

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS  
For a Workers-Farmers Government  
To Organize the Unorganized  
For the 40-Hour Week  
For a Labor Party

# Daily Worker

FINAL CITY  
EDITION

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## UNION STRIKES SECOND SOUTHERN MANVILLE MILL

### GROCERY, FRUIT MILLS STRIKERS DEMONSTRATE SOLIDARITY; DEFY TROOPS

CLERKS GENERAL STRIKE TODAY  
Mass Meet Unanimous in Adoption of Strike Call Yesterday

Sympathizers to Aid Demand Abolition of Slavery Conditions

A general strike of all grocery, fruit and dairy store clerks, was declared yesterday to take effect at 10 o'clock this morning.

With tremendous enthusiasm, almost 1,000 members of the Retail Grocery Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union, assembled at a mass meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, yesterday afternoon, unanimously voted into effect the following strike call:

Call Issued.  
"Grocery Clerks, Fruit Clerks, Dairy Clerks!

"At a general meeting of our union, a general strike was proclaimed to take effect this Monday morning, April 8th, at 10 a. m. sharp.

Demands.  
"Our main demands are: 57 hours a week for grocery clerks, 62 hours for fruit clerks; a 6-day week with one day of rest; a \$5 raise in wages per week.

"Brothers, join our committees, quit work and come to the union. Our demands are just. We are sure to win!

"The Strike Committee.  
With this call, the horribly exploited food store workers, who slave innumerable hours and seven days a week, will begin a fight to spread the control of their union to non-union stores, so that more bearable conditions can be forced from the bosses.

Workers Respond.  
That this is easily the biggest strike movement undertaken by the union in its 15 years of existence could have been easily seen at the meeting yesterday. The presence of many non-union workers from all sections of the city, 150 of whom immediately joined up, proved that the strike call will meet with a great response.

The workers also received assurances of assistance from friendly organizations. Juliet Stuart Poyntz of the International Labor Defense, Kate Gitlow, of the Working Class Women's Councils and J. J. Ballam from the Trade Union Educational League, spoke for the organizations they represented and pledged all aid. Ed Schwartz and Dave Vacker, union leaders, also spoke.

The Working Class Women's Councils, in past strikes of this union have proven an invaluable aid in winning the struggles for better conditions.

### PRESIDENT OF KARELIA DIES

Nuorteva Helped in Building Socialism

MOSCOW, April 7.—Santeri Nuorteva, president of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Republic, has died suddenly in Leningrad, according to a report from that city.

Nuorteva, who has been ailing for some time, was receiving treatment at a clinic in Leningrad when the end came. The late president had many friends among the American workingclass in whose struggles he took an active part during his residence in the United States.

The Karelian Autonomous Soviet Republic was one of the most flourishing in the Soviet Union, the president having introduced American technique in the interest of the workers in many of the mills and factories.

In Petrovitz, the capital, Nuorteva took an active part in the installation of the new power houses and aided in the construction of a number of new pulp and paper factories.

When the newest of these factories is completed this summer, the newspapers throughout the Soviet Union will be definitely freed of importing paper from Finland and Sweden, the present principle sources. The Karelian Autonomous Soviet Republic is on the border of Finland. Its capital Petrovitz is on Lake Onega.



Photo at left shows part of the huge demonstration of the mill strikers in Gastonia, N. C., who are fighting the Manville-Jencks Co. for a living wage and decent working conditions. The strikers are under the fighting leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union, under whose banner thousands more southern mill workers are rallying thru the South.



Photo shows one of the militant woman textile strikers in Gastonia, N. C., wrestling a gun from a National Guardsman.

### TEXTILE UNION PLANS TO TIE UP 15 SOUTHERN MILLS IN 10 DAYS; STRIKE GROWS

Hundreds from Other Plants Come to Loray Local to Join Union

Workers Plan Resistance to Evictions from Company Houses, Scheduled for Today

GASTONIA, N. C., April 7.—Plans to stop mill production in and around Gaston County, as first step toward a general Southern textile strike are almost completed by the National Textile Workers' Union.

The High Shoals plant of the Manville Jencks Co., 12 miles from here, is to be struck today. A strike call to the workers in Chadwick-Hoskins mills in Charlotte will quickly follow.

Eager to Strike.  
Difficulty in holding back the workers from nearly every mill in this region until strike machinery is organized, was reported by Fred E. Beal, organizer in charge of the Gastonia strike. The early arrival of a relief organizer will facilitate the spreading of the strike, Beal reports.

More than one hundred mills are in Gaston County alone, and many working in other mill villages here and in Mecklenburg County have come into Gastonia to ask the Loray local of the N. T. W. to organize them. They joined the union here and were sent back to organize a local unit.

The union aims to tie up 15 mills in the next ten days, according to Beal and Pershing. Well functioning units are established in these many plants.

Trouble is expected here tomorrow, when the mill and town authorities begin their program of forcible evictions of some workers who have joined the union. The greatest determination to answer this threat with mass resistance, was expressed by the strikers all week.

More troops are being prepared for strike town duty, whether the (Continued on Page Five)

### N. Y. WORKERS HIT IMPERIALIST WAR IN MASS MEETING

Counter Demonstrate Against Parade of Militarists

Thousands of New York workers took part in the anti-war demonstration called by the Communist Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League Saturday at 110th St. and Fifth Ave. Speakers exposed the purpose of the military parade on Fifth Avenue, which ended at 80th Street as the Communist demonstration was beginning.

Police officials were unwilling to permit the demonstration, and for a time it appeared that an attempt would be made to break it up. The authorities finally decided that it would be too difficult to break up such a mass gathering.

Expresses Use of Militia.  
J. Louis Engdahl, acting editor of the Daily Worker, who recently returned from the Soviet Union, told of the progress of the workers' republic and imperialist attempts to prepare war against the Soviet Union. Engdahl also pointed out the role of the armed forces against the workers and cited the use of the National Guard brought in to crush the textile strike in Gastonia. Referring to the Fifth Avenue mili- (Continued on Page Five)

### MASS PICKETING BY CAFETERIA STRIKERS TODAY

Walkout of Restaurant Workers Spreads in Garment District

A mass picketing demonstration for the noon hour today was the policy decided upon by the leaders of the Cafeteria Workers' Union as an answer to the mass arrests of pickets peacefully marching before the struck restaurants in the garment district here.

On just what street the mass picketing demonstration will take place is not known, but that it will be in the ladies' garment district in the upper thirties, is practically certain.

Thousands of needle trades workers are expected to respond to the special appeal broadcast by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. The union called on these workers to assist the cafeteria workers, by picketing as well as in other ways.

Twenty applications for settlements have been received by the union. Settlements will begin tomorrow, the union stated.

Eleven of those arrested Saturday were women and girls who were among the most militant fighters. Sylvia Weiner, Rose Plotkin and Gertrude Welsh were all beaten up by the "private detectives" when they entered the "Traffic, Consolidated and Monroe Cafeterias to urge the seals to throw down their aprons and join the ranks of the strikers. James Alphonse was seized by the boss and manager and knocked unconscious with a bottle. He was later arrested, charged with assault, and released on \$500 bail.

The efforts of the strikers were successful in spite of this brutality, and the crew of the Traffic came out Saturday morning 100 per cent.

Harry Eisenman and Leonard Rosen were kidnapped Saturday by the bosses' gangsters and taken to the cellar of the Blossom Cafeteria on 27th St. and beaten. They returned later with several other strikers and succeeded in taking out a majority of the workers on strike.

Instruct Unemployed to Report at Center

Unemployed Communist Party comrades are instructed by the New York District Executive Committee to report for important Party work at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, at 9 o'clock this morning.

### Special Textile Page

Today's Worker Correspondence Page is a special page for the textile workers of the United States. Special distributions of this issue are being made in all the textile centers.

SEARCH FOR FLIERS.  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 5 (U.P.).—Intensive search was continued today through the unexplored Drysdale River region of Northern Australia for the missing airplane Southern Cross and its four occupants.

### Daily Worker Exposes Evils of Housing in Harlem; Show How Negro Workers Are Plundered by Landlords

PLAN MAY DAY ANTI-WAR RALLY

Big Coliseum Is Signed for Demonstration

May Day this year will be utilized for mobilization against the imminent war danger, and many thousands of workers in New York will take part in the huge mass meeting. The New York District Executive Committee of the Communist Party has announced that the Party, together with left wing trade unions, has signed a contract for the Coliseum, at 117th street and Bronx River Avenue, which seats 20,000.

Many militant trade unions already have arranged to participate in the May Day demonstration, which assumes especial importance this year on account of the international situation and the preparations for a new world war.

Preparations are practically completed for the united front conference of labor organizations at Irving Plaza Sunday, April 14, beginning at 1 p. m. This conference will prepare plans for the May Day demonstration and for mobilizing the workers of New York for this occasion.

All militant labor organizations which have not already elected delegates to this conference are requested to do so at once.

MOBILIZATION CALL  
A meeting of extraordinary importance for Section 2 and 3, is called by instruction of the D. E. C., for Tuesday, April 9th, at 6 p. m., at the Workers Center. All members of Sections 2 and 3 are asked to lay all other meetings aside and be present to this meeting.

District Executive Committee, B. Lipsitz, Acting D. O., L. Litvin, organizer Section 2, H. Bydarian, organizer Section 3. The District Executive Committee, Dist. 2, calls upon all unemployed comrades to call at the District Office, 26-28 Union Square, Monday morning, 9 a. m. Very important.

majority of workers get \$20 or lower for a week's work if they work full time and are employed.

