

# JOIN "THE DRIVE"

## Textile Workers Take Their Places in the Daily Worker Subscription Campaign

THE textile workers, battling the exploiters on a dozen fronts, have joined the Subscription Drive of the Daily Worker. Their announcement appeared in yesterday's issue.

The support pledged by the textile workers is the support that will quickly develop the Daily Worker into a mass organ of labor, more able, better equipped to fight the battles of the working class. Part of the declaration was as follows:

"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 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."

There is an opportunity for all labor to roll up additional mass support for the textile workers, now facing the employers' soldiers, armed to the teeth against unarmed men, women and children. All aid to labor in the strike struggles in North and South Carolina. Labor in the South is on the eve of its Passaic, Fall Rivers, New Bedfords and Lawrence. These are not local battles. These struggles have a national, and international significance in the class war of the workers against their oppressors.

The news pours hourly into the editorial offices of the Daily Worker, telling of rapid developments on all fronts. The only regret of the Editorial Staff is that our presses cannot be kept busy through the entire night rushing out hundreds of thousands, millions of copies, to spread the facts of these growing strike efforts before the eyes of the nation's whole working class.

The endorsement and appeal of the Workers International Relief, that is now directing the struggle for the miners' families suffering from the recent disaster at Kinloch, Pennsylvania, is published today on Page Three. It also sets forth the vital necessity for all labor to build the Daily Worker. We have also received an endorsement of this campaign for more readers from the International Labor Defense, calling upon its membership to support this drive. It will be published tomorrow.

Here are important declarations from the various battle-fronts of labor, pointing out the great service the Daily Worker is rendering the working class. This support can be considerably strengthened by the putting of thousands of new readers on the mailing lists of the Daily Worker immediately.

Our present Subscription Campaign is an effort in that direction in which all our readers are urgently invited to join.

## Comintern Issues Anti-War Appeal on 10th Anniversary

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail). On the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist International, its Executive Committee has issued an appeal to the workers of all countries and to the oppressed and exploited masses, calling for mobilization of the workers for defense of the Soviet Union and for struggle against imperialist war preparations.

Reviewing the history of the Second International and social democracy, and the support given to the bourgeoisie by the "socialists," the appeal emphasizes the role of the Communist Parties as the only leaders of the masses against capitalism.

"Capitalism is approaching a new world war which must end in a catastrophe for capitalism," declares the appeal of the Communist International. "The first world war ended with the breakdown of the imperialist front and the establishment of the first proletarian dictatorship. A second imperialist war and an intervention against the Soviet U. S. S. R. will give the system of world imperialism the last and final blow."

The appeal follows: Ten years ago the Communist International was born in the fire of the revolutionary struggle. As a consequence of the imperialist war, Europe has been turned into a heap of smoking ruins. Millions of men had been killed and wounded and the soldiers who had gone through

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## Servicemen Write for the Anti-War Edition of the Daily Worker

Letters from two soldiers, one now stationed in Panama, the other formerly in Hawaii, and a letter from a National Guardsman in Denver, Colorado, will feature the anti-militarist edition of the Daily Worker which will appear Friday in the near future. The material will include an article on reinforcements of the armed forces in the colonies as a part of the preparations for a new world war, and an article on industrial preparations for war.

This issue will appear on the anniversary of the entrance of the United States in the war. The anti-militarist page, however, will appear every week as a regular feature of the Daily Worker.

## Brief Quarry Workers' Strike Sold Out; Only Half Demands Are Won

FITCHBURG, Mass. (By Mail).—Workers of the McAuliff Quarry Co., Inc., won a partial victory in a one-day strike against the company. They sought a 5-day week throughout the year, but strike representatives settled, over the protest of many workers, for a 5-day week in six months of the year. During the other six months the men will work a 5½-day week. No change in wages was made.

## NANKING REPORTS NEW ADVANCES

Kwangsi Generals May Attack Canton

SHANGHAI, China, April 3.—The Nanking government today reported that its gunboats were shelling Yang-lo and would advance to Hankow tomorrow. Simultaneously the headquarters of General Chiang Kai-shek announced the capture of Hangchow, thirty-five miles from Wuhan.

Col. Max Bauer, former member of the German general staff, is reported to be aiding Chiang Kai-shek in directing the campaign on Yangtze River. Bauer is described as General von Ludendorff's right-hand man.

Kwangsi Generals Threaten. CANTON, China, April 3.—The Kwangsi generals, recently driven from this city by the neutrality decree of the civil government of Kwangtung province, Chan Ming-su, have halted at Wuchow on the Kwangsi-Kwangtung border and are threatening to return to conquer the province.

The Kwangsi generals were in control of Kwangtung for about fifteen months.

## FURRIERS HOLD BIG FORUM TODAY

A large open forum of unemployed fur workers will be held this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The meeting will be addressed by Ben Gold, national secretary, Chas. S. Zimmerman and A. Gross.

They will lead the discussion of the workers on the preparations for the coming general strike in the fur industry.

That the agitation for a general strike, with which the workers intend to regain lost union conditions, is widespread, is evidenced by the fact that even the bosses are admitting the response will be big. This is seen in the reports carried by the bosses' press that less skins are being sold by the raw skin dealers, since they fear the effects of a strike.

## MERGE OIL HOLDINGS.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (By Mail).—A merger of two of the largest oil exploration companies in California took place with the taking over of the Summerland Oil Co. by the George F. Getty Co. The deal involves the largest part of the entire town of Summerland.

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# TROOPS ARRIVE TO BREAK TEXTILE STRIKE

## Cafeteria Men in General Strike Today

### 700 W. VA. MINERS ON STRIKE; LED BY LEFT WING

4 Mines Closed Down in Walkout Against Wage Cuts

Picket Lines Formed Company Controlled by Kinloch Owners

(Special to the Daily Worker) PITTSBURGH, Pa. April 3.—Under the leadership of the National Miners Union, seven hundred miners employed in the pits of the Purslove Mining Company in the Scotts Run section of West Virginia walked out on strike today. The men struck against a wage cut. The strike was called and is being led by the West Virginia District of the National Miners Union.

Vincent Kamenovich and Charles Close, militant members of the Executive Board of the National Miners Union, and Charles Guynn, its Ohio organizer, are in charge of the walk-out.

Picket lines have already been formed and the spirit of the men is militant. Only twenty-seven of the men have remained at work.

The Purslove Mining Company is the same company where six hundred miners struck last month under the leadership of the National Miners Union at Powhatan, Ohio.

The mines affected by the walk-out are numbers one, two, three and four.

The Purslove company is controlled by Paisley interests, the same which control the Kinloch mine where at least 47 (the figure given by the company) miners were recently killed when t.apped by the mine blast.

### CHAUFFEURS OF CAN CO. STRIKE

Jersey Drivers Demand Increase

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—April 3.—All chauffeurs of the American Can Company here are on strike for a wage increase. The chauffeurs employed at both the Communipaw Ave. and Day St. plants of the company are demanding a wage of \$42 a week, the union rate. They now receive \$30 a week.

The chauffeurs do not have an eight-hour day, but are sent out on long routes and are thus forced to work long overtime, for which no pay is given.

They have been on strike for more than two weeks already, and are determined to stick solidly until their plights about 600 workers, many of demands are won.

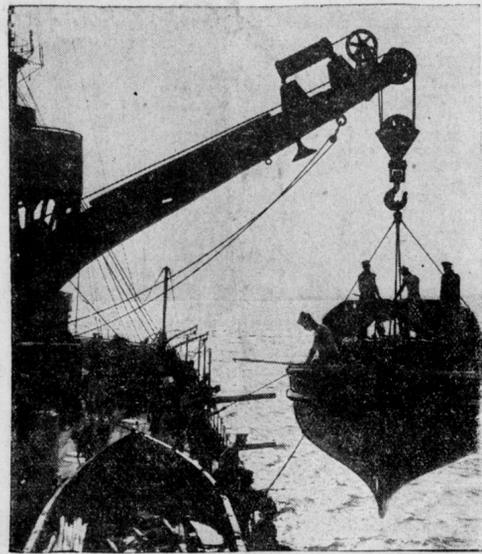
The American Can Company ex-tem young girls, in its Jersey City plants. A letter from a worker in the plant, describing the slave conditions, appears on page two of this issue.

### AIM TO DEPORT ITALIAN WORKER

Another militant worker is being threatened with deportation to a fascist country. Mario Gilotti, an Italian worker, who is now serving a sentence on a framed up charge in the state prison at Comstock, N. Y., has been informed that upon his

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### U. S. Navy Points Guns on Philippines



The U. S. S. Pittsburgh, of the Asiatic fleet, maneuvering in Mariveles Bay, off the coast of the Philippine Islands. The United States navy was Stimson's strongest argument in the Philippines.

## STRIKE WAVE IN 1929

Workers Hit Rationalization Methods

THE fact that capitalist rationalization is being met by more determined resistance on the part of the workers is shown by the increasing number of strikes since the first of the year, especially in the textile industry, against speed-up, wage cuts, longer hours and the efforts of the bosses to break all militant unions.

The following are the most important strikes since the beginning of the year.

Textile and Dressmakers Strikes. New Bedford.—Strikes in Soule, Hathaway and Acushnet mills during February, under leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union.

Paterson, New Jersey.—Strikes in silk mills in Paterson and Summit, during January and February.

New York.—Dressmakers strike in January, involving thousands of workers.

Boston.—Strike of 400 tailors against Hillman speed-up system.

Cleveland.—Strike of Rayon workers begun in March, still going on.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Silk workers on strike at present. Begun in March.

Southern Strikes. Elizabethton, Tenn.—Strike of more than 5,000 textile workers, during March. First large textile strike in South. Slight increase granted in frantic effort to stop the strike before it could spread to other parts of South.

Greenville, S. C.—Strike of 2,500 workers, following the strike in Tennessee, against speed-up. New strikes in this section now involve more than 2,500 workers.

Gastonia, N. C.—Strike of 2,500 workers now in progress under leadership of National Textile Workers' Union.

Strikes in Shoe Industry. New York and Long Island.—Strikes in shoe shops during February and March, forcing employers to sign up with Independent Shoe Workers' Union, granting improved conditions.

Other Strikes. New York.—Strike of building trades workers in Brooklyn against the use of non-union labor on school house construction. Strike of employes of the Proctor and Gamble Soap Company.

Detroit.—Strike of 1,500 rubber workers in March against speed-up methods and wage cuts.

Present New York Strikes. New York.—House wreckers. Eighteen hundred walked out April 1.

Cafeteria strike begun in latter part of March. Preparations now under way for general strike of cafeteria workers.

Shoe strikes continue.

## HUGE ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION IS PLANNED FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON

A warning against the war preparations of United States imperialism is contained in a statement issued yesterday by the New York District Executive Committee of the Communist Party. The statement calls upon the workers to attend the open air demonstration at 110th St. and Fifth Ave. next Saturday, April 6, at 4 p. m. This demonstration will be held on the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world war.

### WALKOUT TO TIE UP ALL GARMENT DISTRICT PLACES

Needle Trade Workers Urged to Support Strike

See Revolt Growing All Departments Are Called Out

At 11 o'clock this morning all cafeteria workers employed in the garment manufacturing district of this city, are called upon to quit work, take off their aprons, and walk out on the first general strike in their industry.

Hundreds of members of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers' Union are this morning distributing red handbills which officially announce that the cafeterias in the district encompassed by 25th and 39th Sts., Sixth and Ninth Aves. are on strike, till they grant human work standards and sanitary conditions of employment.

Ask Needle Workers to Aid. A smaller circular is being broadcast by the thousands among the needle trades workers in the district, appealing to them as class conscious workers to assist their fellow workers to fight for a union by not eating in a cafeteria where a strike is declared.

The final decision for the strike hour was made at a large and enthusiastic mass meeting in Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42d St. last night. At this meeting the workers heard new assurances from the leaders of the left wing Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, that their organization and membership will help the workers to organize both morally, financially and "physically." I. Potash was the speaker sent by the needle union. Fred Biedenapp, organizer of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, also gave the workers pledges from his organization.

Expect Strike to Spread. The leaders of the union, Organizer Michael Obermeier and Secretary Sam Kromberg, both expressed their conviction at the meeting that the general strike will grow beyond the bounds of the garment district with a speed that will surprise every-

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### 'REBEL' ARMY FLEES JIMINEZ

Federals Repulse the Clericals at Naco

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Conferees among officials of the state department today resulted in announcement that the United States government might use the pretext of the recent accidental bombing of Naco, Texas, by reactionary insurgents to invade northern Sonora and drive the clericals from the positions where they are now materially threatening the remnants of federal power near the border.

