens" whom President Hoover referred to in one of his recent proclamations. You have to be a robber on a wholesale scale in order to stand in well and get full protection from the imperialist gang at Washington.

"Leninism is the Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution. To be more precise: Leninism is the theory and tactic of the proletarian revolution in general, and the theory and the tactic of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular."—Definition of Leninism by Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in his book, entitled "Leninism."

The twelfth anniversary of the American entry into the world war, this Saturday, April 6, is a good time to launch a new offensive against American militarism, the ugly offspring of Wall Street imperialism.

## "YES, YOUR MAN'S DEAD; NOW TAKE WHAT WE GIVE YOU!"

By Fred Ellis



## Churchill's Bandit Career

### As A "Liberal" He Fought Strike With Troops; Manipulated Raid On Worker Republic

In view of the British general elections which are to take place in May of this year the following article describing some of the activities of a typical British fascist, Winston Churchill, political adventurer, military charlatan and at all times enemy of the working class, is especially timely.

It is one of a series in which the Sunday Worker, British Communist weekly, is exposing the characters and careers of the politicians who are bidding for the votes of the British workers.

By RALPH FOX.

Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer in the present government, we have a real hand of power, the professional politician of capitalist democracy in its highest development.

Churchill began his political life as a conservative. In 1901, speaking at a Tory meeting in Oxford, we find him describing the liberals in that exaggerated style of rhodomontade which has pervaded his speeches and "literary" works ever since. "The Radical Party," he informed a world that should have been horrified at the exposure, "is not dead... It is hiding from the public view like the toad in a block of coal. But when it stands forth in its hideousness the Tories will have to heave the filthy object limb from limb."

Alas, five years later the filthy object was the government, its limbs all sound, and the Tories were dead. They remained dead for sixteen years, but Winston, having his own career at heart, was not with them. He joined the filthy object, and became home secretary in the Liberal government.

#### Troops Against Miners.

His record as a Liberal minister was an extraordinary one. In November, 1910, he filled the mining valleys of Rhondda and Aberdare with police who violently broke up meetings of the striking miners, and when the miners protested sent in troops, who fired on the workers at Tonypandy. The following year he used troops as strikebreakers in the railway strike, and also against the dockers of Liverpool. His exploits with the guards in Sydney Street, when three anarchists defied the whole London garrison for a day, made him the laughing stock of the world.

The Tory government is at present claiming virtue for granting the franchise to women of 21. The mothers of these girls will remember Winston's black record in the suffrage agitation before the war. In 1907, at Manchester, he declared he would never vote for a bill to enfranchise women on the same terms as men. Next year he was in favor of the franchise. By 1910 he was once more against it and voted against the Conciliation bill, having previously pledged himself to assist it.

But every woman remembers him most for the atrocity of Black Friday, November 18, 1910, when 300 women in groups of twelve tried to approach parliament. A crowd were sympathetic plain-clothes men mingled with them and acted as provocateurs, assaulting the women to give the impression of a hostile crowd. The home secretary's orders were, "No arrests, but break up the demonstration."

Plain-clothes men and uniformed police carried them out to the letter and the 300 women were shamefully beaten, stripped and tortured. Over one hundred were summoned for obstruction, but the police dared not call evidence, lest their savage attack be exposed, and the prosecution fell through. Lord Robert Cecil, challenging Churchill, said of this incident: "It is the duty of the police to arrest, not to beat the citizens of this country."

This "Liberal," on his "conversion" to the faith, declared at Glasgow in 1905, "War is fatal to Liberalism." It proved to be almost the one true remark of his life. Yet, in 1914, he was the leader in the cabinet, as Lord Morley's reminiscences revealed, of the "War at any price" party.

Churchill had always been a bold warrior. He was a soldier in the Sudan campaign and in the Malakand Expedition, a war correspondent in South Africa, who, the Boers alleged, broke his parole as a prisoner of war. In the "Great War," as a full-fledged colonel of yeomanry, spurs and all, he went to France, but was swiftly "returned with thanks" by the soldiers on the spot. The battle of Sydney Street remained his high-water mark of active service under fire.

But as an arm-chair strategist he was more deadly. Antwerp and Gallipoli cost many thousand precious lives of British workers. Murmansk, Siberia, and the Caucasus accounted for thousands more in 1918-20.

Perhaps the revolution by which the Russian workers and peasants in November, 1917, gave their professional politicians "notice to quit" gave him his greatest chance. His hatred of the workers and their aspirations found full vent. His was the chief responsibility for sending

### Kellogg Rests from Labor for Imperialism



Having completed his services to American imperialism, former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg is now on his way to Europe for a vacation. Photo shows him in the center with a group of admiring swells, sailing on the Isle de France.