According to even the New York State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning, dwellings which are half decent are beyond (Continued on Page Five)

### 15,000 Workers Crowd Freiheit Jubilee

A huge demonstration for the Communist Party on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily, was held Saturday night, when 15,000 workers filled the big hall of the Bronx Coliseum at 177th St.

Addressing the gathering in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker, Robert Minor, acting secretary of the Communist Party, de-

### N. Y. State Commission Admits It Will Do Nothing for Tenants

EXPECT LARGEST YWL CONVENTION

Textile Strikers Will Be Delegates

The Fifth National Convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League of America, which opens April 26, 1929, in New York City, will be the largest and most representative in the history of the League.

More than 100 delegates will attend, including fraternal delegates from the Communist Youth Leagues of Canada and Mexico. This will serve to establish co-operation between the Canadian, Mexican and American Leagues and will help in coordinating the struggle against American imperialism, the United States League declares.

There will be fraternal delegates from many working class youth organizations, youth sections of trade unions and other fraternal organizations.

One of the features of the convention will be a delegation from the South, largely of young textile workers, who have been active in the recent strikes. This will be the first time that the South will be represented at a National Communist Youth Convention.

The list of delegates from the League districts and from the Communist Party follows:

District 1 ..... 6  
District 2 ..... 11  
District 3 ..... 4  
District 4 ..... 1  
District 5 ..... 3  
District 6 ..... 3  
District 7 ..... 1  
District 8 ..... 5  
District 9-M ..... 1  
District 9-S ..... 14  
District 10 ..... 2  
District 12 ..... 5  
District 13 ..... 1  
District 15 ..... 1  
Workers (Communist) Party... 5

Total..... 63

### MERCURY REACHES 86

Yesterday was the hottest April 7 on record, with the mercury registering 86 degrees at 3:45 p. m. This was the hottest April 7 for New York City.

Rose Wortis, secretary of the Joint Board, greeted the meeting and pointed out the assistance which the Freiheit had given the needle trades workers in their struggles.

Scenes like these strike dread into the hearts of tenants in the working class districts of every large city. In some cases fire-escapes do not reach the ground floor, or are so old and rusty that they would collapse in an emergency. It does not take much flame to destroy old, condemned tenements.

### Double the Newsstand Sales of the Daily Worker!

THE Daily Worker's fight against the housing evil, one of the big problems that haunts the whole working class, begins in today's issue.

This campaign will expose not only the actual conditions that prevail in the disease-breeding firetraps that are the homes of the greater section of the working class in New York City, with the worst conditions to be found in Harlem, the center of the Negro population, but will also review the housing horrors that prevail in practically every population center in the nation.

This campaign should attract greater numbers of readers to the Daily Worker than ever before. It is the task of our present readers to bring this campaign to the attention of other workers, urging them to get the Daily

### WORKERS MAY TIE UP SUBWAY

Union of Technical Men Demands Increase

The Union of Technical Men, consisting of rodmen, draftsmen, transit men and others who work under trained engineers, threatened a strike which may tie up all subway construction now in progress here when a committee of sixteen met at headquarters, 15 Park Row.

The workers claim that the city has failed to put into effect the \$3,120 minimum wage voted by the board of estimate last year for engineers of the Grade "C." They state that this is a violation of the civil service law.

Plans were made for a complete tie-up unless the wage was granted. Althe John H. Delaney, chairman of the board of transportation, yesterday postponed the possibility of a strike, it is evident that it seemed only too probable to him.

"Whatever action the union may take, work on the subway will go on as usual," he said intimating that scabbing would be his order of the day.

The workers are now on a \$2,400 wage basis.

### BOMB SENT TO N. Y. GOVERNOR

Thomas Calligy, a porter in the parcel post room of the general post office, yesterday risked his life to stamp out the fuse of a bomb, believed to have been mailed by a lunatic to Governor Roosevelt.

Later police were called, who intrepidly lifted the now harmless bomb out of the water and busied themselves connecting the bomb with the one which they probably planted in the West Thirty-third street subway station during the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations.

### YOUTH RESTLESS.

PARIS, April 7 (U.P.).—The cult of nudity, one of the outgrowth of youthful unrest in Europe in early post-war days, has spread to France, where boys and girls today inaugurated the nature city on an island in the Seine.

### U. S. MAY INVADE MEXICAN SOIL

Advance of Federals in Chihuahua Continues

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—American invasion of Mexico to aid the tool of the American government, the Gil regime, in finishing up the reactionary outbreak in the north appeared probable today.

Sweeping authority has been placed in the hands of Major General William Lassiter, commanding on the Mexican line, virtually empowering him to invade Mexican territory if the pretext can be found. It has long been thought that it was the intention of the American government to help the federals mop up the remnants of the clerical forces, once the Calles army had done the major part of the heavy work in crushing the outbreak.

10,000 Troops Ready.  
The state department has declared that the situation "had assumed such grave proportions" that it has "ceased to be a problem for diplomacy" and will now be turned over to the military forces of the United States.

Ten thousand troops are under Lassiter's command and within easy striking distance of the international line. Transportation facilities are present to enable them to be rushed into Sonora to the aid of the federals at a few hours' notice.

Send U. S. Planes.  
NAGO, Sonora, Mexico, April 7.—Eighteen fast United States army pursuit planes were brought into service to patrol the border today.

Casualties Slight.  
Casualties suffered on the American side of the boundary line Saturday were slight, it was indicated today. Private John Finizee, a Negro of the Tenth Cavalry, still was in the hospital, but all the others injured had been dismissed. Finizee was shot when the fire extended across the line.

The Mexican reactionaries today apparently had lifted the siege of Naco after their failure to carry his base in the second strong ground assault Saturday.

# Whalen's Police Seize Food Strikers, Negroes, Building Workers; 181 Are Jailed

## MANY OF THOSE ARRESTED ARE WITHOUT JOBS

### Whalen Plans System of Reporting to Police

Acting on instruction from Police Commissioner Whalen to pick up all "suspicious looking" characters, New York policemen and the gun squad jailed 181 men Saturday, most of them unemployed workers and strikers.

The prisoners include seven Negroes charged with "vagrancy," 12 food strikers, and 20 workers engaged on a building construction. They are charged with vagrancy, playing dice or using obscene language. Many of those jailed are unemployed who had nowhere to spend their Saturday afternoons but on the streets.

At about the time the arrests were taking place Whalen, speaking before the Young Democratic Club, defended his action of rounding up workers on vagrancy charges and said that he hoped that New York would soon have a system of keeping tabs on all "suspects" and ex-prisoners by forcing them to report their activities to the police regularly.

## WILL PASS FAKE FARM BILL FIRST

### Tariff Fight to Hide Swindle of Farmers

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The fake farm relief bill is expected to be moved through first and gotten over with, with the least possible embarrassment for Hoover, at the special sessions of congress, starting next week.

House and senate agricultural committees have started drafting these bills after trying in vain to get Hoover to publicly take some responsibility for the swindle. It is vaguely stated that it will follow the general outline of the McNary-Haugen bill without the equalization fee. There is a general feeling among the leaders that no attempt will be made to block the fake bill.

## FAKE LABOR LAW REMAINS INTACT

### Gov. Vetoes Bluff Act; Lets Old One Stay

ALBANY, April 7.—A fake bill on workmen's compensation, introduced by the republicans, was vetoed by Governor Roosevelt yesterday, because it cut compensation awards in certain cases, he said.

"This bill aims a serious blow at the existing system of payments in compensation," said Roosevelt. The A. F. of L. and the state labor department also opposed the bill.

The existing system he referred to does not apply to the workers who most need it, such as the mass of unskilled workers in heavy industry and workers employed in dangerous trades, those hit hardest by the absence of adequate compensation laws. It makes no provisions, for instance, for compensation in radium and lead poisoning, nor injuries sustained in the chemical divisions of heavy industry.

Roosevelt approved a bill changing the present law which states that no food is to be kept in storage for longer than one year. The approved bill allows indefinite storage. He also approved a bill making the organization of banks easier.

## WANT DOCILE WOMEN

### Meekness to Aid Mongers of Wars

(From English Correspondent)

The rising artificial silk industry of England is notorious for the determination with which the least signs of class-conscious propaganda or desire for organization are watched for and suppressed. The reason for this is not only to be found in the capacity of the capitalist firms for profit. For the capitalist state is largely interested in the development of this industry, which can be so rapidly converted to war purposes.

A striking example of this is to be found in a great artificial silk factory near Derby. This factory, which is capable of being adapted in a space of 24 hours for the manufacture of poison gas, acids, and acrylonitrile wings, is organized al-

### Mail Pilot Forced to Land in Brooklyn Park When His Motor Quits



When his motor failed, Ray Womsey, Boston mail pilot, was forced to land in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and had a narrow escape. Photo shows how close plane came to crashing. Mail pilots undergo many risks.

## PEASANTS FLEE POLISH MISERY

### Repression Is Growing Under Fascism

WARSAW (By-Mail).—Emigration of the peasants is taking on an intensified form, with considerable unemployment, in the Western Ukraine. The Ukrainian peasants are living in misery, and five-sixths of the arable land is in the hands of the rich landowners, 90 per cent of whom are Polish. More than 40,000 peasant families live in primitive barrack-like buildings. There are more than a dozen direct taxes which the peasants must pay, not to mention the intolerable burden of indirect taxation.