President Hoover has already conferred with Secretary of State Stimson on the matter.

MEXICO CITY, April 3.—The defeated reactionary army of J. Gonzalo Escobar was in full retreat from Jimenez today, with the federal forces pressing them closely, inflicting heavy losses by airplane, artillery and cavalry.

Gen. Juan A. Almazan, federal commander under Minister of War Plutarco Elias Calles, reported that "the Jimenez battlefield is strewn with enemy dead. I estimate they lost 2,000 men who were killed, captured or dispersed in the region between Corralitos and Jimenez."

Calles announced that Jimenez was occupied by the federal forces at dawn. The reactionaries fled to the north aboard six railway trains, in trucks and on horseback, retreating towards Santa Rosalia, midway between Jimenez and Bichamba. Federal cavalry and airplanes pursued them.

U. S. Moves Against Clericals. WASHINGTON, April 3.—Americans who enlist for service in the

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### Got Goods on "Dry"



Louis E. Crawford, customs inspector for the port of New York, who told how he found four bottles of liquor on representative Morgan of Ohio, an ardent dry and advocate of the Jones act.

### JAIL WRECKERS WHO HALT SCABS

Scab Agency Poses as "Company Union"

"An ordinary scab agency, dignified by the degrading term of 'company union,'" is the strikers' description of the frantic attempt of the bosses' House Wreckers Association, to establish their own organization.

First attempts to bring in the scabs recruited by this fake organization from Bowery Missions failed as members of House Wreckers Local 95 and their fellow-strikers from the Chauffeurs Local 816, picketed work halted by the strike.

17 Jailed. Seventeen chauffeurs, fighting for unionism for the first time, and two house wreckers were arrested yesterday. A late report stated that one of the house wreckers was stabbed by a scab yesterday while picketing in the Bronx. His name was unobtainable.

Three truckloads of mission lots were yesterday recruited for scab duty. No attempt to place so many scabs on any picketed job was noticed by the union, which is confident that the efforts of the scab agency will continue to be equally unsuccessful.

Bosses Surrendering. While the employers are still trying to get an injunction, forcing arbitration, the union is compelling builders to sign up. Three did so already, with both chauffeurs and house wreckers granting their demands.

One important clause in the new agreement demanded by the House Wrecker bosses is that no independent agreements be signed up with the builders. The House Wreckers evidently want to control all wrecking operations in town in order to control building operations.

### ASK FOR SUPPORT OF FREIHEIT FETE

N.Y. Communist Party Issues Appeal

The urgent necessity for the working class of New York to support the seventh anniversary of the Freiheit, Yiddish Communist daily, is stressed by the New York District Executive Committee of the Communist Party in a statement issued last night. The call reads, in part:

"The Freiheit is the mass organ in the Jewish language of the C. P. of the U. S. A. The Freiheit has loyally served the interests and led the Jewish workers in their struggle against their exploiters, the treacherous labor leaders and the S. P. in New York City the Freiheit has proven to be the rallying center of the struggles that the C. P. and the Left wing have carried on."

"The Seventh Jubilee of the Freiheit must be turned into a huge demonstration for our Party, for the Left wing, against social reformism and for the new unions. Every Party member, every worker must give full support and become active in this jubilee. A huge demonstration of tens of thousands of workers in the New York Coliseum will be the best reply the militant workers can give to the bosses, to the betrayers of labor, for the building and strengthening of the Party and of the new unions."

"District Executive Committee, District Two, Communist Party of the U. S. A."

### 4 MILL WORKERS JAILED; STRIKERS RANKS HOLD FIRM

Bosses Threaten Union Organizers with Violence

Will Start Evictions Continue Brandon Mill Walkouts

BULLETIN. GREENVILLE, S. C., April 3.—The workers of two more mills in Union, S. C., walked out on strike today, thereby making the total number of strikes in this town three.

The other strike began yesterday at the Union-Buffalo Mills. The two new mills, Monarch and Otray, are completely shut down.

GASTONIA, N. C., April 3.—The National Guard today arrived in the strike zone here though no "violence" was even alleged by the mill owners in the two-day strike. The 120th Company, under Captain Arthur Fuller, has come in an effort to break the strike.

Four picketing strikers, members of the National Textile Workers Union, which is leading the strike, were arrested by the militia for trying to break through the National Guard lines, which surrounded all approaches to the mill. They were later released on \$100 bail each.

The coming of the National Guard is somewhat explained by the fact that a mill south of here is owned by the state governor.

(Special to the Daily Worker) GASTONIA, N. C., April 3.—The repressive measures ordered by the officials of the Lora plant of the Manville-Jenckes Co., which is tied up by a strike, are no deterrent to the hundreds of mill workers daily joining the National Textile Workers Union.

Fail to Halt Picket Line. Yesterday the huge picket line came to a section of the public street which was roped off to prevent their passage by the town authorities, who belong body and soul to the mill owners. Prompt action met this obstacle, pocket knives were flashed out and the ropes were cut, the pickets continuing their line of march.

Furious at the entry of the fight— (Continued on Page Five)

### AID MINE RELIEF, TEXTILE STRIKE

Tell Need for Aid at W. I. R. Meet

"The strike of the textile workers of Gastonia is only the beginning of a strike wave that will sweep throughout the textile centers of the south. If adequate relief is raised for the workers they will be able to carry their strike to a successful conclusion," Albert Weisbord, secretary-treasurer of the National Textile Workers Union, said last night at the conference of the Workers International Relief at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

The conference was called to arrange for tag days on April 12, 13 and 14 to raise funds for the striking textile workers of the south and the destitute coal miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

More than 50 delegates from trade unions and labor and fraternal organizations attended. Committees, to be responsible for the tag day collections were also selected. Group committees were also appointed to visit working class gatherings held before the tag days. Workers in the shops and factories will also be rallied to participate in the collection drive.

Alfred Wagenknecht, national secretary of the Workers International Relief, told the assembled delegates that the W. I. R. will be developed into a mass organization, so that it will be able more effectively to assist workers on strike, as in the present Gastonia textile strike.

Harriet Silverman, secretary, Lo-special meeting of the secretaries of workers clubs to be held at 6 o'clock tonight at the local office of the W. I. R., Room 221, 799 Broadway, where they will receive tag day instructions.

WORKERS HURT IN BLAST. LONDON, (By Mail).—Three workers were severely injured when a blast in the Ramsgate Gasworks tore off the roof. All may die.

# MISERABLY LOW WAGES IN AMERICAN CAN COMPANY; CHAUFFEURS STRIKE FOR AN INCREASE

(By a Worker Correspondent.)  
**—JERSEY CITY, N. J. (By Mail)**  
 There are about 600 workers in the two plants of the American Can Co. in Jersey City. Their conditions are unbearable.  
 In the plant on Communipaw Ave. there are 300 or so employed. The other plant is on Day St., and this plant employs about

the same number of workers as the Communipaw plant. This plant moved in from Brooklyn about the first of the year.  
 Wages are very low in the American Can Co. plants. They are so low that the chauffeurs of the company went on strike against the starvation rates paid by the company over two weeks ago.

Although the company paid them only \$39 a week, they had to work very long hours. They would be sent on long routes and before they got back and finished the day's work they would have worked long past 8 hours.  
 The wages they are striking for is the union scale of \$42 a week. And they demand \$1 an hour for overtime.

Porters also get 40 cents an hour. There are many young girls working for the American Can Co. in both plants. There are about 100 in the Day St. plant and nearly that many on Communipaw Ave. They get \$12 and \$13 a week, for very dangerous work, operating punch presses. Many accidents occur, because the com-

pany does not provide the proper safeguards. Recently three girls had their fingers cut off while at work.  
 Mechanists get 75 cents an hour and die-makers 80 to 85 cents an hour.  
 The chauffeurs went out on strike two weeks ago Monday, in a solid body. They could not stand

the rotten wages any longer. The cops help the company and the scabs, for there are about 20 cops around each plant and six autos of detectives in the garages.  
 Conditions are rotten here, and they will soon be worse unless we workers do something to protect ourselves. The company has threatened to put us on piece-

work very soon. This will result in speeding us up and making us work twice as hard.  
 What should we do to get decent wages and conditions? We are all unorganized; that is why the bosses can put things over on us. We must organize into a fighting union, led by honest leaders.  
**TIN CAN SLAVE.**

## HYDE FOR FAKE FARM RELIEF BANKERS WANT

### Proposes Federal Board of Bankers

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary of Agriculture Hyde today urged before the senate agricultural committee the passing of the McNary-Haugen bill at the special session of congress, without the equalization fee or any similar provision. He proposed a strong federal farm board, with full power.  
 Senator Norris, "liberal," asked him what he proposed as a substitute for the equalization fee, alleged to defray losses, which the financiers of the country have smashed. Hyde insisted that the new federal board to be created should have sufficient authority to work out all such details.  
 One of its duties would be to finance so-called farm co-operatives. "Our farm co-operatives are in need of capital with which to acquire further facilities and to expand their activities," Hyde, who is one of the most reactionary businessmen who has ever been secretary of agriculture, does not state that there is hardly a large co-operative in the country which is not dominated by local or national bankers. This proposed board will help to further fasten the chains of Wall Street upon the harassed farmer.  
 Hyde was careful to say that he was not speaking for Hoover.

## Say Rock Crusher Combine Controls California Prices

LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—It is charged that a combination of rock crusher interests is controlling prices in California. At the council session, Councilman McAllister introduced a resolution for an "investigation." The powerful rock crusher interests in this state have succeeded in turning past "investigations" into farces.

## NEW DIESEL ENGINE

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 3 (U.P.).—Word of a new type of diesel engine which may revolutionize railroading, was brought back from Copenhagen, Denmark, today by H. C. Hallings, American representative of Danish motor builders, who arrived aboard the Scandinavian-American liner United States.  
 The new engine, which is from 10 to 15 per cent lighter than the usual diesel motor, is now being tried out on several locomotives in Denmark, he said, and so far has been found to be one-fifth as expensive to operate as the present steam locomotives.

## 4 Steel Workers Are Hurt in Slag Blast

PITTSBURGH, Pa., (By Mail).—Four workers were injured severely in the Southside plant of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Co., when a pot of slag, being dumped in the Monongahela River, exploded. The shock of the blast was felt thruout the Southside and Oakland districts.

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

## "LABOR AND SILK" OUT

### Describes Lives of Silk, Rayon Workers

"While the silk and rayon industry was reporting its success in millions and billions of dollars, silk workers were striking for an increase in pay of one cent per yard wove," writes Grace Hutchins, the author of "Labor and Silk," published today by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York.  
 The recent strike of Tennessee rayon workers, who won a meager increase from \$8 to 10, which they received before, to \$9 to \$11 a week now, makes the appearance of this book especially timely and significant. It is one of the first books in the Labor and Industry Series announced by International Publishers. These books, written especially for worker readers, are prepared by the Labor Research Association.

## Scene in Kinloch After Explosion



This picture shows part of the crowd which gathered after explosion in the Kinloch mine in which 17 miners lost their lives. The company tried to hide its guilt in neglecting measures for safety of the workers by a claim that "anarchist bombs" were responsible for explosion.

## Destitute Miners Receive Clothing, Shoes from WIR

CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—The W. I. R. is calling a conference of all working class organizations for the purpose of laying plans for the sending of help of all kinds to these struggling workers. It will be held on Sunday, April 21, 2 p. m., at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren. The W. I. R. asks every worker to see that his organization sends a delegate.  
 Letters From Miners.  
 The following letters were received from miners in Kansas and Southern Illinois, expressing their appreciation of clothing sent them by the Chicago office of the Workers International Relief, 20 South Lincoln Street.

tel mother that there was going to be hard times for people around here. We are behind with our rent 27. Makes me feel good to have someone to help us when we need it. My poor dad lost his job about 8 months ago just because he asked for justice for his family. Well, I guess I will write you more next time if you like my letters."

Another letter reads: "Esteemed comrades: This will acknowledge receipt of clothing sent to my address. Four sacks in all came by express prepaid. Eight families were present at division in my home. All were pleased.

Workers Militant.  
 "We happen to be endowed with enough brains to understand we are slaves, simone-pure slaves, and will be such, i. e., a bunch of starving, pecked, bruised, and bleeding wretches, eeking out a bare existence, until the masses can be aroused to action. And by the eternal god, I am glad to notify the cockeyed world, I will go all the way, anytime, anywhere, and do anything to stir up and get in action the masses to the end that this hellish system may be changed, that 98 per cent of crime, suffering, and premature deaths may be abolished and that justice may cover the earth, like the waters cover the sea.