"Personally I hope I shall live to see the day when either there will be a civilized government in Russia, or that we shall have ended the present pretense of friendly relations."

The second he saw a few months later. The "civilized" government he is still preparing for by war.

Churchill, however, is a man of changing mind. Even on Lenin and the Bolsheviks he has altered his opinion. In 1920 Lenin was "a monster on a pyramid of skulls" ("Evening News," 14-6-20). In the "Times" of February 18, 1929, he writes of Lenin: "His mind was a remarkable instrument. When its light shone it revealed the whole world, its history, its sorrows, its stupidities, its shams, and, above all, its wrongs... The intellect was capacious and in some phases superb... A good husband, a gentle guest."

His foul hatred of the Russian workers is only a phase of his general contempt and hatred for all toiling men and women. The man who used the soldiers at Tonypandy in 1910 was preparing to do the same again in 1919. As minister of war he issued a "Secret and Urgent" army circular to commanding officers in Great Britain. The terms of the circular were as follows:

"Will troops in your area assist in strikebreaking? Will they parade for drafts to overseas, especially to Russia? Is there any growth of trade unionism among them? The effect outside trade unions have on them?" This circular, he explained, "was intended for use against the threatened railway strike."

Miners will be interested to recall that on August 22, 1923, he declared in a speech at Westerham: "The government thought a better living could be got for the mining community on a basis of seven and a-half or eight hours than under the old seven-hour act." Evidently the government still thinks so, in spite of semi-starvation in the mining areas and 300,000 unemployed miners.

#### The General Strike.

In the General Strike, "rushing about like a madman," as H. G. Wells describes him, he filled the streets of London with soldiers, tanks and armored cars, commanded the "Morning Post," and produced from it by blackleg labor "The British Gazette," which contained the most filthy stream of lies and abuse ever uttered against the British workers by their tear-ridden rulers.

When in 1928 the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers accepted this man as a member, such a storm arose that the executive hastily met and informed him that he could not join the union.

Winston Churchill, political adventurer, military charlatan, enemy of the working class, His Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, is no doubt, in view of the immense reversion against the Baldwin government, already considering whether or not he should join the Labor Party. For power is everything, opposition political death. With his former colleague, Lloyd George, he may yet be in a Labor cabinet, or a Labor-Liberal Coalition. He is not a man to accept political defeat, only extinction.

# BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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## How the Strikers Made a Scab Hop to His Work; Fighting for Race Equality in the South; the Lumber Union

In installments so far printed of Bill Haywood's book, Haywood has told of his early life in the labor camps, on the ranches and in the mines of the West; his early reaction against race prejudice, his early organization work, the big strikes of the Western Federation of Miners, of which he became secretary. He told of the organizing of the I. W. W., of fighting labor fakery in the I. W. W. and the W. F. M., of the splitting off of the W. F. M. by Moyer, and of the attempt to frame up Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone for murder. In the last issue Haywood was on his way back to America from the International Socialist and Syndicalist conventions in Europe. Now read on.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD. PART 76.

A MEETING had been arranged by the I. W. W. in New York, for my homecoming. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was the chairman and in her opening remarks she said the meeting was to welcome me back home. I told the audience that, while I fully appreciated the splendid reception they were giving me, I had really not been away from home. In all my travels I had been with the working class in different countries. I told them of the labor movement in France, England, the Scandinavian countries and Italy. I did not neglect to mention the effects of long-time contracts on the typographical workers of Denmark, and also explained the difference between the syndicalist movement of France and industrial unionism in America.

In its early years the I.W.W. had shared the history of the Western Federation of Miners; it was now writing history of its own. The free speech fight in the West had excited the imagination of the working class throughout the country. The organization was growing in New York as elsewhere. The steel workers in the East and the lumber and agricultural workers in the West were being organized by the I. W. W. Small groups of workers who had become imbued with the spirit of industrial unionism were organized on the east side in New York. Workers who had been overlooked in other organizations found their place under industrial unionism.

Joseph Ettor, one of the most successful organizers of the I.W.W., was responsible for most of the eastern organization, in which he was ably assisted by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Many shoe workers had been organized in Brooklyn. The United Shoe Workers of the A. F. of I. had a few members in different shops. They had there, as elsewhere, signed a contract with the manufacturers, and were working for less wages than the I.W.W. or the individual workers. To prevent their pay being reduced to this level, the I.W.W. called a strike.