Ukrainian national culture is being destroyed by the Polish authorities in the Western Ukraine. The Ukrainian schools which existed in Eastern Galicia, even under Austrian domination, have been replaced by Polish instruction.

The whole movement of the workers and peasants has been forced into illegality. The revolutionary press is persecuted, newspapers suppressed, their editors and publishers sentenced to long terms of hard labor. Polish fascism refuses to permit the organization of a landworkers union and is supported in this matter by the Polish socialist party, which holds the central leadership of the landworkers union in its hands in Warsaw, and refuses to recognize the landworkers union in the Ukraine.

The Polish government is attempting to suppress and destroy the growing movement of the Ukrainian peasants by introduction of martial law and by wholesale arrests. Those imprisoned are held for years awaiting trial. Terrible tortures are used to extract "confessions" and the material at the trial is then based upon the "confessions" secured in this fashion and upon the evidence of agents-provocateurs. The courts then pass death sentences and lifelong hard labor sentences upon the basis of such material. The prisoners from the Western Ukraine are always transferred to the interior of Poland.

Efforts of the International Red Aid to aid political prisoners are declared illegal and many are sent to prison for raising defense funds and material relief for the political prisoners. The persecution, however, is acting as an incentive for more energetic struggle on the part of the workers and peasants.

## Fireworks Plant Is Wrecked by Explosion, Number Hurt Unknown

CARSTADT, N. J., April 7.—(U.P.)—Police headquarters were advised tonight that an explosion had wrecked a fireworks plant on the outskirts of the city.

The first reports said no one was injured.

Something else, however, must be said of the other enemy of Bolshevism in the working class movement. It is not sufficiently known abroad that Bolshevism grew up, formed, and hardened itself in long years of struggle against petty-bourgeois revolutionism, which resembles, or borrows something from, anarchism.—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

## 2nd BIG WEEK

### Another SOVKINO Masterfilm!

"An authentic historical epoch of Czarist Russia, simple, genuine acting, moving mass scenes and brilliant direction. Picture is powerfully realistic, rare examples of splendid photography of the Volga regions."  
—SENDAI GARLIN, Daily Worker.

## Labor Sports

The results of the games in the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League yesterday were as follows: Spartacus 3, East Side Workers 2, referee, Schafner; Bronx Workers 3, Red Star 0, referee, O'Farrel. The results in the Brooklyn Workers Soccer League were: Red Star 2, Scandinavian 1, referee, Schafner; Self-Education 4, Red Star 0, referee, Goldenberg; Aurora 1, Barcelona 0, referee, Braunfeld.

## PLAN BIG ANTI-IMPERIAL MEET

### World Congress in Paris July 20

BERLIN, Germany, April 7.—Preparations for the Second World Congress of the League Against Imperialism, which will be held in Paris, on July 20, are being made on an extended scale and every effort is being exerted to surpass the first congress.

Announcement by the International Secretariat of the League states that a provisional agenda has already been arranged of which some of the most important items follow:

1. The unification of the anti-imperialist groups and organizations in the League against imperialism.
2. The All-India National Congress, the All-India Trade Union Congress and their role in the national revolutionary struggle.
3. The Nanking government, the Kuomintang and their attitude to the anti-imperialist movement in China.
4. The latest stage of the national-revolutionary struggle in Indo-China, Indonesia and the Philippines.
5. The struggle of the Negroes in Africa and America for their emancipation.
6. The struggle of Latin-America against British and North American imperialism.
7. The tasks of the trade unions in the struggle against imperialism.
8. The social, political and semi-colonial countries.
9. Two years of the League against imperialism, being a political and organizational report of the activity of the League.
10. Organizational questions, and
12. Miscellaneous.

Among the speakers who are scheduled to address the Second World Congress are Henri Barbusse, James Maxton, Madame Sun Yat-sen, a representative of Sandino, Professor Pickens, Diego Rivera, A. J. Cook, Melnichansky, Andrews from South Africa and many others.

The secretariat also announces that the following organizations have announced their desire to take part in the Second World Congress. The total list, which now numbers 50, is only partial and includes only the names received before the beginning of March. Some of the organizations which will participate are: The All-India National Congress, the All-India Trade Union Congress, the All-India Workers and Peasants Party, the Perhimpunan Indonesia, the Peasants Union of the Philippines, the Socialist Party of Persia, the Destour Party of Tunis, the African National Congress, the South African Trade Union Congress, the American Negro Workers Union, a number of organizations from Mexico, various anti-imperialist organizations from San Salvador, Nicaragua, Cuba, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Columbia, Venezuela, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions and five international organizations.

A report by the secretariat, covering the delegate conference of the British section of the League at Newcastle in February, has also been issued. Eleven British Communist Party groups with 23 delegates. In all 136 delegates attended the meeting representing 64 organizations.

The conference elected as a delegate to the second world congress of the league, C. Crawford, a working engineer and a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution condemning British imperialism, demanding a joint struggle between the British workers and the colonial peoples against imperialism, and welcoming the league against imperialism as an organization to unite the anti-imperialist forces.

## BRITISH LABOR MISLEADERS ROW

### ILP Heads to Vote War Credits Despite Gesture

LONDON, England, April 7.—A resolution of the independent labor party's conference at Carlisle to instruct its 117 members of parliament to vote against all war credits has brought a storm of abuse upon its framers from the section of the party which does not see the election gain in this left gesture. These members declare that far from winning votes, such a resolution on the eve of the elections will lose sections of the liberal vote to the labor reformists.

E. Shinwell, a former minister in the labor government, asserted that he would take instructions on this point from his constituents and not from the party, since, should the labor party get into power, it would mean it could not bring in estimates for the army, navy or air force.

His statement was greeted with calls of "shame" from the resolution framers.

The conference carried the resolution by 160 to 125, to the indignation of the more reactionary delegates present.

During the lunch recess, James Maxton, the chairman, hastily called a committee meeting, in which an attempt was made to spike the resolution immediately by giving wide discretionary powers to the chairman of the conference in enforcing it.

This is taken to mean that the resolution will be disregarded, the reactionaries contending that if it were enforced the majority of the party's members in parliament would resign.

The conference also resolved that the prime minister and the cabinet of a labor government should be chosen by a caucus of the party's members in parliament.

The independent labor party must not be confused with the labor party from which it broke away, though many of the members belong to both parties.

## Negro Labor Congress Branch Is Organized by Workers in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—A branch of the American Negro-Labor Congress has been organized here with 11 members. The first two meetings were devoted to discussing the draft of the new constitution as submitted by the national office, after which a motion to approve it was passed. A committee was also elected to cooperate with the Workers' International Relief in arranging an inter-racial concert for the joint benefit of the miners and the Negro flood sufferers of Alabama.

The members of this local are enthusiastic over its formation and the prospects of carrying the message of the ANLC to the Negro masses. The prospects of doubling the membership immediately are good. The secretary is Frank Kennedy, and the Negro Champion agent E. M. Brown.

## AID BRITISH TO STUDY INDUSTRY IN SOVIET UNION

### Big Delegation Splits for Investigation

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., April 7.—The big industrial and financial delegation from Great Britain now in the Soviet Union to investigate the possibilities of trade with the U.S.S.R. has been divided into groups representing various interests and is studying conditions in corresponding interests here. One group is visiting the textile factories, another the mines, and so forth.

Receptions with the directors of the Soviet industries have been arranged for the British delegates, at which they will be given an opportunity to avail themselves of first hand information in studying their particular branches of industry.

The British delegates are delighted with the facilities provided them in the Soviet Union as well as with the realistic way in which affairs are managed by the Soviet authorities.

A number of the delegates have intimated that relations between the government of the Soviet Union and the British government must be resumed and it is presumed that they will work for this end after their return to Great Britain.

## USSR ENGINEERS TO STUDY IN U.S.

### Industrial, Farming Delegates Arrive

Nearly two score engineers representing Soviet industrial and agricultural enterprises arrived in the United States during the past two weeks. The Soviet delegation will study American production methods and will look over the equipment required by their respective industries. It was stated by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, representatives of Soviet commercial and industrial establishments.

A delegation of eight engineers from the Azneft Oil Trust, the largest oil producer in the Soviet Union, will study drilling and oil refining methods, as well as factories producing oil refining machinery.

The "Zernotrest" (Grain Trust) which has supervision over the organization of large scale state farms has sent seven agronomers in addition to the delegation already in this country. V. I. Ilyichev, vice president of the Zernotrest, stated that these agronomers will receive practical training on large American farms during this year's sowing and harvesting seasons. Some members of the delegation will also study road building in rural communities.

An additional delegation of seven engineers connected with the construction of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant also arrived recently. They will examine the plans for the construction of the plant and will assist in purchasing equipment. The Stalingrad Tractor Plant is to produce annually 40,000 tractors, employing two shifts.

## Tuberculosis Deaths and Infant Mortality Is Greatest in Harlem

Death from tuberculosis among the Negro tenants in New York City are three times as large as among white residents in proportion to numbers, according to statistics published in the weekly bulletin of the department of health.

Taking the number of deaths from 1910 on, it is shown that both tuberculosis deaths and the infant death rate have decreased at an almost imperceptible rate, while among the white residents the decrease has been greater.

This state of affairs is due to the extremely unsanitary and crowded condition in the segregated district of Harlem where Negro workers are forced to live.