"No need to say, we have a certain amount of pride and self-respect. But god, O god, can we help ourselves, can we make the plutes give us work, can we slaves force down the prices in the commodities of life? Could you get, would you expect to get, justice if you brought the devil to trial in his own court, hell?  
 "But we understand the situation and after the U. M. W. is established we aim to scrap for a labor party, a workingman's government, and the complete emancipation of the toiling, sweating, bleeding masses. Yes, we will be fighting for better things, better conditions, when Lewis, Fishwick, and their whole damn tribe are in hell. Please stand by.

Children's Clothing Needed.  
 "P. S. Children's shoes are needed. Little boys' clothing and men's pants, coats, and shoes. The rule holds true with us miners, the women are less needy than the men and children.  
 "Our appreciation and undying loyalty are absolutely unexpressed and when and where opportunity offers, this group will not be found wanting. Hell, words are idle and I have started out raving again. But please remember these rantings are coming from the heart's-core of a red-blooded, he-man, not a damned imago."

Unorganized British Rubber Strikers Aim for Higher Wage Scale  
 LONDON (By Mail).—About 150 rubber workers of the John Ferguson and Sons, Ltd. factory here, are on strike, demanding wages and improved working conditions.  
 The strikers were engaged on rubber reclaiming and ebomite dust manufacture. They men received 10 pence an hour and women only 23 shillings a week—about 20 cents an hour for men, and \$5.75 a week for women. Unorganized, the rubber workers are compelled to work without a break for 8 hours straight.

## Co. Neglect Kills California Miner

DOWNEYVILLE, Calif. (By Mail).—Steve Martin, a miner, was killed, and another miner, John O'Donnell, severely injured, when a skip in the shaft of the Brush Creek Mine near here, jumped the track, hurdling down the shaft 60 feet. The track was kept in disrepair, miners charge.

## SPEED HEARING OF IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR LONG

### Louisiana House Beats Move to Block Action

BATON ROUGE, La., April 3 (U.P.).—Having disposed of a concerted legal attempt to prevent or delay impeachment proceedings against Governor Huey P. Long, leaders of the majority insurgent group in the Louisiana house of representatives proceeded to organize today for a speedy hearing of 19 charges of misconduct pending against him.  
 By a vote of 64 to 23, the house last night upheld its action in seeking impeachment of Long after receiving an opinion from Attorney General Percy Saint which declared the proceedings were legal.  
 Administration supporters had protested the entire procedure on the ground that it did not conform with a statute of 1855 which, they said, required that a private citizen render an affidavit of impeachment before such action against a high official could be taken.

## ANTI-WAR MEET HERE SATURDAY

### Workers Will Expose Imperialist Plans

(Continued from Page One)  
 Nicaragua, and Mexico, the campaign against the Soviet Union, should open the eyes of all workers to what the war barons are preparing.

The murderous capitalist competition rapidly ripening into armed conflict, in which American imperialism tries to maintain its bloody leadership, finds its expression in a reign of union smashing, speed-up, wage cuts and more intensive exploitation in the United States.  
 In these attacks upon the workers, American imperialism has the active aid of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy, the A. F. of L. and the socialists. In New York thousands of workers have already taken up the capitalist challenge.  
 The needle workers, after a successful strike, have organized thousands into a new militant union, pledges to the struggle, and have rid themselves once for all of the treacherous leadership.

The preparations and imperialist designs will be met by new powerful organizations of the working class, and April 6th, the Red Saturday, must be marked by the drawing in of thousands of other workers into the struggle against the bosses—the organization of the longshoremen and marine workers, the traction slaves, the metal workers, and the millions of unorganized workers.

Workers of New York, come to the open-air demonstration at 110th St. and 5th Ave. on Red Saturday, April 6th, at 4 p. m.  
 Demonstrate against the imperialist war preparations, for the organization of the unorganized workers into powerful, industrial unions, for the freedom of all oppressed peoples, for the defense of the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland; against the S. P., the pacifists, and the reactionary labor officials, for a Workers' and Farmers' Government and the overthrow of American imperialism.  
 District Executive Committee, New York District, Communist Party of U. S. A.

## Soviet Theatre Most Vital in World, Says Dana in Interview

"I can say without hesitation that the Soviet drama is the most interesting, vital and alive of any in the world."  
 It was H. W. L. Dana speaking, interviewed at the Daily Worker office after two years abroad. Twelve months of this time he had spent in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, studying the great renaissance that had rebuilt the Russian drama from its old czarist decadence to its new revolutionary fire and vitality. A study of the contemporary theatre in the principal capitals of Europe had convinced him of the superiority of the Soviet drama.  
 "The Bolshoi and Maly Theatres, together with that of Meyerhold and the new Left theatres, are the most impressive, I think, of all. Unafraid, as American and continental theatres are, to ruin box office receipts, they throw themselves wholeheartedly into genuine experimentation. Their methods are evolving a new and more vivid theatre; their stages are plastic, lending them-

## BIG MAJORITY IN WISCONSIN FOR DRY LAW REPEAL

### Socialists Concentrate on Beer Issue

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Returns on the referendum vote on the prohibition issue show an overwhelming victory for the "wets." In 1,800 of the 2,771 precincts of the state 211,126 votes were cast in favor of repealing the prohibition laws, to 125,742 opposed. For the proposal to legalize beer the vote was 198,342 to 116,342.  
 Socialists Avoid Real Issues.  
 The proposal to abolish the prohibition law was made by the socialists, who based their program on the beer issue, avoiding all economic issues in this way. State Senator Thomas Duncan, Milwaukee socialist, who introduced the bill for the referendum, asked the voters to "vote as you drink." He claimed that the wet majority would be greater than 100,000.  
 Decrease in Wet Vote.  
 The wet vote was less than two years ago, when the anti-prohibition majority was 176,000. The decrease in the wet vote occurred in the face of the most active campaign carried on by the socialists, who attempted to focus the attention of the workers on the fight against prohibition and keep them from engaging in struggles against the capitalists.

## Cuban Statue 'Liberty' Arrives in Havana as Workers Linger in Jail

HAVANA, Cuba, April 3.—A fifty-foot statue of Cuban liberty has arrived here from Spain. The statue will adorn the grounds of the new \$16,000,000 Capitol building which has been erected to house "Butcher" Machado, the president.  
 The statue is commented on derisively by Cuban workers, the principal sufferers from the reign of terror which the dictator Machado has instituted in the country.  
 They recall that it was the Cuban government of "liberty" which struck down Julio Mella recently in the streets of Mexico City, acting then as always for American interests. They also recall the recent terror drive which threw a number of working class leaders and several opposition bourgeois leaders into Cuban jails from which they have never emerged.

## British Unemployment Increase — But Gov't Figures Underestimate

LONDON (By Mail).—The number of unemployed workers registered at the labor exchanges last week was 1,268,800—198,500 more than a year ago.  
 The figures include only those registered by the exchanges, but the actual numbers are much greater, for those over 65 have been stricken off the rolls by the government. Others are automatically forced off the registers when their unemployment "benefit" cards expire.  
 The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat in its spiritual and essential product—Carl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

## British Unemployment Increase — But Gov't Figures Underestimate

For some reason the roles of the characters have been also changed. The character who is introduced as a stovaway is in reality a Soviet militia man. The paper that he displays so frequently is not his passport, as we are given to understand, but a warrant of arrest of the scientist who leaves the earth content to the wishes of the Soviet government. Such a change robs the film of any sense or coherence.  
 The cutting out of the revolt of the robots is undoubtedly the work of the capitalist censorship. It leaves us without the main point of the picture for the same reason that has deprived us of some of the most revolutionary and impressive scenes in "Ten Days That Shook the World" or "Potemkin."

The picture has lost its body. What we can see is but a few of its feathers. And after all the Firebird was far more brilliant and beautiful than the feather which Ivan found.  
 Comradely yours,  
 Valentine V. Konin.

## STRIKING CLEANERS SOLID MINEAPOLIS, Minn. (By Mail)

Many workers in the city are aiding the striking workers of the Kronick Dry Cleanin' Co., who have been on strike for over a month. The plants here and in St. Paul are being picketed.

## Labor Spy Tells Bosses of Growing Communist Power

(Labor Research Association)  
 A striking tribute to the growing power of Communism in the United States is paid by a labor spy writing for the bitterly anti-union employers of the National Founders' Assn. and the National Metal Trades Assn. The leading article in their organ The Shop Review, for March, is on "Communist Propaganda—the Foreman's Problem." It is written by Harold Lord Varney, formerly a leader of the I. W. W., and editor of an I. W. W. paper, and now a spy and informer for the bosses.  
 Varney reports to his masters what he has learned, partly from the Daily Worker and other Communist papers and partly from his own imagination, about "The Red Menace." He finds the spread of Communism so alarming that he urges the bosses to detect and fight it in its early stages at their plants. The foreman, he concludes, is the tool to be used in weeding out the Communists; he "is the first line of defense in industry against the new Communist drive."

Tribute to Party Success.  
 Discovering that the shop nucleus is "the organizing core or axis of the Communist movement," Varney pays his tribute to its success as shown in "the increased interest and activity of the party members. . . It is this shop nucleus which is giving labor executives troubled days and uneasy nights in many of our large-scale industries today."  
 Varney continues: "According to the last authentic report there are 30,000 trained Communist agitators now operating inside the industries of this country. These are the shock troops. In addition to this inner circle there is an outer fringe of several hundred thousand other wage earners who compose the Communist following. The 30,000 are divided into 'nuclei' which are scattered strategically through the vital industrial plants of the country."

## Says Censors Cut Out Revolutionary Scenes from the Film, 'Aelita'

The following letter, stating that "Aelita" Soviet film, had been censored and rendered ineffectual, was received by the Daily Worker:  
 I think that your reviewer's opinion about the Russian film, "Aelita," is neither just nor competent. What was said in your review concerning this picture can be very truthfully applied to those fragments which have been shown to us at the Film Guild Cinema. But the whole is greater than any of its parts. We cannot pass any judgment which is based on disconnected scenes and distorted titles. The mutilation of this film can be accredited to censorship—both Russian and American. In this process the picture has been shorn of its best parts.  
 It was produced in Soviet Russia in 1921, in time of famine and civil war. Therefore when Aelita looked down upon the earth and saw Moscow, she saw the detailed scenes of war and hunger horrors. This accounts for the omission of one of the best features of the picture—censorship probably on the part of the Soviet Government. The Soviet government does not want to create a falsely unfavorable impression in the foreign countries. Since the date of the production is not mentioned, these scenes may lead to a complete misunderstanding of Russia's living conditions of today and will give the enemies of the Soviet Union a chance to jump, with joy at the further proofs of its "lack of ability" to manage its affairs.  
 For some reason the roles of the characters have been also changed. The character who is introduced as a stovaway is in reality a Soviet militia man. The paper that he displays so frequently is not his passport, as we are given to understand, but a warrant of arrest of the scientist who leaves the earth content to the wishes of the Soviet government. Such a change robs the film of any sense or coherence.  
 The cutting out of the revolt of the robots is undoubtedly the work of the capitalist censorship. It leaves us without the main point of the picture for the same reason that has deprived us of some of the most revolutionary and impressive scenes in "Ten Days That Shook the World" or "Potemkin."

## College Girls, 'Curious' About Poor, Ill After Tour Thru East Side

Ninety college girls, fashionably clad and rouged, last night boarded Pullman cars, slouched languidly into their comfortable chairs and returned to the swell educational institutions where they were being trained "for life." The girls had just completed three days of altruistic sight-seeing on the East Side, where fancy clothes and expensive complexion cream run many risks. Now it was all over and once more their minds could revert to the momentous contemplation of college proms, sororities, petting parties and similar pursuits of the delicate daughters of the "upper classes."  
 The girls came Monday morning from Smith, Vassar, Mount Holyoke, Elmira, Wells, Wilson, Tufts and Adelphi Colleges. These are fashionable female institutions of what is supposed to be higher learning. The only working class girls that ever manage to get in are the chamber-maids.  
 The girls spent three days of exhaustive study. They visited the Fulton Fish Market and were surprised to discover that fish gave off a smell rather different from the fancy Parisian toilet waters that they were accustomed to. They were going to go to the Bowery, having heard so much about this romantic section where hundreds of men actually on the verge of starvation can be seen. But someone informed them that they could really learn all about the Bowery at the Y. M. C. A. on E. Third St., so they went there instead.  
 But the girls would not be daunted. They insisted on visiting Rivington St. personally and glimpsing poverty in the raw. And of course they did not forget the charity societies.  
 Last night the 90 girls were on their way back to the academic halls. They had all felt so sorry for the ing impachment of Long after few days. Many showed the effects of the terrible strain.