An amusing incident occurred in this strike. A former member of the I.W.W. had been severely injured in a street car accident and had lost his leg. The I.W.W. had paid his hospital expenses, and had bought him an artificial leg. During the strike he continued to work. One day a group of strikers came into the office, one of them carrying an artificial leg over his shoulder. Some one called out, "What have you got there?" "We've got that leg we bought for Dan Ritter. If he wants to scab he can hope to it, but he can't do it on our leg!"

I WAS called from New York about this time to Chicago during the strike of the clothing workers. The I.W.W. had organized about eighteen thousand clothing workers, and they framed the demands. But before the demands were presented to the manufacturers, Hart, Schaffner and Marx, the leading firm involved in the strike, granted even more than the strikers had demanded, and the strike on that firm was immediately settled. For a short time it had looked as though the clothing workers would become a part of the I.W.W., but they were organized as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, with which most of the clothing workers later united.

I had planned another tour of the country, and was at Allentown, Pennsylvania, when I got a telegram telling me that my mother was dying. I cancelled all dates and hurried westward as fast as possible, hoping to arrive at her bedside before she died. But I was too late; she had passed away the night before I got there. I felt very deeply the loss of my mother. Her death took with it a love I would never know again. She had always been a great pal with me; as a boy I had often taken her to the theatre or the lake or on other outings, in preference to girl companions. As I grew older, she sympathized with my ideas, and approved of the work I was engaged in.

After the funeral I returned to Pennsylvania where a cousin of mine lived. He had been the architect of the Vandergrift Steel Mill. I was anxious to make a study of a steel plant, and asked my cousin if he could arrange for me to go through the plant. He said, "Why, certainly—" and proceeded to tell me about some labor organizers who had been in Vandergrift but a short time before, who had been run out of town and had to swim the river to escape from the mob led by county officials. But my coming to Vandergrift had been unannounced, and no one knew of my presence there except my cousin.

FROM Vandergrift I went to McKees Rocks, where the I.W.W. was conducting a strike against the Pressed Steel Car Company. This strike was handled so well that the steel trust was compelled to give in. It was the only strike of the lower paid workers that has ever been won against the steel trust. A striker was killed by the Pennsylvania Mounted Police, whom the strikers called the Black Cossacks. After this murder, the strikers notified the police that for every striker killed they would get three Cossacks. When I was there some of the members of the I.W.W. were in jail, among them Ben Williams, editor of the Solidarity, the official organ of the I.W.W., at that time a weekly. I went to see them, and contributed the proceeds of the meeting at New Castle to their defense.

On this trip I went through Tennessee, Kentucky, the southern parts of Ohio and Indiana, to Chicago. In Chicago I made arrangements to go down South into Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas to confer with the lumber workers. The Timber Workers' Union was having a convention at Alexandria, Louisiana.

I knew that the lumberjacks and mill workers of that part of the country were both black and white, and when I went to the convention hall in Alexandria, I was very much surprised to find no Negroes in the session. When I inquired as to the reason, I was told that it was against the law in Louisiana for white and black men to meet together. The black men were meeting in some other hall.

I said, "You work in the same mills together. Sometimes a black man and a white man chop down the same tree together. You are meeting in convention now to discuss the conditions under which you labor. This can't be done intelligently by passing resolutions here and then sending them out to another room for the black men to act upon. Why not be sensible about this and call the Negroes into this convention? If it is against the law, this is one time when the law should be broken."

The Negroes were called into the session without a murmur of opposition from anyone. The mixed convention carried on its work in an orderly way, and when it came to the election of delegates to the next I.W.W. convention, black men as well as white were elected.

There was to be a mass meeting at the Opera House in Alexandria, at which I was to speak. I said that in this meeting as in the convention, we would have to make it known that the Negroes would come on the same terms as the white men, take part and sit where they pleased. There was to be no segregation of the Negroes in the top gallery, as the law provided. This was the first time that such a meeting had ever been suggested in Alexandria. The members did not know what might happen, but they were determined that the meeting should be held as we had planned. The Opera House was crowded from pit to roof. While many Negroes went up to the gallery, probably from habit, many others sat downstairs among the white workers. There was no interference by the management or the police, and the meeting had a tremendous effect on the workers, who discovered that they could mingle in meetings as they mingled at work.

In the next chapter Haywood tells of the great Spokane free speech fight. You will want to read Haywood's life in book form. Get a volume free by sending in one new or renewal subscription to the Daily Worker.