### Dry Agent Admits Lying in Illinois Killing



Eugene Fairchild, dry agent, on the witness stand before an Illinois coroner's jury, admitted that he had made a false affidavit in connection with the murder of Mrs. Lillian De King by dry agents who raided Mrs. De King's home in Aurora, Illinois.

## MORGAN BEHIND BIG WIRE MERGER

### \$5,000,000,000 Trust to Oppose British

J. P. Morgan and Co. are behind the agreement between the Radio Corporation and the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. by which the latter will acquire R. C. A. Communications for about \$100,000,000 as a further step in the construction of an all-American communications merger in opposition to the British wireless and cable merger. This is authoritatively stated in Wall St.

The merger involves companies with assets of \$5,000,000,000. Behind such an enormous transaction there can only be J. P. Morgan and his associated interests in the General Electric Company.

The merger will include not only I. T. and T. and Radio, but also American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the Western Union and several smaller telephone and telegraph companies. The General Electric is the principal stock-holder in the Radio Corporation.

When the British cable merger was made, it was provided that in case of war the whole merger be placed directly under the supervision of the government.

When the American merger is completed, the combined wireless, cable, telegraph and telephone systems will be consolidated. Such a system would form a network over North and South America and would encircle the globe as well, in active competition with the British merger.

## Strike of London Spreading, 2000 Out

LONDON, (By Mail).—Over 200 electricians are now on strike in building construction going on in London. The strike started among the electricians at work on the construction of the Henry Glave Drapery Building, for the union rate. It spread to the electricians working on the Strand Palace Hotel, Lloyds Bank, St. James Underground Station, Devonshire House, and other buildings.

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

## SEAMEN ARE IMPERILLED BY COAST GUARDS

### Shots Barely Miss Norwegian Ship

BALTIMORE, M. D., April 7 (UP).—The Norwegian consulate here has forwarded a report to the consul-general in New York and the ministry at Washington, charging that a coast guard patrol boat fired on the Norwegian fruit ship Juan in Chesapeake Bay yesterday.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Seamen aboard the Norwegian fruit ship Juan were endangered when a coast guard cutter fired at the vessel in Chesapeake Bay, on the suspicion that it was a run-runder. The captain reported that two of the six shots narrowly missed the ship. The pilot, Kesteron, asserts that one of the shots would have struck the Juan if he had not have the vessel to.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A note vigorously protesting against the sinking of the Canadian run-runder "Im Alone" by a United States coast guard cutter more than 200 miles off the Louisiana coast, will be presented to the state department early next week. The contents of the note were kept secret.

## French Imperialists Are Worried Over Anglo-Italian Secret Parley

PARIS, April 7.—Speculation is rife in the press here over the recent conversations which took place between the British foreign minister Chamberlain and Mussolini. It was recalled that after a similar parley in 1926 Mussolini gained control of Albania.

The French imperialists seem to be worried that Britain may grant Italy too many concessions on the Mediterranean in return for similar services from Mussolini. It is pointed out that the conversation may have a great effect on the forthcoming parleys between the French and Italian governments.

## Roosevelt Kills Bill Creating Commission for Survey of Judges

ALBANY, April 7.—A bill authorizing the formation of a commission of seven lawyers for the investigation and reform of judicial procedure in New York state, was vetoed by Governor Roosevelt yesterday.

He objected to the bill on the ground that such a commission should be composed of business men instead of lawyers and legislators, since they would know best "the practical side" of such matters.

## MAY DAY BUTTONS

This year will carry the slogans:

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- "Fight Imperialist War!"

AMPLE SUPPLIES OF THESE BUTTONS SHOULD BE ORDERED FROM THE DISTRICT OFFICES OF THE PARTY!

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF U. S. A.—NATIONAL OFFICE.

## STORY OF NEEDLE TRADES UNION TO BE ISSUED

Plan to Bring Out New Pamphlet in Conjunction With "Build the Union Bazaar"

A NEW and interesting pamphlet entitled, "The Story of the Needle Trades Union", is in course of preparation, to be issued by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The new book will tell the story of the struggle of the Union written by the outstanding leaders of the Union who actually carried the brunt of the fight.

SPECIAL ARTICLES dealing with the story of the struggle in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles and other centers, written by leaders in these cities will also be published. The plan of the work will be to compile in concise form the whole story of the fight to establish a real Industrial Union of the Needle Trades Workers, written by these best acquainted with all the facts.

An especially attractive feature of this pamphlet will be the publication of a special honor list of those workers who have contributed a minimum of \$10.00 to the "Build the Union" Fund which is now being collected by the union. Already several thousand workers have paid the full minimum of ten dollars while thousands of others have paid from 1 dollar to nine dollars on account. Each ten dollar payment is figured as a brick in the building of the structure of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union (New York Joint Board).

## FLAMES ON THE VOLGA

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# U. S. Marines Never to Leave Nicaragua to Be "Request" of Moncada to Stimson

## ASKS AMERICAN SUPERVISION OF ALL ELECTIONS

### Statement Is Aimed at Great Britain

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Action to consolidate Nicaragua into a permanent satrap of the United States government was taken when it was announced that President Moncada will again "request" the United States to supervise all elections in that country. This means that the marines are never to leave Nicaragua.

The announcement was made by no less a person than Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, former liberal candidate for Nicaraguan president, whose chances were ended when Col. Stimson, now secretary of state, bought peace from Moncada with the bait of the presidency. Sacasa himself has since been bought with the Nicaraguan ministry to Washington.

Moncada has made this "request" before, but Secretary of State Kellogg, with the onus of the Nicaraguan invasion lying on the Coolidge administration, did not care to commit himself.

### U. S. to Control May Elections.

Now Stimson, the man who bought Moncada at Tipitapa, is secretary of state and it is believed the time has come to report the formality of asking for U. S. supervision. Of course, the American marines have no intention of withdrawing from Nicaragua in any case.

The request, however, will cover the United States supervision of the forthcoming elections in May, when a number of senators and representatives are to be "elected." In this case "elected" means that, under the rifles and machine guns of the American marines, the part of the electorate which is permitted to vote will register the will of the American state department.

Similar elections will be held again in the autumn, when the marines will again "supervise."

### Princeton Prof. as Chairman.

Prof. Harold W. Dodds, of Princeton, author of the 1924 election law, who was associated with General Frank R. McCoy in "supervising" the last election, is mentioned as permanent chairman should the new formality be gone through with.

Sacasa has also announced that President Moncada is taking the strictest economic measures "so as to be able to obtain an exact idea of the possibilities of the country" before he asks for another loan. We must let the buyers know what they are buying.

### Great Britain Beware.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 7.—"European interference in Latin America can be avoided and the Monroe Doctrine upheld" if the United States controls the Latin American republics, President Moncada, American agent in Nicaragua, announced today.

Moncada stated that, of course, the marines individually suffer death and privation, but that "the United States must endure anything to vindicate the Monroe Doctrine."

## Zam Outlines Many Important Tasks of the Young Workers Communist League

(Editorial Note:—This is the fifth installment of the report of Herbert Zam, executive secretary of the Young Workers Communist League, at the Party Convention.

Comrades, I said before that we have not completely made the turn, we have not completely reoriented the League and its activities toward the new course. And to the degree that we were hindered in completing this turn, to that degree did we fail to overcome the shortcomings of the League which are important, which are basic, and which must be overcome, which will be overcome we are confident, if we follow this new road.

### Basic Shortcomings.

The League is still a very small organization, in spite of the big increase in membership. Comrades, this is big only in percentage; it isn't so big in actual figures. Our League is still a small organization, still much isolated from the masses of the young workers, and does not respond sufficiently to their needs, and struggles. As a result, we have a bad social composition. I will give you the figures later. But our League has one of the worst social compositions of any League in the C. Y. L. There may be historic reasons for that, but the fact remains that this poor social composition hinders the development of the League and reorientation forward and participation in mass struggles.

### Poor Composition.

Largely because of poor social composition, we have not succeeded in mobilizing the entire League in the struggles in which we have entered, as, for example, the miners' struggle. There still exist pacifism and an under-estimation of the war danger threaten the ranks of the League. We have practically no shop nuclei, comrades, in a country having the largest factories in the world, factories with thousands of young workers. It is a sad fact to come here and admit that we have practically no shop nuclei, and unless we succeed in overcoming this, we shall actually not sink our roots into the masses of young workers in industry and participate in their struggles.

### Negro Work.

In the field of Negro work, we have been very negligent. First, we have not understood the question. We have underestimated the importance of the work. We did not devote the necessary attention to it, and we did not assign the necessary forces to this work.

And finally, comrades, one of our shortcomings has been that we have had no contact with and have given no assistance to the revolutionary youth movements in the colonies, in Latin America, in the Philippines, where those youth movements play an important role, a more important role than in the advanced capitalist countries like the United States.

And one of our big tasks will be to promote and to strengthen the youth movements in the American colonies and semi-colonies.

Comrades, I shall not go into detail to enumerate every achievement and every shortcoming and failure. I want to give you more or less of a

general picture of the situation and I believe that the examples chosen have given you such a picture. What can we say about the general situation? That the general line has been for improvement in the position of the League and in its activities. We have corrected serious shortcomings in our work. We have made general progress as an organization. But most of the basic shortcomings with which our League was born, which it has carried through its life, still hinder it at the present time and prevent its development. And we must set our face sternly and uncompromisingly in the direction of the liquidation of these shortcomings in order that the League may really develop as a mass Communist Youth League, as a real leader of the young workers in all their struggles.