## TO RALLY PUPILS IN MILITARIST ESSAY CONTEST

### Aviation Society Gives Big Prizes

As part of the campaign to bring the youth into line behind the war plans of United States imperialism, the American Society for Promotion of Aviation announces cash prizes aggregating \$500 to high school boys and girls throughout the United States for essays on "How May America Most Quickly and Efficiently Promote Aviation in Every Community?"  
 To give this militaristic contest the proper romantic touch, it is announced that the prizes are being donated by Forrest E. James, father of Richard E. James, the 17-year-old Flushing high school boy who recently flew from San Francisco to New York.  
 First prize in the contest will be \$100, with two second prizes of \$50 each, ten prizes of \$10 and 40 prizes of \$5. Teachers in the high schools throughout the country will be mobilized behind the contest, providing patriotic dues in plentiful quantities. The judges will be a committee of aviators who took part in the last world war.  
 Chilean Fascists Arrive in Panama on World Cruise  
 COLON, Panama Canal Zone, April 3.—A group of financiers, who will represent the Chilean fascist government at the American and European conferences on nitrate in the United States, has arrived here.  
 The Chilean financial mission will tour the United States and Europe.  
 Pablo Ramirez, minister of finance, who heads the commission, said that his main purpose in relation to the nitrate situation is to reduce "distribution costs in view of the increase in world consumption."  
 He told how in February, 1927, it had been possible to produce only 75,000 tons a month. In February of 1929, 280,000 tons were produced.  
 Nitrate is essential to the modern warmakers who are buying it in tremendous quantities. It is at the bottom of the dispute between Chile and Peru for the nitrate-bearing sections around Tacna and

## HURT IN AUTO MISHAP

TAMAQUA, Pa., April 3 (U. P.) Mrs. Helen Callin, 775 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., is in a serious condition at the Coaldale hospital today, from injuries suffered when an automobile in which she was riding overturned.  
 Two other persons in the car, residents of Summit Hill, were slightly injured.

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

- Builders to build houses from cement blocks
- Carpenters, rough and finished.
- Gasoline Engineer.
- Electricians.
- Tractor Mechanics.
- General Machine Repairers and Plasterers.

Every member must pay initiation fee of \$25.00, and \$750 for membership, and is required to pay his own transportation charges to U.S.S.R. For further information and By-Laws send 25c in stamps. Soviet American Tractor Cooperative Association 4953 MARTIN AVENUE DETROIT, MICH.

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# FORWARD TO A MASS COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE!

## The Draft Thesis of the National Executive Committee of the Y. W. C. L. of America

### I. 3rd PERIOD, OPEN LETTER AND NEW LINE OF PARTY.

(1) The tasks, problems and activities of the Communist movement in the United States, including the Communist youth movement, arise out of the present position of world capitalism and the relations of American imperialism as an organic factor in the present international situation.

The present, third period of post-war capitalism, which is marked by the sharpening of the international situation, the contradictions of capitalism and class struggles, based upon the stabilization of capitalism in the most important countries, and the further development of the most basic contradictions therefrom, has opened up for the Communist movement a new revolutionary perspective, a period of fierce class warfare, an era of imperialist, colonial and revolutionary wars, which must necessarily culminate in decisive revolutionary struggles between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

#### CONTRADICTIONS OF IMPERIALISM.

(2) Along with the continued upward development of American imperialism, and the shifting of the economic center of world imperialism to the United States, the latter, being already an organic part of and most aggressive factor in world imperialism, is being drawn more and more into the vortex of the developing contradictions of world imperialism.

The stabilization of Europe, which was carried thru with the assistance of American capital, far from "putting Europe on a rational basis" has developed the competitive forces of Europe, placed new obstacles in the way of American expansion and heightened the struggle among the capitalist powers.

The disparity between the enormous productive powers of American capitalism, between its tremendous foreign trade, between the large supply of investable capital, and the small colonial empire, which makes difficult the "normal" development of these factors of expansion, only sharpens the gigantic struggle between American imperialism and British imperialism, with its enormous colonial empire and constantly decreasing reserves. The danger of a new imperialist war, which has become general, centers around the struggle between these two imperialist giants for world hegemony.

#### BUILDING OF SOCIALISM IN U. S. S. R.

(3) The successful development of socialism in the Soviet Union and the rallying of all the oppressed and toiling masses in the capitalist countries and colonies around the Soviet Union, makes the very existence of the Soviet Union a constant and increasing source of danger to world capitalism.

Consequently the imperialist powers have completed preparations for an onslaught on the Soviet Union, only waiting for a favorable opportunity to begin an intervention drive. The danger of a war against the Soviet Union has become a permanent one for the workers of the entire world and makes an international task for all workers, under the leadership of the Communists, the defense of the Soviet Union.

#### CI GIVES CORRECT LINE.

(4) The Open Letter of the Comintern to the American Party, which draws the conclusions for the American workers from these general conditions of world imperialism, gives the proper revolutionary perspective for our Party, opens up the vista of struggle in which our Party is to become the leader of the proletariat, and shows that the American Party is entering a new period, during which it will have to change its approach, methods of its work, establish contact with new strata of the working class and place itself at the head of unparalleled mass struggles.

It is on this basis that the Open Letter lays down a new line for the American Party. The new line means the adaptation of the Party to the new period of struggles and its moulding as the real leader of the American masses.

#### THE NEW LINE.

(5) "The conditions, which will impose enormous tasks on the Workers Party of America, and will compel it to take the lead in gigantic class conflicts, are developing ever more rapidly.

"The aggressiveness of the United States in the struggle for markets and the most important source of raw material throughout the world is growing swiftly.

"The election of Hoover as president means that American imperialism is resolutely embarking on a course which leads to colonial wars of occupation and to an extremely rapid accentuation of the struggle between the United States and its chief imperialist rival—Great Britain. American imperialism is striving for a monopolist position in world economy and politics and is becoming more and more involved in the universal crisis of capitalism and comes more and more into the orbit of the growing instability of world capitalism.

"The striving towards domination in world politics drives American imperialism, on the one hand, towards brutal capitalist rationalization which throws considerable sections of the proletariat out of production, leads to an extreme overstrain of labor without corresponding compensation, to a colossal growth of unemployment (3-4 million) and to a general worsening of the conditions of the working class.

"On the other hand, it leads towards tremendous growth of armament which puts over heavier burdens onto the shoulders of the toiling masses. All this and the menace of the terrific calamities of war creates a state of uncertainty and insecurity in the entire working class. It is on this basis that the tendency towards radicalization of the American working class is increasing; that its activities, its will to defend itself, which in some places transforms itself into a will to assume the offensive, is developing. This drift towards the Left does not develop evenly in all parts of the working class. It now embraces chiefly the unorganized workers, especially in those industries which have not reached their previous level after the depression of the first half of 1928."

#### STRUGGLES OF PAST PERIOD.

(6) A number of struggles in the last two years have heralded in the new period in which our movement will work. These mass battles of important sections of the American proletariat—the mining struggle, the textile strikes, the needle trades strikes, which found in the American Party a stalwart leader, and the establishment of new unions in these industries based on these struggles, which because the work was done in the face of the severest opposition from the capitalist class, the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the socialist party and the power of the capitalist state, constitutes one of the best pages in the Party's work, indicate that the Party can and will succeed in becoming the leader of the American proletariat, in leading the American proletariat in a revolutionary struggle against the most powerful imperialism in the world.

#### ORGANIZING UNSKILLED.

(7) The road to revolutionary development lies thru the organization and mobilization of the most exploited section of the working class—the unskilled and semi-skilled; thru an alliance between the proletariat and the oppressed Negro race; thru alliance with the revolutionary movement in the colonies; thru the disintegration of the armies of capitalism winning the proletarian elements in them to the revolutionary movement.

### II. WAR DANGER, RATIONALIZATION AND RADICALIZATION OF YOUNG WORKERS.

(8) In the work of the Communist movement in this period, the problem of winning the youth becomes one of the basic problems for the Communist movement. The bourgeoisie is sparing no effort, thru its organizations, sports, schools, newspapers, government institutions, to harness the youth to the chariot of capitalist war and rationalization. Social reformism and fascism are particularly active in the cause of the bourgeoisie among the youth.

"The youth question is undoubtedly one of the most important questions of the present time. The present period is characterized by the growing participation of the young workers in social production and in the class struggle on the one hand and by the extremely keen fight between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for the control of the young workers on the other." (Fifth Congress C.Y.L.)

(9) In this period the basis for winning the young workers for the proletariat is the worsening of their conditions as a result of capitalist rationalization, the heavy burdens placed upon them by capitalist militarization and war, and the uneasiness resulting there-

from and their active participation in the working class struggles, leading to their radicalization and organization.

#### NEW LINE AND U. S.

(10) The Open Letter and the new line apply fully to our youth work in the United States. In the United States the struggle for the youth is still in its initial stages, the bourgeois youth organizations exert tremendous influence on the youth and the Communist youth movement is still weak.

The recent period has been characterized by the fact that the young workers are on the road to class consciousness by the active participation of the young workers in big struggles—mining, textile, needle; by a general tendency for the young workers to participate in the class struggle; by symptoms of political awakening of members of the armed forces and the adhesion of some to the revolutionary movement; and by the beginnings of the development of the Y. W. L. in the direction of mass organization thru active participation in the struggles of the young workers.

#### RATIONALIZATION.

(11) In rationalization, in rationalized production, young workers are playing an ever more important role. Youth labor is being drawn into industry at a faster rate. Youth from non-industrial occupations, particularly the farming youth, are being shifted into industry. The proportion of young workers in heavy industry is increasing and the general orientation of the young workers is directed more and more to heavy industry. New industries, established on a rationalized basis, employ a majority of young workers.

Thus the weight of the young workers in industry is greatly increased, leading to an increasing participation of the young workers in the struggles in those industries. Simultaneously, the continuance of the agrarian crisis, which throws large masses of farming youth into the cities, the shifting of industries, the industrialization of the South (processes which are organically tied up with the rationalization process) and the shutting down of immigration, are uniting to make youth labor the main source for unskilled labor in the United States.

(12) Before the war, due to the fact that the main source for unskilled labor in the basic industries was supplied by immigration, the youth was directed mainly toward the non-industrial occupations and the weight of the youth in industry was mainly in light industries. The class differentiation among the youth was consequently not well marked.

The processes enumerated above have changed the orientation of the American youth, have given them a proletarian class orientation and are directing them into the very center of the scenes of greatest struggles. The process of rationalization widens the gap between the labor aristocracy and the mass of unskilled workers. It sharpens the class differentiation among the youth by shifting the center of gravity to the young industrial workers and more particularly to those in heavy industry.

#### APPRENTICE SYSTEM

(13) Young girls play an extremely important part in production, constituting already one-third of the total youth in industry and 50 per cent of the women in industry. Girls are being drawn into the heavy, rationalized industries like auto, into industry in the South, and particularly into industry in the small industrial towns in the mining and steel sections.

(14) The general effect of rationalization on the apprenticeship system is to reduce it to a minimum and change its function. Rationalization creates a big mass of unskilled workers. Rationalization also creates the need for a relatively small but absolutely large number of skilled mechanics, technicians, foremen, straw bosses, etc.

Consequently, to a certain extent, apprenticeship and other forms for training of these categories (trade schools) remains. This does not interfere with the general development, which is for the reduction of the apprenticeship system. The remaining apprenticeship no longer serves the purpose of passing the youth into industry, but of training certain skilled categories. Vocational training is part of the rationalization system, and is introduced into the schools, not in order to give the youth industrial training, but to facilitate the youth into industry without training, and endeavor to win them for use against workers' organizations.

#### MILITARIZATION.

(15) The rapid expansion of American imperialism has given rise to a very rapid militarization. The United States has become one of the biggest military powers. It has the largest military budget of any country. It has already entered into a naval race with Great Britain for control of the sea, in which the United States is gaining headway. The United States has already assumed the characteristics of a gigantic capitalist military power. For universal conscription, it has substituted a strong and well-trained mercenary force, and large organized and unorganized reserves. The militarization of the entire population is proceeding rapidly. Industry is being prepared for war-time functioning.

Through the C.M.T.C., ROTC and semi-militarist and militarist organizations, the youth is being militarized. Military organizations (American Legion) and semi-military organizations (Boy Scouts) are receiving the fullest support from the capitalist class, and are becoming rapidly fused with the state apparatus, being transformed into direct state organizations. Compulsory military training is being introduced for the militarization of the youth. A military caste, the final product of symbol of modern militarism is being created in the United States.

(16) The burden of militarization and war preparations and the effects of capitalist rationalization only accentuate the extremely bad conditions which the American young workers get as their share of capitalist prosperity. Long hours, low wages, child labor, no protection from accident and disease, unsanitary conditions, brutal speed-up, wage-cuts and unemployment, capitalist militarization—these are the conditions that contribute to make the young workers the most exploited section of the American proletariat.