### Some Figures on League.

Comrades, just a few facts dealing with the actual status of the League, which I believe the Party comrades should have, because it is seldom that Party comrades know precisely what is what in the League. At the beginning of December a registration of the membership showed a little over 3,400 members. This was an increase, since the last Convention in November, 1927, when we had 1,900 members, of 80 per cent. In March 1928, we had a little more than a thousand members. Consequently we find that in the period from March 1926 to December 1928 about two and a half years, the League has increased its membership by about 25 per cent.

Comrades, not all of our members are in good standing. But the good standing membership for the entire year of 1928 averages about 2,000, as against 700 in 1927, and 500 in 1926. Therefore, comrades, we say that there has been an actual increase in the membership of the League, not only in the membership on the books, but in the number attending meetings, in the number paying dues, and in the number actually drawn into the work of our organization.

### Social Composition.

Insofar as the social composition is concerned, the figures today, in December 1928, are as follows: industrial workers, working in factories, mines, mills and railways, 41 per cent; clerical workers 10 per cent; students 37 per cent; farmers 8 per cent, and domestic service 5 per cent.

You see, therefore, a large percentage of students in the League. While some of these students belong in a special category, as for example the students in district 9, superior district, which the delegation from that district understands; nevertheless this indicates a very serious situation for the League, with a very large kernel of non-proletarian elements, or at least, elements not actually engaged in industry. However, the percentage of students in the League has dropped. In February 1928 it was 37 per cent. Therefore we have had an absolute drop of 5 per cent. The percentage of workers in the League in February 1928 was 43 per cent. Therefore, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of industrial workers.

The general process has been what? Up to the beginning of 1928 we had a de-proletarianization process in the League. We did not see it. We did not take any measures to prevent it. At the February plenum 1928 we first observed the seriousness of this phenomena and took measures against it. Therefore we say now, the de-proletarianization process has stopped. The percentage of students in the League has dropped, but the increase in the percentage of industrial workers has not been appreciable, that has been about at a standstill.

### Proletarianization.

Consequently the task of the proletarianization of our League still remains as the basic problem insofar as the social composition of the League is concerned. However, comrades, one factor is noticeable, and that is, that the absolute number of workers has grown from 1048 in February 1928 to 1475 in December. And, still more important, the proportion of our membership, of those workers working in large factories and in basic industries, has increased.

The only figures we have are for June and December. In June, 41 per cent of our industrial membership worked in large factories (over 500 workers). In December, 43 per cent. In June, 7 per cent worked in medium factories, that is factories with between two to five hundred workers, while in December, 18 per cent of our membership worked in medium sized factories. In June, 51 per cent worked in small factories, in factories with less than 200 workers, in December this had fallen to 39 per cent.

Therefore, there has been an improvement, insofar as the proportion of our members in basic industries has increased due largely to the influx of members into the League in connection with the mining campaign and with the textile work.

Comrades, we must note, however, and it is regrettable that a good many of the workers we got into the League during these campaigns are no longer in the League at the present time, a large factor being the factional situation in the League which resulted in driving out some of the best proletarian elements.

(To Be Continued.)

## HALT EXPULSION OF BRITISH R. R. UNION MILITANT

### Purkis Beats Fakers in Ballot

LONDON, England, April 7.—A special meeting of the Railway Clearing House Branch, No. 1, was convened by the executive of the Railway Clerks' Association to explain their action in expelling Stewart Purkis, a Communist, from the union on account of his activities in connection with the Communist paper for clearing house clerks, "The Jogger". The resolution endorsing the expulsion of Purkis was defeated 92 to 73.

Purkis has been a member of his branch committee for many years and has also been secretary of the sectional council, delegate to the divisional council, and a member of every staff deputation from his branch to the local authorities. He has been chosen to represent his branch at the annual conference of the Railway Clerks' Association in May.

J. H. Gill, president of the association, and A. G. Walkden, secretary and a member of the general council of the Trade Union Congress, stated the case for the executive.

Gill opened the proceedings by announcing that the Railway Clerks' Association was not a revolutionary organization. Purkis and those associated with him were attempting to dictate a revolutionary theory to the members—the issue was revolution or constitutionalism.

Walkden said he had no personal quarrel with Purkis and proceeded to quote various comments upon himself which had appeared in the "Jogger."

This paper has constantly attacked his acceptance of a 250 pound raise, bringing his salary up to 1,500 pounds a year (\$10,500).

Purkis and his friends were attempting to expel those who had done most to build up the union (loud laughter)—he was an avowed Communist who took his orders from Moscow (more laughter).

Purkis said that while as a Communist, he objected to the size of the general secretary's salary, his main objection was to the fact that Walkden had accepted this raise at a time when members of the union were being victimized or inadequately compensated because of their participation in the General Strike.

He had attacked the present leadership of the union because it was destroying unity and the belief of the workers in the strike as a weapon.

Toward the end of the meeting it was suggested by the branch chairman who was supported by the president, that if Purkis would give up contributing to such papers as the "Jogger," Workers Life, The Worker, The Communist Review and the Labour Monthly the matter would be reconsidered.

Purkis replied that the suggestion was unthinkable for a vital struggle lay ahead, and these papers were the life blood of the working class.

## DAWES 'BUYING' OPPOSITION IN SANTO DOMINGO

### Press Now in Line; U. S. Has Finance Records

SANTO DOMINGO, April 7.—Moves are already on the way to buy over the opposition in Santo Domingo, and it is believed that this is part of the instructions of the Dawes commission of industrialists and military men now here to "reorganize the finances" of the country.

The commissioners are especially making advances to J. B. Vicini Burgos, former provisional president, a sugar grower of great wealth, who is known as a business man before everything else. It is probable that he will take a leading part in following out the instructions of the American imperialists when the commissioners themselves have left the island.

The opposition press has also been taught its line and the attacks on the commission, which appeared the day preceding its arrival, have been completely dropped and, in some cases, declared groundless. Dawes had a talk with newspapermen here recently and told them what they were to say.

Meanwhile all the government financial records, books and tax lists have been turned over to the American commissioners, so that after being on shore three days the entire financial system of the country is virtually in their hands.

Several of the commissioners are traveling through the island, looking over the various local councils and their finances. It is said that there is much drinking indulged in by some of the Americans.

## Boasts British Troop Planes Will Soon Be Vital to Imperialists

LONDON, April 7 (UP)—The aviation expert of the London Star predicted today that all-metal aerial troop planes, capable of carrying 200 soldiers, and speeding from 90 to 100 miles an hour to the remotest corners of the British empire, "will have become an integral part of our service equipment in the not far-distant future."

The prediction was based on secret experiments which the writer said the government was carrying out.



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## 'Daily' Leads Fight on Low Wages, Says TUEL; Urges Workers to Support Drive

IN the forefront of every fight of the workers against low wages, longer hours, and against the trade union misleaders, employers' thugs, and the frame-up system, is the Daily Worker, the voice of the militant workers of the United States. So states the Trade Union Educational League, which has called a history-making Trade Union Unity Convention, to be held in Cleveland on June 1. The appeal of the T. U. E. L. for the Daily follows:

TO ALL TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE UNITS, AND ALL MILITANT WORKERS: A fight is going on to maintain in the field an able organizer and spokesman of the left wing movement, and of the new unions, fighting for real workers' organization and union conditions, for more wages, shorter hours and better conditions, against misleader bureaucrats, employers' thugs, company unions and frame-up.

This organizer and spokesman is the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, a daily newspaper which has always stood behind our movement, given publicity to all of our statements, carried the news of our struggles, fought the vicious state trooper, and police attacks on our members, exposed the attempts to railroad our strike leaders and pickets to prison.

Just now, the Daily Worker, though crowded for space because of many other matters that demand its attention, finds room for continuous publicity for the Cleveland, June 1, Trade Union Unity Convention.

Without publicity, without adequate means of reaching the workers in all the industries, the militant labor movement of this country would be badly crippled.

The Daily Worker, which has been assisting us to the limit of its resources, now calls for our help. It is conducting a drive to double its circulation. Every new reader for the Daily Worker is as much assistance to the fighting labor movement as he is to the Daily Worker. Help in this drive! Read the Daily Worker! Get subscribers and bundle orders for it!

JOHN J. BALLAM, Assistant Secretary, Trade Union Educational League, for the National Executive Committee.

## Shipping Board Still Giving Vessels Away

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The U. S. shipping board today authorized the sale of two steel cargo steamers for \$128,950 and directed the Merchant Fleet Corporation to advertise for sale 23 vessels now

laid up in New York, Norfolk and Philadelphia.

Bids for the 23 vessels of the laid up fleet will be opened May 7, it was stated. The ships are of the steel cargo type and may be bid on either for scrapping or for conversion to barges of Diesel propelled boats. They are sold very cheaply to bolster up American competitors of British firms.

## SEND GREETINGS



TO THE  
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## DAILY WORKER

Have your name and the names of your shop-mates printed in the Red Honor Roll. See that your organization has a greeting printed in the Special Edition.

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**Daily Worker**  
26 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

## THE SOLDIERS

### A STORY of CIVIL WARS in the USSR.

International Publishers.  
Copyright, 1929

By A. AROSEV

Trouble is brewing in the Regiment and Andronnikov, a member of the Party Committee, is summoned to speak to the soldiers as a representative of the Party. His friend, Bertenyev, a member of the Cheka, goes along with him. When they enter the meeting room, Reznikov, the Commissar of the regiment, is seeking ineffectually to pacify the soldiers with rhetorical phrases. The soldiers interrupt him with demands for food and clothing. Andronnikov is then given the floor. He speaks in a straightforward manner, admitting that there are no supplies, but pointing out the folly of their discontent. He himself has eaten nothing for two days.