Far from improving these conditions, capitalist rationalization makes them even worse. The young workers drawn into industry bear the full burden of capitalist exploitation. But not content with these conditions, the capitalist class has engaged in an onslaught on the conditions of the working class, to break their organizations and to still further reduce their wages; to increase the speed-up system.

#### RADICALIZATION.

(17) These miserable conditions; the pressure from the employers; the contradictions of capitalist rationalization; the class differentiation brought about by rationalization; the conversion of the young workers into the main source for unskilled labor are setting the young workers in motion, are activating them and making them participate actively in the class struggle.

"This pressure on the part of the employers and on that of the reaction rouses the activity of the masses of young workers, spurring more and more of them to fight, and thus effecting their radicalization." (Fifth Congress, C. Y. I.)

(18) This process of radicalization is expressed in the active participation of the young workers in important struggles (mining, textile, needle), in the growing mood for struggle in other industries (auto, rubber) and in the resistance to rationalization in the south, in increased sensitiveness and rapidity with which the young workers react to pressure of social changes, and in the success of the League in placing itself at the head of large numbers of young workers in many instances and bringing its program into larger ranks of the working class.

(19) It is this general process of radicalization which enables the C. Y. I. in its letter to characterize the young workers as being "no more completely politically apathetic, but is in many instances the most advanced and conscious part of the proletariat."

#### UNEVEN TEMPO.

(20) The process of radicalization develops at an uneven tempo, bringing about radicalization of the young workers in some industries sooner than among other sections of the young workers. The process of radicalization has affected most the young workers in the industries which went through and are going through crises—mining, textile, needle. The factor which determines the League's general orientation is the general process. The specific orientation must be in the direction of greatest radicalization.

The League must move at the head of the young workers who are moving fastest, establishing direct contact at the same time even with the most backward. A recognition of the general process of radicalization, its uneven development and the correct orientation of the League must bring a recognition of the fact that the bulk of the young workers will be involved in the process of radicalization only as it develops. This understanding is necessary in order to assure that the League will actually base itself on the process of radicalization, on the most advanced sections of the toiling youth and orientate to the most important and basic industries.

### III. THE ROAD TO MASS ORGANIZATION.

(21) The above processes must determine all the activities of the League which center around the problems of the struggle against the war danger and the organization of the young workers, their mobilization in the class battles of the American proletariat.

(22) The task of the League is further clarified by the fact that the young workers occupy a special role in industry, not only as the most unprivileged section, not only as the most discriminated against, but also as the bond between the foreign-born and American-born workers, as the most articulate section of the working class in industries where they and the foreign-born constitute the overwhelming bulk of the working class.

(23) It is therefore clear that the orientation of the League must be toward the basic industries, where the contradictions of rationalization are most sharply expressed, where the process of radicalization is most advanced and where the young workers play the most important role. The work of the League in the other industries, all the work of the League must be centered around and tied up with its work in the basic industries.

#### MASS WORK OF LEAGUE

(24) The League, which began mass activities only after the Third Convention, broadened and deepened these activities in the period since the last convention, thus bringing the League nearer the road to mass organization. The League led large numbers of young workers in the struggle against capitalism. In the course of these struggles it was able to establish itself as the only organization of young workers in this country. The League has broken with all the labor traditions of the past in initiating, for the first time in the United States, Communist work among servicemen as part of the struggle against the war danger.

The League came forward as a youth organization fighting for the interests of the young workers in the various strikes and in the election campaign, during which it had a truly Communist youth program. The League, thru the Young Pioneers, began with the Passaic strike, to establish a tradition of militant participation of children in working class struggles, which is a historic achievement for the American working class.

The above events indicate that the League has really taken the first steps on the road to mass organization. This it was able to do because it understood the processes which were affecting its work, saw that it was going thru a turning point in the conditions of its work, and adapted itself to the new conditions. In doing this, the League broke completely with the anti-youth problems ideology which dominated the League till its third convention and remnants of which remain to the present day.

The League overcame the orientation to journalistic campaigns which dominated the work of the League up to the Third Convention. And above all, the League was able to rid itself of a series of serious errors which were committed between the Third and Fourth Conventions, and which threatened to hinder the progress of the League as a Communist youth league. These were expressed in remnants of journalistic campaigns, appeals to labor bureaucrats to organize the young workers, serious pacifist errors in our anti-war work; a wrong attitude toward the Y.P.S.L. and other reformist youth movements (National Student Forum, American Federation of Youth) and a reformist election program in the 1926 election campaign. The tendency to orientate to light industry was still very strong.

#### SUCCESS IN WORK

(25) On the basis of the beginnings of development toward mass organization, the League can record certain successes in its practical work and improvement in its position. Among these can be included: active participation in strikes and the proper linking of the young workers with the strikers thru relief activities; real anti-militarist work, including work in the armed forces; concrete steps toward the organization of the young workers—mining, textile, needle; orientation toward basic industry; consolidation of the League's position in the sports organization; the holding of district schools for improving the political level and training of functionaries.

The organizational position of the League shows improvement. Not only has the membership increased, but the number of members from the basic industries has increased. Still the social composition of the League is very poor. The League has established units in new territory—West and South, the district organizations have been firmly established and are functioning, beginning to react to local struggles and issues. The League membership has grown younger, more representative of the American youth, with a Party kernel of less than 10 per cent, as against 50 to 60 per cent in 1926-27. The League participated actively in the election campaign, with its own program, reaching many thousands of young workers, who for the first time were made to realize that the toiling youth had an interest in elections.

(26) While progress has been made towards mass organization by the League, its general position has not changed fundamentally. It is still a relatively small organization, largely isolated from the masses of young workers, responding slowly to their needs, and not assuming the leadership in their struggles. The many basic and important shortcomings from which the League still suffers are but symptoms of this general situation, and should serve as spurs to the League in accelerating the rate of development as a mass organization.

#### SOCIAL COMPOSITION

(27) An important symptom of the semi-sectarian position of the League is the extremely poor social composition. This is an indication that the League has not yet understood how to orientate properly to the young workers and draw them into its ranks, how to develop the proletarian members and push them into leadership in the League.

The small number of members in the basic industries, the absence of shop nuclei, unsystematic trade union work and failure to develop the youth sections of the new trade unions, widespread provincialism, no contact with the revolutionary movement in the colonies, isolation from the Negro youth and the men in the armed forces—these are the indications that the League has really made only the beginning in the direction of mass organization, and still has a long distance to travel to become a mass organization.

(28) From this angle all the shortcomings of the League must be approached and overcome. Based on the most thorough and energetic mobilization of the membership for participation in the mass struggles, based on the League coming forward as a real fighter for the interest of the toiling youth, conscious and systematic direction to the work of the League, conscious and systematic efforts to overcome the League's shortcomings will result in the development of our League to a mass organization of the proletarian youth of this country.

#### ERRORS COMMITTED

(29) A number of errors in work committed by the League must be mentioned, as indicative of the still insufficient orientation of the League to mass work. They are: No systematic and consistent efforts to eliminate our shortcomings; tendency to hide the face of the League during struggle; laxness in enforcing instructions; errors in our unemployment demands; issuance of the slogan "Organize a Workers Militia"; poor functioning of the NEC department and the adoption by some of them (Agitprop) of bureaucratic methods of work; the development of bureaucratic methods of work generally, also in the districts; hiding the face of the League (Pittsburgh); uncritical attitude to the Right errors of the Party; failure to take vigorous measures to improve the situation in the districts (Pittsburgh, California); insufficient pushing to the forefront of proletarian elements; factional introduction of Party questions into the League; insufficient self-criticism.

(30) The League has continued to neglect some of its basic fields of work, particularly Negro work. This must be considered a major error of the League, in view of the importance of this work in the present period and the necessity for breaking down white chauvinism and race prejudice in the ranks of the working class. The League has also carried on no struggle against its opponent organizations.

#### SEMI-SECTARIAN CHARACTER

(31) The semi-sectarian character of the League is also manifested in that the League is not yet in the real sense a youth organization. At the present time there is still a very strong tendency to mechanically transfer party campaigns to the League. The League has not yet learned to develop its activities on the basis of the actual needs of the youth; the League has not utilized methods which are appropriate for the youth, but has limited itself in general to imparting youth character to general Communist work.

A typical example of this was the election campaign, in which although the League had its own program, and on the whole carried on good activity, the initiative of the League as a youth organization was not developed, and the activities of the League were not centered around the youth program and youth demands, but largely around the general Communist election program. The task which the League set for itself as early as 1925—to youthify all its activities has not yet been accomplished.

(32) A big step in the direction of placing all the work of the League upon a genuine youth basis was the adoption, at the 1927 convention, of a program of social legislation for the youth. This program, however, has not been popularized among the League membership, has not been placed in the forefront in all the League's work among the masses of the young workers, and has not served as the center around which to build up a thorough program upon which to approach the young workers, which would meet all the needs of the toiling youth and would be capable of accomplishing their mobilization around the slogans contained in that program.

### IV. COMMUNIST YOUTH IN STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR DANGER

(33) The development of the League into a mass organization can be brought about only in the course of the most untiring mass activity, primarily in the struggle against the war danger and in the organization and defense of the economic interests of the young workers.

(34) The correct line of the Communists being to bring about the defeat of their own bourgeoisie in the struggle against the war danger, it is necessary to keep in mind that the main task of the League is to carry on the most determined struggle against its own main enemy, American imperialism. The League must therefore issue defeatist slogans and develop a broad defeatist propaganda against American imperialism with the aim of preparing the working class to turn the imperialist war into a civil war and establish the Proletarian Dictatorship.

This is particularly important in relation to the movements in Latin-America (Nicaragua) and in the American colonies, where one of the characteristic features at the present time is the development of broad anti-imperialist movements of toiling masses, directed against American imperialism. The League must give the utmost assistance to these movements, and more particularly to the Communist youth leagues in aiding in the establishment of Communist youth leagues in those countries where they do not as yet exist.

(35) In its struggle against the war danger, the League should push into the forefront the Defense of the Soviet Union, the popularization of the achievements of the Soviet Union and the building of Socialism and the exposure of all the plots against the Soviet Union. The Red Army should be popularized as the defender of the interests of the workers of the entire world.

(36) In order to carry on an effective struggle against imperialist war and capitalist militarism, the League must combat energetically all pacifist ideology and pacifist propaganda in the ranks of the young workers, exposing this pacifism as but a weapon and cover for militarism and war. The League must struggle particularly against the American Federation of Labor, which has become an instrument of capitalist war policy and of capitalist militarization (endorsement by the A. F. of L. Executive Council and Convention of the C. M. T. C., etc.). The League must mercilessly criticize those working class organizations, which, intending to struggle against war, adopt pacifism as the weapon and expose the petty-bourgeois pacifist organizations.

In forming a United Front with other youth organizations on concrete issues, the League must under no circumstances neglect the task of exposing the harmful activities and methods of these organizations, and win the proletarian membership and following away from them, into the ranks of the League. At the same time, the League must very energetically combat the remnants of pacifism and the underestimation of the war danger that still exist in the ranks of the League, and which hinder the League in carrying on its work. The League must be on guard against the infiltration into its ranks of pacifist ideology which pervades large sections of the working class.

#### WORK IN ARMED FORCES

(37) In beginning Communist anti-war work, in penetrating the armed forces of capitalism with the message of the proletarian revolutionary movement, the League has broken with all social-democratic, pacifist traditions with which the American labor movement is laden. In continuing this activity with greater intensity, utilizing the experiences of our brother Leagues, the League will win mass influence among the young workers and in the armed forces of American imperialism. The answer of the League to the burdens of militarism and war that capitalism is placing upon the young workers is the mobilization of the young workers to struggle against imperialist wars, against capitalist militarism, for the defense of the Soviet Union and for assistance to the revolutionary movement in the colonies.

The answer of the League to the capitalist militarization campaigns is a campaign against capitalist militarism, and for the disintegration of the forces of capitalist militarism and wars. For this purpose, the League should send its members into the armed force, carry on Communist work there, demoralize them as fighters for capitalism and win them to the proletarian cause and fight for the demands of the members of the armed forces. The League also sends its members into the volunteer organizations of capitalist militarization, carrying on similar work there, but not tell the young workers to enter, and carry on a merciless struggle against these organizations and endeavoring to reach all sections of the working class in this work.

#### IMPERIALIST CONFLICTS.

(38) The League must pay particular attention to those war situations in which the United States is playing the leading role—Anglo-American conflict, Pacific situation, Latin America. The League membership and the young workers must be made to understand all developments in these spheres from the point of view of the growing war danger, and to point out the role of American imperialism and the necessity for struggle against it.