### (Conclusion.)

BERTENYEV and Reznikov sat at the back of the stage. Bertenyev's weakness for observing human stupidity amounted to a sadist delight, especially when he beheld stupidity prominent and uncovered—not merely stupidity, but sheer imbecility. He, therefore, watched Reznikov greedily, awaiting an opportunity to jump at his stupidity with some remark or question.

"What do you think?" he at last asked of Reznikov, "what will be the outcome of this affair?" And he pointed to the knobbed field of soldiers' heads.

"The devil knows. At all events, we must watch out."  
"And I think all this is piffle."  
"Most likely. The devil knows. Maybe it is piffle."  
Bertenyev bit his lip slightly, and dimples of laughter trembled on his left cheek.

He turned until the attacks upon Soviet Russia ceased, and until the Red Soldiers, instead of clamoring, would give unanimous, unqualified support.

"We, the Bolsheviks, are Communists, and we always rely upon the masses. Let the masses decide what's to be done. If a different government is required, come forward and speak openly: 'Down with Soviet rule!'"

And he halted. The soldiers' heads swayed as if in a gust of wind, and the bearded faces became darker than clouds....

"We're not talking about government, but about boots,"... rumbled the soldiers.

"We're not against the Soviet rule."

"Sure—we want the Soviet power. ... What do we want the bourgeois for? We've had enough...."

"And if you want the Soviet rule," Andronnikov caught them up, "then you must support it, you must lay down your lives for it, and not clamor against it...."

And again he continued to heap reproaches upon them.

ANDRONNIKOV fitted into the frame of his simple words all the discontent of the soldier-masses, took this discontent, raised it before their eyes, showed it to all, united them all, and having united them, like a skillful pilot he turned this discontent in the other direction, against the enemies of the Revolution. He proved that the solution of all the hard questions lay in the victorious end of the civil war.

Reznikov had argued, while Andronnikov directed.

thin, yellow cigarettes.

"Oh, yes, you're right."

Reznikov produced his note-book and began:

"Talking into consideration...."

And he fell to thinking.

"Not like this,—that's hackneyed," whispered Bertenyev, his face glowing with a fiendish smile. And a dimple appeared on his left cheek.

"Write differently: 'Having listened to the report of the Military Commissar, Comrade Reznikov,' this is absolutely necessary; that's how you'll at least see your name on the last page of Pravda, tomorrow."

"Very well; but then we'll say: 'Having listened to the report of the Military Commissar Comrade Reznikov, and the supplementary report of Comrade Andronnikov, we...'"

"Your handwriting is bad," remarked Bertenyev. "Let me write, and you just dictate to me."

And in his classically calm, beautiful handwriting, Bertenyev began to string letter after letter, like lead upon lead in an old-Russian necklace.

NO SOONER had Bertenyev and Reznikov finished the resolution, than Andronnikov ended in his ringing voice, inspiring energy and assurance in the soldiers' hearts:

"Long live the Soviet rule! Death to Kolchak, and the Social-Revolutionists, and to all traitors and speculators!"

A tall, swarthy, unkempt soldier, with long arms swinging like two hairy paws, jumped out on the stage and yelled like a trumpet of Jericho:

"Down with the counter-revolution and the generals!"  
"Down with them! Hurrah!" belowered the Red soldiers, and the sound was like the breaking of stones in the mountains.

"Comrades, the Military Commissar, Comrade Reznikov, will now read the resolution in the name of the meeting."

Reznikov read it.

"Who is for it?" A forest of raised hands.

"Who is against?"—No one.

"Are there any who have refrained from voting?" Someone in the rear rows raised his hand, but seeing that he was alone, quickly drew it back into the thick of the crowd.

"Accepted unanimously," concluded the chairman.

ON THAT day Andronnikov arrived late for the conference at the White Hall.

\*The general headquarters of the Cheka.

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April 18, 19, 20 & 21

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ACTUAL! The Most Astounding Artistic Picture Ever Filmed!

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# SILK WORKERS IN PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, ROBBED FOR MANY YEARS BY BOSS IN OPEN SHOP

By a Worker Correspondent.  
**PATERSON, N. J.** (By Mail).  
 —The mill is situated on Van Houten St. This mill is divided into two parts, one where the weavers work, and the other

where the small cockroaches who own looms work.  
 These cockroaches who think they are bosses, work for the boss and they get nothing extra for their looms. They work from twelve to sixteen hours a day. In

the last strike these cockroaches did not go out because they were afraid that the boss would throw out their looms. When any of the cockroaches wish to go out early the boss uses a trick to keep him in. He goes home at five o'clock

and closes the door; none of them can go out until he comes back and opens the door. This makes the building a firetrap for all the doors are closed. Even the fire-door is always locked. The boss usually comes back about eight o'clock.  
 On the other side of the mill

where the plain weavers work the conditions are worse. They get only seven and a half cents a yard for from 61 to 72 picks. The boss robs from 5 to 10 yards on every piece. It is impossible to make more than \$25 a week on four looms.  
 The health conditions are ter-

rible. All the windows are tightly closed and not a breath of fresh air gets in all day. The toilet is the worst I have ever seen. It is one of those old toilets that haven't any seat and is all dirty. There is one that is half decent which the boss uses for himself; he does not allow any one else to use it. The

sink is in rotten shape, an old iron sink all corroded and full of rust. This sink has four taps but only two are working. When you turn the water on you have to hold the tap in order to keep the water running. The water is dirty and has a bad taste, there is no cup, soap, or towel in the toilet.

It is always full of dirt and paper and is never cleaned out.  
 The whole shop is unorganized and all the workers are dissatisfied. The only way to get better conditions is to organize this and all the other shops in Paterson into the National Textile Workers' Union.  
 —A. G.

# Cleveland Rayon Workers Refuse to Accept Cut in Wages; Girls Go Out on Strike

## STOOL PIGEONS OF FIBRE CO. ARE UNMASKED

Bosses Want Operation of 95 Spindles

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
**CLEVELAND, Ohio.** (By Mail).  
 —At the Industrial Fibre Company, Cleveland, Ohio, over 500 girls are on strike, fighting a wage cut. The twisters used to get 12 cents a pound, were cut to ten cents a pound, then 8 1/4 cents a pound and now they want to put over 6 cents a pound with the operation of 95 spindles.

The bosses call it a readjustment, and lie by saying that, after a few weeks, the girls will be able to make as much money as they formerly did, and would help to increase production. Previously the girls operated only 63 spindles, and their demands are 8 1/4 cents per pound, 63 spindles, a half hour for dinner.

The bosses also wanted to take away the dinner hour, making the girls working 9 1/2 hours straight thru. So far the girls are holding fast. Four girls were on the strike committee, and were detected as stool pigeons. These girls turned over a membership card of the Workers' International Relief, of one of the men, who was trying to gain the floor to explain the need of relief during a strike, and also the aims of the Workers' International Relief.

This word was passed to the strikers, and these workers are now discredited among the strikers. These same girls were found later, running up and down the line of workers getting their pay, urging the strikers to go back to work. So far the girls are still out, with no break in the ranks. Plans are being made to pull out more departments. If the bosses are successful in beating down the wages of the twisters, the finishers and weavers, and all other departments will also follow with wage cuts.

I was on the picket line all week at the Industrial Fibre Co. We have been able to hold the girls out all week. Two hundred walked out. We got on the job at once, put up placards and issued leaflets and pulled out 300 more.

The company has many stools in the crowd and tries to poison the minds of some of the workers. They shout "Reds, outsiders, no union, paid agitators, and each department should settle by themselves."

The strike was called two weeks ago, Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning we were on the job with banners and leaflets; called a meeting in the morning with about 250 present.

When the strike committee was in session two detectives came in to lay down the law and frighten the girls. Workers put them straight, so we left for the picket line and held another meet that evening. The company agents tried to cause confusion.

Thursday morning we were again busy on the picket line. A meeting was held with more than 200 present.

## PINOCHLE CLUB BOSS' SCHEME

Much Dissatisfaction of Wool Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.  
**OLNEYVILLE, R. I.** (By Mail).  
 —I have been a weaver a good many years and am now working in the Riverside Mill, one of the American Woolen Company's many plants. This mill was shut down some time ago and the old machinery taken out and broken up then they moved the looms up from the Waybosset Mill and started it up again.

The boss, Henderson, is in charge here. He went up to Massachusetts some time ago with Superintendent Corcoran where there was a strike and worked; then he was pushed ahead to a boss job. He came here from Hanover, Illinois some time ago and he does razz the natives here, unless they go down and work for nothing on his farm summer time then he tries to give them good work.

There is a lot of dissatisfaction and some are joining the union, I am one of them, but there is a bunch in here that is saying "you can't organize this bunch," and then they are trying to form little local pinochle clubs and call them unions all aparted. This is the boss' game and it won't work. The National Textile Workers' Union is going to grow in this mill and we are going to make things better in here.  
 —A WEAVER.