(39) It is necessary to establish good working relations with the leagues in the other countries involved—Great Britain, Far East, Latin America—and endeavor to secure coordination of the activities of all these leagues in the struggle against the war danger.

(40) The struggle against the war danger, in order to penetrate the widest mass of the toiling youth, must be tied up with the everyday questions affecting the young workers and the everyday activities of the League. The struggle against capitalist rationalization is an aspect of the struggle against the war danger; the connection between questions of hours, wages and the war danger must be definitely established.

(41) It is particularly important that the league begin activities among the young workers in the war industries—navy yards, ammunition, chemical.

(42) The most thorough mobilization of the league and the participation of every member is necessary for anti-war work. All open and hidden resistance must be overcome. The anti-apparatus must be built up and established on an efficient basis, under the direction of the N. E. C.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

# Starvation Wages and Long Hours for Over 1,000 Workers in Park Central Hotel

## WAGES SLASHED, MANY LAID OFF IN LABOR SPEED UP

### Small Crew to Clean 1,600 Rooms

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
One might think that rationalization might not reach the hotels, for hotels are somewhat different from factories. Nevertheless we also find the speed-up here.

There are over 1000 workers employed in the Park Central Hotel, located at Seventh Ave. and 56th St., New York City. According to an article I recently saw in the capitalist papers, in the words of the president of the Park Central Hotel, Lasser, prosperity is sky-high in the hotel business—for the bosses. This is very good for those who own hotels and profit by them. But not so for the slave, who has to earn his bread and butter; especially in the Park Central Hotel.

### Wage Slash, Lay Off.

At the same time Lasser's article filled the hearts of the hotel workers with joy, "efficiency" experts were around in the very hotel where Lasser is president. The first thing these "efficiency" experts found out was that the workers in the hotel were getting "too high wages by far."

### \$12 Per Week.

The chambermaids were cut from \$17 a week to \$14 or \$12 a week. They were also told they would from then on have to do the rooms for those who were laid off.

### Clean 1600 Rooms.

As the hotel has 1600 rooms, one can imagine what it means to keep them clean with far too small a crew. Much longer hours were the result, so that the workers left could do the work of those who were laid off.

Formerly each floor had one houseman. This man handles the heavy vacuum cleaners, which are used to clean the apartments. He is of great assistance to the female workers, as the handling of this machinery is very heavy. But this assistance was taken away from the female workers. Under the new rules there is only one houseman for every two floors, and sometimes he has to do three floors.

### Ten-Hour Day—\$25 a Week.

These men work from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., or ten hours a day, and they get only one afternoon off every second Sunday. They are paid \$25 for this work, which should pay at least double that amount. They are all dissatisfied.

There are waiters, who receive \$16 for their seven-day week. If they did not eat the garbage that is left over by the guests, they would not be able to pay their room rent. The neatly trimmed boys who run the elevators work 12 hours a day, split watches, and for the sake of the law get 24 hours off a week. While the housemen don't get a day off at all, these boys have 24 hours off. I know that most of them are so tired out they spend these 24 hours to sleep.

### Laundry Slaves Get \$12.

Then we come to the poor laundry workers. The hotel has its own laundry. More than 60 undernourished Porto Rican boys and girls slave there six and half days every week. While the girls get \$12 the boys receive from \$15 to \$17 a week. The laundry machines never stop, and there is no chance of taking a rest.

### Stool Pigeons.

There are also detectives in the hotel. They have instructions to watch workers. Once a sandwich was taken out of the kitchen. They made more fuss about the sandwich than about murder. Three workers were fired on account of the sandwich.

### Chef Gets More.

The kitchen is another story. Busy Frenchmen are cooking the meals for a class that never worked. They get \$28 a week. The chef gets a little more. This means he has to dance to the fiddle of the bosses.

Editor's Note.—The engineers, mechanics, elevator operators and other building service workers in this hotel are urged to attend one of the meetings of the Amalgamated Power Plant and Building Service Workers' Union, which meets every Wednesday at 243 E. 84th St. This is a fighting union.

Advertise your Union Meetings here. For information write to THE DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 26-28 Union Sq., New York City

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers  
132 W. 51st St. Phone Circle 7336  
BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m.  
One industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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

## Fraternal Organizations

### Freiheit Symphony Orchestra Concert.

A concert and dance will be given by the "Freiheit" Symphony Orchestra at 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, April 12.

### United Council Anzac 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 523.

### Cutters Local 6.

A ball will be given by Cutters Local 6, N.T.W.U., at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave., April 12. Silver loving cup will be presented to club most represented.

### Hungarian L.L.D.

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

### N. J. Workers Soccer League.

The annual entertainment and dance of the League will be given at the Hungarian Workers Hall, 37 15th Ave., Newark, N. J., April 12. Silver loving cup will be presented to club most represented.

### Vagabond Sports Club.

The first anniversary of the Vagabond Sports Club will be held 8 p. m. Saturday at the Brooklyn Workers Center, 45 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.

### Brighton Beach L. L. D.

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

### Kate Gittow at Brighton Beach.

Kate Gittow will speak at a concert and tea party of Council 17, United Council of Working Women, 8 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 District Office, Room 422, 799 Broadway.

### 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 Road, 8 p. m., Sunday.

### United Council Bazaar.

The Ball and Bazaar Committee of the U. C. W. W. will meet at 8 p. m. today, Workers Center, 25 Union Square.

### Harlem Inter-Racial Club.

The first practice game of the club will be held at 12 noon Sunday at Waver Court, 127th 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., Sunday, 19, at the club, 1373 4rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Vagabond Sport Club Dance.

The club will hold a dance at the Workers Center, 45 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn, Saturday night.

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

The C. C. C. of the New York District meets today, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, Room 603, 25 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.

### Nearing Talks, East N. Y. Youth Club.

Scott Nearing will lecture on "Income and Wealth of the U. S." at the East New York Young Workers Club, 213 Hindsdale St., Brooklyn.

### Watchmakers Local 21.

The local will meet today, 8 p. m., 114 W. 44th St. Financial report will be given.

### Brooklyn A. N. L. C. Meet.

A protest meeting against lynching, Jim Crowism and segregation will be held by the Brooklyn Council of the American Negro Labor Congress at the Chauffeur Club, 152 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, Friday, April 12, at 8:30 p. m. Otto Hall, of the National Office of the A. N. L. C., Grace Lamb, of the Harlem Council.

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## TROOPS ARRIVE TO BREAK STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)  
ing National Textile Workers Union, which is leading the strike here, threats of violence have been resorted to by the employers. Workers came to Organizer Beal and George Pershing and told them that an attempt against their lives will be made. "Many things happen in the dark," read one note.

### Expect Evictions.

Evictions of the union members, picked out by the company to serve as examples, are expected to take place tomorrow, when the time allowed them "to get out," will be up. One of the workers fired, worked in the plant for seven years. Here is an example of the eviction notices sent to workers for their unionism:

Gastonia, N. C.  
J. H. Kesler & Family,  
329 S. Highland St.,  
Gastonia, N. C.  
You are hereby notified to vacate the house and premises known as 329 S. Highland, within three days from the date of this notice. If not vacated in 3 days, eviction proceedings will be instituted.

### MANVILLE-JENCKES CO.,

By R. A. Smith,  
Service Manager.

Quietly, calmly, but with the greatest determination, the workers defy all threats and are signing up out till the last. Official presentation of demands was made to the mill management by the Loyal local union yesterday.

The right to earn a minimum of \$20 a week, a sum insufficient for a family to even exist on, as even government reports admit, is all the workers demand as wages.

Other demands of the workers, which dramatically demonstrate the misery of their operative's lot, are plumbing repairs in the company houses, screening of homes, a slash of 50 per cent in the exorbitant light and rent charges, etc.

The rest of the demands are: Elimination of all piece work; substitution of a standard wage system instead of the loom clock or "hunk" system, which deals from even the miserable pay now earned; 40-hour five-day week; abolition of all speed ups and recognition of the National Textile Workers' Union.

That the strike in Gastonia is tending to spread to surrounding mill towns can be seen from the rapid rate of growth in other mills. A local is already well built in the other plant of the Manville-Jenckes Co., in High Shoals. The Chadwick Haskins plant in Pineville, N. C., is gaining rapidly in membership and first steps in setting up locals are being made at the other mills of the latter firm.

## 'REBEL' ARMY FLEES JIMINEZ

### Federals Repulse the Clericals at Naco

(Continued from Page One)  
reactionary Mexican army take grave risks which might place them in a position in which all the state department could do for them would be to make sure that they were executed in the manner required by Mexican law, Secretary of State Stimson said today.

Stimson's statement is another move of the United States in its role as protector of the Gil government, its tool in Mexico.

### Threaten Topete.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—General Fausto Topete, commanding Mexican reactionary armies, has been visited by Brig. General Frank S. Cocheu, and warned that the United States will not countenance the injury of American citizens and damaging of American property by border fighting, the state department announced today.

### NACO, Sonora, Mexico, April 3 (U.P.).

Federal forces successfully repulsed the initial reactionary assault on this city today.

After two hours of bitter fighting, in which casualties appeared to be high among the attackers, the insurgent cavalry withdrew to a safe distance from the entrenchments.

### Blue Bird Studio

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26-28 UNION SQUARE  
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GIANT OPEN-AIR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR PREPARATIONS

on the occasion of the 12th Anniversary of the American Entry into the War

SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH AT 4 P. M.  
110TH STREET & FIFTH AVENUE

Prominent Speakers.  
Auspices of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., New York District

Patronize

## "Build the Union" BAZAAR

Thursday — Friday — Saturday — Sunday  
APRIL 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, 1929

### BARGAINS

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## CLERKS TO CALL BIG STRIKE SOON

### Mass Meeting Sunday Afternoon at 2

Preparations for the largest strike ever conducted in the retail food store industry are now almost completed by the Retail Grocery, Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union.

The climax of the preliminary drive to recruit non-union workers into the union will be the mass meeting this Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock in the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place.

For many weeks the workers' organization, which already gained an enviable reputation as a militant fighter in its struggles against the bosses and their aides, the officialdom of the socialist United Hebrew Trades, have been planning for this general strike after the expiration of the agreement with the employers. The agreement expires this coming Monday, April 9.

Special enthusiasm is aroused by the recruiting responses of the workers in New York's fruit stores.

The demands of the workers are for the elementary right to have one day off in the seven; a wage that will support a family and recognition of the union. The workers demand that they work no more than 62 hours in the six days. New hours are illimitable, up to the whim of every store owner. A five dollar raise and a minimum wage of \$40 a week is also demanded.

### MILLINER POLLS FOR CONVENTION

### Local Ignores Expulsion to Send Delegates

A membership meeting of the Millinery Hand Workers' Union 43 of the International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, will be held tonight immediately after work, in Bryant Hall, 42nd St. and Sixth Ave., for the purpose of electing delegates to the coming convention of the national organization.

This local was expelled from the parent body by the reactionary machine headed by President Zaritsky, whose sell-out policies would not be tolerated by the local's Left wing leadership.

Despite a pogrom lasting many months, during which Local 43 members were thrown from jobs and scabbed on when striking by the national machine, the union held its membership intact.

### Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE

351 E. 77th St., New York, N. Y.  
Tel. Rhineland 3915

### Workers to Demonstrate for Communism

at the 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

will take place

JACOB SHAEFFER  
Freiheit Gesangs-Verein

NIKOLAI KARLASH  
Bass-Baritone  
Russian Grand Opera

ANNA SAVINA  
Mezzo-Soprano  
Kiev State Opera

IVAN VELIKANOFF  
Tenor  
Moscow Art Studio

### Freiheit Gesangs-Verein

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

## Party Anti-War Demonstration

Leaflets for the 110th St. Anti-War Demonstration will be ready at the Party office tomorrow evening for distribution in Sections 2 and 3, Harlem. Comrades are instructed to report to their section headquarters before Saturday for instructions in connection with the demonstration.

### Freiheit Celebration.

The seventh anniversary of the Freiheit will be held Saturday

## AIM TO DEPORT ITALIAN WORKER

### I.L.D. Meet Tonight to Rally Workers

(Continued from Page One)  
release on parole on April 30, he will be deported to Italy.

Giletti was arrested early in 1927 on a framed charge of felonious assault after a fight with fascist desperado, which showed that Giletti had been attacked. He was sentenced to two years in jail. The Italian blackshirts in this country have, however, not been content with the sentence and it is thought that it is upon their instigation that the authorities have decided to deport Giletti to torture and possible death in fascist Italy.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense has taken charge of the case and has engaged Attorney Isaac Shorr to fight the deportation. The New York I. L. D. is also starting a campaign to prevent the deportation of John Tapolcsanyi, Harmony, Pa., worker, whose citizenship papers have been revoked on the ground of "belief in Communism" and who is now faced with deportation to fascist Hungary. The campaign to save Tapolcsanyi will be carried on in conjunction with the fight against the new anti-labor immigration bill.

The I. L. D. has called a conference of representatives of I. L. D. branches, affiliated and fraternal organizations, to outline plans for these campaigns, which will be conducted on a mass scale. The conference will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

### Section 6 Daily Agents.

Daily Agents meet 7 p. m. tomorrow, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

### Anti-War Meet, Brooklyn.

An anti-war meet under the auspices of the Communist Party, Young Workers (Communist) League and the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will be held at Royal Palace, 6 Manhattan Ave., Friday, April 12.

### Lower Bronx Y.W.C.L.

The Lower Bronx Unit will hold its first open air meeting of the season at St. Anne's Ave. and 138th St. tomorrow night.

### Unit 5F, Subsection 2B.

Unit meets 6 p. m. today, at 101 W. 27th St.

### Section 6.

Literature Agents of the section will meet 8:15 p. m. today, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

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## Comparty Activities

### Party Anti-War Demonstration

Leaflets for the 110th St. Anti-War Demonstration will be ready at the Party office tomorrow evening for distribution in Sections 2 and 3, Harlem. Comrades are instructed to report to their section headquarters before Saturday for instructions in connection with the demonstration.

### Freiheit Celebration.

The seventh anniversary of the Freiheit will be held Saturday

## AIM TO DEPORT ITALIAN WORKER

### I.L.D. Meet Tonight to Rally Workers

(Continued from Page One)  
release on parole on April 30, he will be deported to Italy.

Giletti was arrested early in 1927 on a framed charge of felonious assault after a fight with fascist desperado, which showed that Giletti had been attacked. He was sentenced to two years in jail. The Italian blackshirts in this country have, however, not been content with the sentence and it is thought that it is upon their instigation that the authorities have decided to deport Giletti to torture and possible death in fascist Italy.

The New York District of the International Labor Defense has taken charge of the case and has engaged Attorney Isaac Shorr to fight the deportation. The New York I. L. D. is also starting a campaign to prevent the deportation of John Tapolcsanyi, Harmony, Pa., worker, whose citizenship papers have been revoked on the ground of "belief in Communism" and who is now faced with deportation to fascist Hungary. The campaign to save Tapolcsanyi will be carried on in conjunction with the fight against the new anti-labor immigration bill.

The I. L. D. has called a conference of representatives of I. L. D. branches, affiliated and fraternal organizations, to outline plans for these campaigns, which will be conducted on a mass scale. The conference will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

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# Daily Worker

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

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## Hoover—"The Strikebreaker."

Herbert Hoover, hardly a month in the office of president, has broken his first strike. He did this very effectively by issuing a "proclamation" creating a special board under the so-called railway labor act, which automatically postponed for 30 days the clash between the Texas and Pacific Railroad and the members of the four railroad brotherhoods that it employs.

The strike order originally called upon the 4,000 shop and train employes on this southwestern railroad operating in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, to quit their jobs at six o'clock on the morning of March 30. When Hoover issued his anti-strike order the officials of the four brotherhoods withdrew their strike order and the men remained at their jobs, under threat of expulsion from their unions.

The great value that the railroad interests placed on Hoover's action may be judged from the fact that President J. L. Lancaster, of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, personally pleaded with the chambers of commerce in cities served by the road to support the company in its application to the president for the appointment of a "fact-finding committee."

This shows conclusively how the railroad labor act operates for the benefit of the great transportation interests and against the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen who run the trains. The board of mediation, provided by the railway act, could not settle the dispute, so along comes the president and appoints a special board, a "fact finding" outfit that will be packed by the railroad's agents. Under this pro-employers' law, the workers are not supposed to strike until 30 days after the "fact finding" has been completed, if they do not like the final decision. It is 100 per cent certain that they won't like it. But the railroad owners have won a delay extremely valuable to them.

This means that the railroad has plenty of time to recruit scabs, hire gunmen and organize its whole strike-breaking machinery, the governmental end of which is so efficiently operated by the president himself.

In this connection it may be noted that Allan, the former strike-breaker governor of Kansas, who tried to smash the miners' union of that state through legal enactment,—the infamous Allan Law—is now being groomed to take the place in the United States senate made vacant by the election of Curtis to the vice presidency. The strike-breaker president wants a hard-boiled strike-breaking congress to support him.

## The "Terrorist Empire" of Coal.

Kinloch, Pennsylvania, where 47 miners were "officially" slaughtered in the coal pits of the Valley Camp Coal Company, has all the characteristics of a festering sore of American capitalism.

Hardly had the detonation of the mine blast, that left wholesale death in its wake, died away, than the company's "ambulance chasers" and other shyster lawyers began circulating among the widows of the dead, seeking to persuade them to sign away the few rights they were entitled to under the totally insufficient liability laws of the state. The National Miners' Union is combatting this condition which should receive thorough exposure before the workers in a widespread drive demanding that industry assume the whole burden of its many hazards.

Greater attention must also be centered on the claim that the death list was much larger than "officially" reported. It is pointed out that 310 miners were really below at the time of the explosion. The company raises the claim that only 232 were in the diggings. This makes possible a death list of 115, instead of the reported 47.

In practically every disaster there are similar discrepancies between the charges of the workers and the claims of the exploiters. The present blast at Kinloch has given the lie to the company's claims of a year ago. Rescue workers this year found the decayed remains of two workers killed in last year's blast. The mud and slime, after many months, gave up its ghastly possession to refute the frantic denials of the company last year that these miners were also among the dead. In the case of unmarried miners, without relatives, who have recently come into the district, there is practically no one to fight the claims of the mine owners that they are not among the dead. It is the duty of the Union to expose this revolting condition before the workers and, on the basis of a correct program, make an energetic fight against it.

## Greetings to the Cafeteria Workers!

The Daily Worker greets the general strike call of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers' Union, to go into effect today in the garment center on the West Side.

It pledges itself to exert every effort possible to give all assistance to the workers in this new battle; to help bring an early and complete victory for labor's demands.

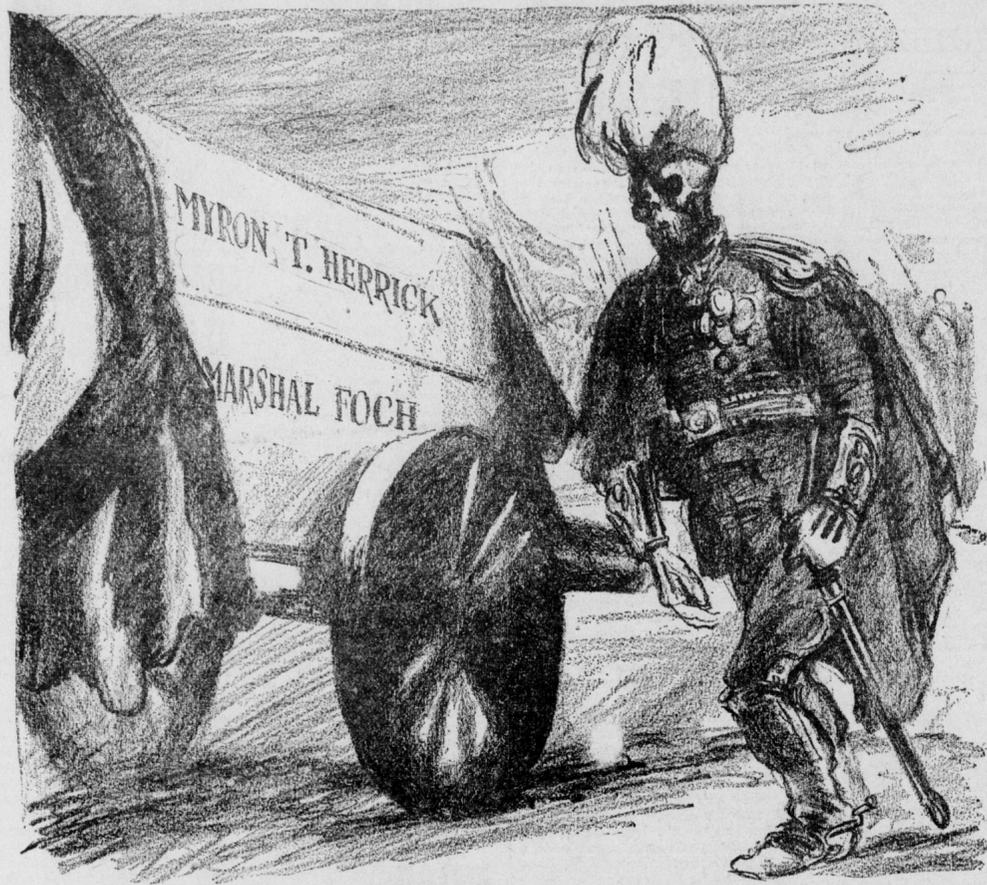
The organization drive in the food industry is one of the important sectors in the campaign to bring the unorganized under the banners of militant Left wing industrial unionism. Especially in New York City, with its tremendous, concentrated population, the food workers hold a strategic place. It is to be hoped that the drive in the garment center will soon take on new and greater proportions, to cope on an effective nation-wide scale with the bitter exploitation to which food workers are now everywhere subjected. In New York City the grocery clerks and butchers are also stirring, spreading the food workers' efforts that must soon cope with the great food monopolies, especially the Ward Trust with its huge bread factories.

The Left wing needle workers in the garment center will prove themselves to be a powerful ally of the food workers. This section of the metropolis must be made a really Left wing center, with militant unionism enlisting the garment, food and office workers of the district.

The American Federation of Labor has always been an obstacle to the organization of food workers in New York and in the nation. It has completely surrendered this field, just as it has given up other industries to non-unionism. It has become the common thing for A. F. of L. convention delegates to stop at scab hotels and eat in non-union restaurants. The socialists in the A. F. of L. have made no protest against this venal practice.

The strike of the food workers today marks a new step forward in the industry. All workers, while giving every aid possible, will watch all developments with keen interest.

## THE CHIEF MOURNER



By Fred Ellis

# BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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## Lumber Bosses Provide Southern Women With Husbands by Rotation; Spokane Free Speech Fight; Tour of Canada

Haywood has told of working as a boy and young man in the old West, where he was several sorts of child slave, farm laborer, cowboy, homesteader, and miner. He told how he learned the story of the conquest of the Indians and of the class war, and how he became a revolutionist. He told of leading gigantic strikes, of pistol battles in the streets, of dynamite used by scabs and stool pigeons. He related the history of the Western Federation of Miners, which he led through this period, and of the I.W.W. which he helped to organize. He told of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial, and of his going to Europe as a delegate to the International Socialist Congress, where he met Lenin, Mann and many other leaders. In last issue he was fighting race prejudice in Louisiana, and organizing the lumber workers. Now read on.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD. PART 77.

I VISITED several of the southern lumber camps. At one of them, Graybow, offices, warehouses and post office were enclosed in a high lumber fence. The company store which provided all the supplies of the workers did business on the scrip basis; that is, the company issued its own money, made of paper and brass, called "batwings" and "cherryballs," which was not good anywhere else.

In spite of all the surveillance at Graybow, a strike was declared against the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which rapidly spread to other mills and lumber camps. At Graybow some of the guards and company men were killed, as well as some of the strikers. Seven white and five black strikers were put in jail and held for several months, but none of them were convicted.

I was told of all the indescribable conditions that prevailed in the turpentine camps, where some of the workers were short-time prisoners who had been literally purchased from the county in which they were convicted. These men were subjected to inhuman treatment, often terribly beaten. It was in such a camp that Martin Tabret, a seventeen-year-old boy, was beaten only a few years ago.

The turpentine and lumber companies fastened their hold on some of the workers, both black and white, more securely than by the steel bands of chattel slavery. They have deliberately cultivated the narcotic drug habit among the workers. At every company store cocaine, morphine and heroin are sold. The workers, once addicted, cannot think of going away from their sure source of supply, even if they could scrape together enough money to pay for the journey. These workers move about from camp to camp, but never get away from the district.

The companies had women who lived in the camps in little shacks. The men moved from camp to camp, staying perhaps a few months, perhaps a couple of years, but the women stayed in the shacks and took the newcomers as husbands for the duration of their stay in the camp. I was at many of the married workers' homes, rough lumber shacks, but kept as neat as a woman's attention could make them. The boarding houses were like other lumber camp boarding houses, with the exception that the hogs rooting around the door-steps were here of the razor-back variety, slab-sided bony creatures. In Texas I spoke for the Farmers' Educational League, which was also a mixed organization.