## The Southern Textile Slaves Awaken; the Call to Strike

**TO ALL SPINNERS, DOFFERS, LOOMFIXERS, WEAVERS, TWISTERS, CARDERS, FRAME HANDS, INSPECTORS, AND ALL OTHER WORKERS ON THE DAY AND NIGHT SHIFT IN LORAY MANVILLE-JENCKES MILLS**

**FELLOW WORKERS:**  
 We have got to better our conditions. We are nothing but slaves, working very long hours for small wages. Who gets the benefit for this hard toil? Our families? No! Our children have to work these long hours too in order that we may live. The bosses are making good profits by exploiting us to the bone. Through the use of hanks on machines most of us do not know what our wages will be at the end of the week.  
 Instead of the sixty-hour six-day week we must demand the **FORTY-HOUR FIVE-DAY WEEK.**  
 Instead of piece work wages we demand to be paid by the hour a wage that **WE CAN LIVE ON LIKE HUMAN BEINGS.**  
 How can we get these better conditions? Only by one way. By organization. **BY JOINING A UNION.** A union controlled by the workers. Is there such a union? **YES!** Many of us already belong—built up right under the nose of the boss. It is called the

**NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS UNION**  
 ALL WORKERS MUST JOIN AT ONCE!  
 Come and hear what to do next. Let's take action. Come to the big  
**MASS MEETING TODAY**  
 Corner Fifth Avenue and Trenton Street Lot  
**3 O'CLOCK**  
 Speaker:  
**FRED E. BEAL**  
 Organizer, District 9  
 Leader in the big New Bedford, Mass., textile strike, which lasted six months last year.  
 other speakers.  
**NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS UNION**  
**LORAY LOCAL**  
**WILL TRUETT, Sec'y-Organizer.**  
 Pass This Leaflet Along.

## The Call for Solidarity in the Cleveland Rayon Strike.

**DON'T GO BACK TO WORK!**  
 Stay Away from the Bosses' Meeting!  
**DON'T ATTEND THE COMPANY MEETING THIS MORNING!**

The bosses have called this meeting for one purpose only:  
**To Break the Strike, to Send You Back to Work Under Worse Conditions Than Ever Before.**  
**TWISTERS:** Do you want to work 95 spindles at six cents a pound? You know you can't work 95 spindles. The bosses say they will slow down the machines. But once you are working they will speed you up and then cut your wages.  
**STRIKERS FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS:** Do you want to go back to face more wage cuts, more speed-up, worse conditions than ever before?  
**That's What They Will Try to Put Over On You If You Attend This Meeting of the Bosses!**

The bosses are scared! They know you can win if you spread the strike to the rest of the shop and stand firm by your demands. That's why they are calling this meeting in order to promise you anything to get you back to work, then cut your wages again. That's why they say in the letters they passed out Friday that girls who do not return to work by Tuesday will have their places taken by others.

**Call the Bosses' Bluff! Stand Firm! Show Them That Your Ranks Cannot Be Broken!**  
**SPREAD THE STRIKE!**  
 The twisters cannot win the strike alone. Every department in the mill must be drawn into the strike. Every department suffers from the same low wages, the same unbearable speed-up.  
**STRIKERS! SPREAD THE STRIKE! CALL OUT THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS!**  
 Workers of Industrial Rayon! **DON'T SCAB** on your fellow workers. Your conditions are as bad as theirs. Strike with them and win decent wages and conditions for all the workers.  
 Organize in the **NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS UNION.** In order to win this strike and keep the gains you will win, you must be organized in a union. The National Textile Workers Union, a country wide organization, is backing your strike 100 Percent. Watch for and attend the mass meeting we are calling.

**National Textile Workers Union**  
**Cleveland**  
**STRIKE! STRIKE! STRIKE!**  
**DON'T GO TO THE BOSSES' MEETING! STAND FIRM!**

**Louisiana Legislators Hit Impeachment Aid With Okla. Training**  
 BATON ROUGE, La., April 7 (UP).—The state house of representatives today adopted a senate resolution authorizing an investigation into the conference of State

Senator William A. Moon of Oklahoma here a week ago with Louisiana legislators who favored impeachment of Governor Huey P. Long.  
 A denial by Attorney General Percy Saint that Moon was brought here to aid opponents of Long was included in the draft of the resolution.

The house continues its tedious investigation of charges that Long hired assassins to murder a legislator, grafted, was drunk and disorderly, etc. Not much headway is being made, although arguments grow heated.

## EVICT JOBLESS FROM MILL CO. HUTS IN SOUTH

Children Tattle to the Slavery There

A worker correspondent of the Daily Worker traveled through the south and worked in various localities. He describes, in the following letter, conditions in some of the places he worked. He describes typical mill villages in the south. A photo on this page shows a typical mill village in the south.

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
 The workers in Rosemary, North Carolina, are all mill workers. Weavers are getting \$15 to \$21 a week. Winders in the Rosemary mills get \$8 to \$13. Spoolers get \$9 to \$16 for a 55 to 66-hour week. Children, 11 to 14 years of age, toddle to the mills for the men are not able to keep the family on the miserably wages they get in the mills. They are forced to send the little ones to slave in the mills. As far as child labor laws are concerned, there are none in the south.  
 The Negroes who work in the mills have more miserable conditions. In some cases in Alabama, such as Birmingham, the Negro laborer receives no wages, just company money.

**Miserable Existence.**  
 In Shelby, North Carolina, the mill workers lead a miserable existence and in most cases live in company houses. There is a serious unemployment situation here. Families are forced out of these company houses and then have to seek shelter in the woods, where a miserable hut is built to shelter the mother and the kids, while the father and the boys, ragged and unkempt, miserable and broke, beg rides to the next mill to look for a job.  
 One can see what industries in the south mean to them. As a rule they had a little farm, but could not eke out an existence on it, and came to the mills to work. Now that work is scarce they haven't even shelter for themselves and the family, for the company has put them out.

The girls who work in the southern mills as winders on the Foster machines make \$9 a week, and the work is so hard that few do not get sick at it. They have to mind 36 to 42 ends and soon cannot work at all. Tuberculosis gets them, after the speed-up and bad working conditions.

**Southern Workers Militant.**  
 Yes, the mills are going south, but the workers down south, when once aroused, are fighters, and the labor fakers will find that misleading them won't be easy. These southern workers will fight, even if it means laying down their lives. We workers of the north ought to rally with the southern workers and support them in their struggle against our common enemy, the capitalist owners.

**BERLIN, Germany, April 7.**—Reformist officials today determined to enter "peaceful wage negotiations" with the railway ownership, thus averting the general strike which has been threatening to tie up the railroads for some time.

## Cleveland Rayon Workers Firm in Strike

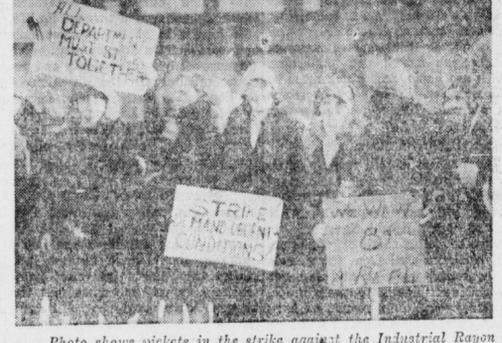


Photo shows pickets in the strike against the Industrial Rayon Co., Cleveland. Over 500 girls are striking against a wage cut.

## Jane Cowl in Fine Acting in "Paolo and Francesca"

**JANE COWL** is back again, playing the leading role in Stephen Phillips' "Paolo and Francesca," now at the Forrest Theatre.  
 One of the best performances she has ever given, it is a play that will appeal to all lovers of poetry and clear diction. Those who are interested in Shakespearean plays will find it appealing.  
 The play is far from perfect. At times it drags and becomes monotonous, but as soon as Miss Cowl returns to the stage her charming personality overcomes all difficulties.  
 In addition, the supporting cast is a noteworthy one. Miss Cowl portrays Francesca, while the part of Paolo is played admirably by Philip Merivale. Guy Standing gives a restrained performance as Francesca's husband, Giovanni. Others in the cast include Katherine Emmet, Joyce Carey and Jessie Ralph.  
 The action of the play takes place in the thirteenth century in the Malatesta Castle, Italy. It concerns the love of Francesca for the brother of her husband.  
 The present production of the famous love story is only one of several that has been known to the American theatregoers. In addition to Stephen Phillips' version, there has been D'Annunzio's dramatization, which was produced in 1902 with Duse in the leading role. Otis Skinner, in 1901, revived still another version of the story. The Stephen Phillips' version is the most widely known. There has been no notable revival of the present version of the famous love story since H. G. Irving's presentation during the repertory tour of 1906. The legend on which the play is based was first set down in verse by Dante.  
 The play is produced with a simplicity which at the same time is dynamic. It is slow moving, yet seems to have great speed. Those who are interested in the best of the theatre will be well rewarded by viewing this remarkable poem in the form of a play. It is moving and dignified.

**MUNSON LINER HAS LIQUOR**  
 The Munson liner Munargo was held yesterday at its East River pier long after its scheduled sailing time while customs inspectors lightened its hold of alleged contraband liquor.  
 Shortly before nightfall 150 bags of bottles had been brought to light and the search went on. The sacks contained from 6 to 12 bottles each.