ON my return to Chicago I agreed with the Kerr Publishing Company to work with the *International Socialist Review*, and went on a tour. Each local for which I spoke sold tickets which included a subscription to the *Review*. I went through Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and had a splendid meeting in Butte, Montana. At Anaconda, a smelter town, such an air of mystery prevailed everywhere that I dubbed the place the "City of Whispers." The workers seemed to be afraid to open their mouths for fear of being fired.

At Spokane there was a fine meeting. The workers there were still imbued with the spirit of the free speech fight which had been carried on by the I.W.W. the previous year. The Spokane authorities had attempted to crush the I.W.W. and the spirit of its members by crowding them into the county jail. For a time the jail was crowded that the inmates had no room to lie down, but had to take turns snatching a few minutes' sleep. The windows of the corridor in which they were confined were closed and the steam was turned on. The heat became unbearable and for a while they thought they were going to be suffocated. This was only one of many free speech fights the I.W.W. was compelled to make throughout the country. But in each fight there was some unique development that gave the organization wide publicity and cultivated in the minds of the young migratory workers a sense of their importance and the strength of organization. They would no longer permit themselves to be driven from pillar to post by the police, and if they were arrested without cause, the branch to which they belonged always came to their rescue.

When a free speech fight began, every footloose worker that heard about it headed toward the town where the fight was on, crowded the jails and made it so generally uncomfortable for the officials that the right to speak was established. In Sioux City the I. W. W.'s filled the jails. The authorities sent for some carloads of granite which they expected the I. W. W.'s to break for macadamizing the roads. But instead of going to work the I. W. W.'s went on hunger strike. When they were brought into court, the judge said to one young fellow, "You're a worker, are you? Let me see the calluses on your hands." The young fellow replied, "Take down your pants, judge, and let me see where your calluses are!"

AFTER the Portland meeting I got on the boat to go to Seattle. Fred Moore, a lawyer who had worked for the I. W. W., was on the boat. He came as a messenger from Clarence Darrow, who was acting as chief counsel for the McNamara brothers, then under indictment for murder in connection with the Los Angeles *Times* explosion in California, which had killed a number of scabs.

My engagements were to take me through California, and Moore's message from Darrow was to ask me not to come into California until the MacNamara trial was over. As Moore put it to me, Darrow was afraid that my lectures in California would have a bad effect on the MacNamara case. I had been speaking everywhere on behalf of the boys, and the I. W. W. was working for them. Organized labor generally was inflamed over the manner of their kidnaping, which was a duplication of the method adopted when Moyer, Pettibone and myself were taken from Colorado to Idaho. I had no desire to do anything that would be detrimental to the MacNamara brothers, and after considering the situation carefully, I decided to cancel all my dates in California. Moore told me that Darrow had said that I should have no financial loss, but I replied that the financial end of it would be my contribution to the prisoners' defense.

I reversed my route and went to Canada. As I crossed the line the customs officer asked me if I was coming into the country only on a short trip. I said, "Only a matter of a few days." I did not tell him that it was my intention to tour the country, but on that trip I went from Vancouver to Cape Breton, from coast to coast, speaking at all the towns along the road. I hope that other workers will have the opportunity to see all the gorgeous beauty that I saw on this journey among the Canadian Rockies. I was fascinated by the lakes and the glaciers.

The train passed over the site of the town of Frank, which had been buried by a falling mountain. This had been a mining camp where hundreds of members of the W. F. M. had lived and worked, and had lost their lives in the disaster. Not a splinter of the town remained; we crossed a desolate stretch of boulders under which the town lay buried.

On this trip I had a wide range of material to talk about. There had been my recent trip to Europe, there was the McNamara case, and industrial unionism, which had taken hold of the imagination of the workers everywhere. I came down the eastern coast to New York, speaking at different towns.

In the next issue Haywood tells of militia bayoneting workers in the Lawrence strike and of the committee going to Washington from the strike zone. Haywood's stirring autobiography is published in book form. You can get a volume free for one new or renewal subscription to the *Daily Worker*.

# 10th Anniversary Appeal of CI

(Continued from Page One)

the horrors and destruction of war, returned home exhausted and in many cases mutilated by hunger, cold and disease. The eyes of the workers and exploited masses all over the world were directed to the country of the proletarian dictatorship which had been born in the storm of the October Revolution.

The workers of Russia were the first to show by example how the workers should fight against imperialist war. The great October Revolution made a breach in the front of world imperialism and turned the imperialist war into a civil war in Russia, overthrew the power of capitalism and placed the dictatorship of the proletariat in its stead. Under the direct influence of the October Revolution the revolutionary movement poured in a broad wave over the whole world. In Europe, Asia, America and Africa oppressed classes and races revolted against their oppressors, the men responsible for the imperialist world slaughter.

The tragedy of the world proletariat at that time was that outside the frontiers of Soviet Russia there were no organized and experienced Communist Parties. The young Communist organizations which did exist, had to contend with strong social democratic parties which were allied with the bourgeoisie. In the moment of revolutionary crises, these social democratic parties hurried to the aid of dying capitalism and placed themselves at the disposal of the bourgeoisie in order to crush the revolutionary workers by force of arms.

The Communist International was created in order to organize and lead the workers and oppressed masses in the struggle against capitalism, to smash the social democracy and to lead the workers of the world under the banner of the world October. Based upon the lessons of Marx and Lenin, the Communist International became the historical successor of the First International founded by Marx and as such it inherited the best traditions of the Second International in its pre-war period. The First International gave an ideological basis to the international proletarian struggle for socialism. In its best period the Second International provided a basis for the extension of the working class movement and the organization of the masses. The Third International, which continued the work of the First International and took over the best traditions of the Second International whilst rejecting the opportunism of the latter with all possible energy, commenced its task of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

**Terror Against Communists.** Ten years have passed since the Communist International was founded. Those ten years were years of an unparalleled and heroic struggle on the part of the proletariat against capitalism. In those ten years the furious hatred of the exploiters and oppressors all over the world was directed against the Communist International. In their struggle against the Communist International the imperialists and their social democratic allies used and still use the most brutal and unscrupulous measures.

There is nothing that the bourgeoisie has not tried in its struggle against the proletarian revolutionary movement and against the Communist International. Fascist

## Calls for Mobilization of Workers and Oppressed Peoples Against War Danger

terror, white terror, coalitions with the social democrats against the working class, hymns of praise in favor of the glory and power of capitalism, hateful slanders against the Soviet Union and against the Communist Parties, forgeries and provocations, all these measures have been used and are still being used by the bourgeoisie in its struggle against the revolutionary movement.

All the efforts of the bourgeoisie, however, have proved unsuccessful. The Communist International continues to grow despite all difficulties and to win more and more the sympathies of the exploited and oppressed toilers all over the world. **Growing Crisis of Capitalism.** The past ten years have exposed and destroyed the illusions concerning the stability of capitalism. In the years of the first imperialist war, the imperialists and their social democratic allies told the whole world that it was a war to end war and that its conclusion would bring about a purification of capitalism, an era of permanent peace and the fraternization of the peoples.

In reality, however, the war to end war presented us with the old contradictions more intensified than ever. The antagonisms between the imperialist countries are growing. The conditions for a new imperialist war are accumulating, particularly in connection with the struggle between Great Britain and the United States for world hegemony. Armaments are greater than ever and behind the scenes the diplomats are organizing new politico-military agreements.

The revolutionary movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries is growing. Unemployment is extending and the class struggle in the capitalist countries is intensifying. The Soviet Union is growing and strengthening and threatening the basis of world imperialism. Neither the League of Nations nor the living pacifist propaganda of the social democracy, neither the capitalist rationalization nor the attempts of the reformists to establish industrial peace, will be able to abolish the growing crisis of capitalism. Capitalism is approaching a new world war which must end in a catastrophe for it. The first world war ended with the breakdown of the imperialist front and the establishment of the first proletarian dictatorship. A second imperialist world war and an interventionist against the Soviet Union will give the system of world imperialism the last and final blow.

**Socialists Aid Capitalism.** In its struggle against the growing revolutionary crisis, the bourgeoisie has found a loyal ally in the social democracy. The last ten years have confirmed beyond all doubt the fact that the social democracy has finally broken with Marxism and developed into a bourgeois workers party which is appointed to maintain and consolidate the capitalist system. Upon the field of foreign politics the social democracy operates with pacifist phrases but in reality it is actively assisting in the preparation of new imperialist

wars and the organization of a crusade against the first workers' state. At home the social democracy assists capitalism in carrying out its rationalization and placing bonds upon the working class. Because of this we are able to observe the progressive process in which the working masses leave the social democracy and, because of a strengthening process of radicalization amongst the masses of the workers swing towards the Communist International. The Communist International is the only representative of Marxism and the only power which is capable of leading the proletariat in its struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

The Communist International was born in the struggle against the reformist social democracy. The Communist Parties in the capitalist countries grew and strengthened in the struggle against the social democracy. In the fire of this struggle the mass Parties of the revolutionary proletariat, united in one Communist World Party.

The Communist International did not only grow and become strengthened in the struggle against the social democracy, but it grew and developed also in the struggle against vacillations and confusion in its own ranks, in the struggle against Right wing deviations, i. e. deviations towards open opportunism, and against Left wing deviations, i. e. towards opportunism under a cloak of revolutionary phrases. The history of the internal development of the Communist International during the last ten years, is the history of the liquidation of deviations and of conciliation towards them in its own ranks.

The last ten years have shown that the systematic struggle against these deviations and, above all, against the Right wing deviation as the chief danger of the present period, is the indispensable method of Bolshevizing the Communist Parties.

Without this Bolshevization the Parties would be unable to cleanse themselves of the remnants of social democratic traditions, unable to educate their members in the spirit of Bolshevism and unable to produce real Bolshevik Party leaders who are capable of leading the masses in the coming revolutionary struggles to the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

**Forces of Revolution Growing.** The Communist International is celebrating its tenth anniversary at a moment when the antagonisms of capitalism all over the world are intensifying and the conditions for a new revolutionary period are accumulating. In the capitalist countries the working masses are developing from defense to attack. In the colonial and semi-colonial countries a new wave of the revolutionary struggle is rising.

In the Soviet Union the working class, supported upon the village poor and in alliance with the broad masses of the toiling peasants, is building up socialism in a struggle against world capitalism and against the capitalist elements in the Soviet Union itself. The forces of the world

revolution are growing. The Communist International appeals to the workers of all countries and to the oppressed and exploited toilers all over the world to rally around its banner in a struggle for the world dictatorship of the proletariat, for world Communism.

Working men and working women of all capitalist countries! Capitalist rationalization robs you of your strength, exploits your muscles and your nerves. Capitalism is turning you more and more into component parts of its machinery. It is sucking your blood and throwing millions of you, sucked dry, onto the streets. Close your ranks under the banner of the revolutionary struggle for the unity of the working class and the oppressed peoples all over the world under the banner of the Communist International!

Oppressed peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries! World imperialism is continuing its policy of brutal exploitation and oppression. It is turning your sweat and your blood into money. Remember! The hour of the proletarian dictatorship will be the hour of your emancipation! Strengthen your national revolutionary struggle! Long live the red flags of the Communist International!

Working men and working women of the Soviet Union! Continue the work of socialist construction! Remember that every new workshop, every new factory, every new Soviet undertaking, every new collective undertaking and every new step in the development of the co-operatives means the consolidation of the Soviet Union which was built up upon the heroic sacrifices of you and your comrades. It means also the strengthening of the whole international working class movement.

Working men and working women! Exploited and oppressed peoples! Remember that the capitalist world is preparing a new imperialist war and a counter-revolutionary crusade against the first proletarian dictatorship of the world, the fatherland of the international working class. Do not believe the liars in the ranks of the social democracy who wish to lull you into a sense of false security with empty phrases concerning the peaceful intentions of those capitalist states which are even at this moment preparing a new war. Prepare yourselves to turn the counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union into a war against imperialism, into a civil war against the bourgeoisie in your own countries.

Workers of the world! Oppressed peoples! The Communist International appeals to you to join in a joint struggle against capitalist exploitation, against the yoke of imperialism, against the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, against the preparation of new imperialist wars and interventions, against the pacifist lies and against the social democratic unity with the bourgeoisie and in favor of the class unity of the proletariat in its struggle against imperialist slavery, against the oppression of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, against reformism and against fascism, for the proletarian revolution!

Long live the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union!  
 Long live the proletarian world revolution!  
 Long live the world dictatorship of the proletariat!  
 Long live World Communism!  
 —The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