## \$10.50 A WEEK BATTERY BOYS' WAGE IN MILLS

Run 60 Looms for \$18 in Scaconnet

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
**FALL RIVER, Mass.** (By Mail).  
 —The weavers in the Scaconnet Mills are running 60 looms for \$18 a week for night work. The battery boy who works from 5 p. m. till one o'clock in the morning receives \$10.50 for five nights' a week. (I worked on this job for two weeks.) In the American Printing Company, the largest plant in the city, the workers are receiving an average of \$14 to \$18. In the majority of the mills they are working 55 to 65 hours a week. Some of the workers in the A. P. C. are working up to 75 hours a week.  
 The workers of Fall River are joining the National Textile Workers' Union, because they know that under the leadership of James P. Reid and Albert Weisbord and the rank and file union, the workers will be able to obtain a better standard of living.  
 —M. P.

on the stage of the Civic Repertory Theatre of the one-act play by the same authors, "A Sunny Morning," replacing Tchekov's "On the High Road" and giving Miss Le Gallienne a role in a bill from which she has heretofore been absent.

**Lecture by**  
**EARL BROWDER**  
 Secretary Pan-Pacific Trade Union Congress, on  
**"The New Policy in the American Labor Movement"**  
 at the Workers Center  
 26 Union Square, Room 402  
**TONIGHT AT 8 P. M.**  
 Auspices: Local 22, T. U. E. U.

**Farewell PERFORMANCE**

**Isadora Duncan Dancers**

IN A PROGRAM OF  
**Revolutionary Songs and Dances**

**18, 19 April 20, 21**

**Manhattan Opera House**

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 Tickets at Garden Box Offices; Gimbel Brothers and Usual Ticket Agencies.

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**Man's Estate**  
 by Beatrice Blackmar and Bruce Gould  
**BILTMORE Theatre, W. 47th Street**  
 Evs. 8:50; Mats. Thurs. & Sat.  
**SIL-VARA'S COMEDY**  
**CAPRICE**  
 GUILD Thea. W. 47th St. Evs. 8:50  
 Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40  
**EUGENE O'NEILL'S**  
**Strange Interlude**  
 John GOLDEN Thea., 55th St. E. of B'way  
 EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

**CIVIC REPERTORY 148 St. 6th Av. Evs. 8:30**  
 50c: \$1.00: \$1.50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director  
 Tonight, "The Cherry Orchard."  
 Tues. Ev., "Katerina."

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

**RUTH**

**Draper**

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

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

# N. Y. International Labor Defense in Mass Campaign Against Immigration Measure

## ILL WAGE WAR N DEPORTATION ON MASS SCALE

### Force Capitalists to Halt Persecution

Mass campaign to prevent the operation of two foreign-born workers and to fight against the new immigration bill has been launched by the New York District of the International Labor Defense conference of representatives of I. L. D. branches and other work-class organizations.

Threatened With Deportation. Two workers who are being threatened with deportation are in Topolcsanyi, Harmony, Pa., and Mario Giletti, anti-fascist worker, who is now completing two-year sentence on a framed charge at the state prison in Comack, N. Y.

Topolcsanyi has had his citizenship papers revoked by the federal court in Pittsburgh at the instigation of the fascist Hungarian government and is in imminent danger of being delivered into the clutches of the bloody Horthy-Bethlen regime. Giletti, who will be released on parole on April 30, has been informed that he will be sent back to Italy. Under fascist law, 15 years' imprisonment in Mussolini's dungeons awaits him for his militant activities in this country.

### I. L. D. to Fight Attempt.

The fight against these two deportations and against the new immigration bill will be developed on a mass scale, the I. L. D. announces. The capitalist class will be forced to pause in its new campaign against the foreign-born, particularly far-reaching significance is the revocation of Topolcsanyi's citizenship. The grounds for this unprecedented action are in violation of the principles of Communism, making no militant worker foreign birth safe from deportation.

## SECOND BIG MILL STRIKE STARTS

### Plan to Tie Up Fifteen Large Mills

(Continued from Page One) Like is led by the union or not, is seen in the open statement of the strikebreaker, Chas. Wood, S. Labor Department Commissioner, who has just returned from Tennessee. Wood, the professional "mediator," issued a statement commending the prompt movement into Gastonia, and saying no conciliation is possible until the workers divorce themselves from their Communist leadership.

Of ugly portent was the statement of Adj. General Metts. "Beal and Pershing are true types of the old variety; these men are enemies of our government; they regard the Russian Government as an idea," said the contents of Metts' statement.

### Other Unions With Strikers.

Inspiring examples of solidarity are expressed in the attitude taken by the membership of other unions. Workers of the railroad local continue assurances of support. Statements were made that if the railway local asked, the railroad strikers would press for the immediate locking of Loray Mill switches. The fearful inhumanity of working conditions in the South compel the capitalist papers to admit that the speed-up system known as "retch-out" was a "mistake." But aches of wrath are poured out on N. T. W. organizers.

### Explode Race Prejudice.

Definitely exploding the race prejudices fostered by the Southern capitalist class, the textile workers are putting up no race barriers. Negro workers are admitted to membership on the basis of fullest equality.

### Poinsett Mill Struck.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 7.—I strikes in this state are still as workers are becoming convinced that the bosses do not intend to give in an inch on conditions. Another plant was shut down the result of a walkout Saturday. Four hundred workers employed at the Poinsett Mill walked out on the speed-up system. The workers refused to go back on the promise that "we will do the figuring and see about it."

### The balance of the force employed by the Anderson Mills, 1,050 number, have now joined the 200 strikers who went on strike last week. The mill is shut down.

### SHELBY, N. C., April 7.—Gov. O. Max Gardner visited this in for the purpose of choosing a site for the garment manufacturing company he heads.

The governor, who is also owner of the Cleveland cloth mill, a large plant in Shelby, recently ordered Gastonia with troops, and his colleagues were discomfited by strike. The new plant is to make dresses and bloomers.

## "Daily" Begins Exposing Workers' Housing Evils

(Continued from Page One)

the rent-paying ability of two-thirds of the population. The same commission reports that rents are still rising.

The commission also reports that living conditions are awful in the tenement districts where the population of the large cities is concentrated, where the workers live.



Workers Robbed by Bosses and Landlords.

A state commission of one form or another has been investigating tenement conditions in New York City since 1842. Their findings have always been the same. Intolerable living conditions, high rents, a state of affairs menacing "public welfare." They have made some suggestions and the legislature passed some laws.

### Conditions Worse.

But tenement conditions have been getting steadily worse since 1842 and today the working class districts of New York City are hell-holes, corralled off from the high-class business sections and residential sections—a dumping ground for the workers removed from the delicate nostrils of Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive.

The same conditions prevail in other large cities, let alone the numerous company-owned towns and villages scattered over the industrial field, and the unbearable huts and hovels of the poor farmers and Negro croppers.

The commissions which have been appointed by New York State administration to remove the "menace to public welfare" have written lengthy reports every year and suggested regional planning as a "permanent solution" of the housing problem. According to these reports themselves, even if these suggestions were put into effect they would relieve that part of the population which needs no relief. The new houses which are suggested would rent at a rate above anything two-thirds of the tenants could possibly pay.

### No Relief.

Even the chairman of that commission has to admit that there is no possible relief for the workers in the tenements. "There is no solution to that problem," he said. "It is a social one." And that settled the matter for him and the capitalist state. To hell with two-thirds of the population!

In order to pile up votes republican and democratic politicians have had housing bills introduced into the state legislature. These bills mean nothing to the working class tenants. They are only political hooks to play around with in the state assembly.

The rent emergency laws, which were introduced supposedly to prevent rent speculation, had a catch to them, as do all laws passed by a capitalist government in relation to the workers. It applied only to old tenants, not to those who had moved in during or after the year they were passed. In spite of them rents continued to rise after 1922, as they did before, for city officials take graft and the landlord can afford to pay a little drinking money which he squeezes out ten-fold from the tenants.

The last of these laws—applying to all flats which rent at \$10 per room per month or below—will expire May 31. The landlords are even more unrestricted now.

### Rents To Leap.

In New York City rents will leap. As a result there will be dispossesses. Workers, their families and household goods will find themselves on the street more often than previously.

The Tammany and republican politicians are only interested in the tenement districts during election. Their promises are lies. They intend to do nothing for the workingclass tenants.

In Reading and Milwaukee where so-called socialists lead the municipal governments, similar conditions prevail. In the meantime, while politicians promise and take their graft, while more honest investigators for the capitalist government say



Intolerable housing conditions, which amount to prison conditions, prevail in the company-owned towns scattered throughout the country. The bosses' pigs roam about the back yards of the Negro workers living in these shacks owned by the Armour fertilizer plant at Nashville, Tenn.

that there is no solution to the problem and give it up, millions of toilers return to the dumping grounds every night from a hard-days work, where they have been sweated with speed-up and given a starvation wage.

They come to tenements which have been condemned as far back as 1901, some as far back as 1864—dwellings which are surrounded by filth, which are fire-traps, for which they pay an unbelievable high rent.

### Negroes Greatest Victims.

That is not all. In every city Negro workers are made to go to a "dumping ground" especially designed for them.

We will see that segregation brings the landlord lots of dollars. Negro workers can find lodgings only in certain districts. In many cases they must pay rents higher than in any other sections.

We do not believe that this problem cannot be solved. The problem can be solved by the workingclass tenants themselves—colored and white. Mass pressure can wring concessions from even a brutal ruling class and when the time comes can take them.

We have gone into the workingclass districts and spoken to the workers and their wives. In New York City we have gone into Harlem especially, for there can be seen all the evil products of segregation.

### Details to Follow.

The results of this investigation will be published in the Daily Worker from day to day. The first part of the series will deal with the conditions of the Negro tenants in Harlem, another part will deal with the Latin American tenants who have also been segregated in the southern part of Harlem. There also will be reports of housing conditions in other cities.

The series will include a program for working class tenants. In tomorrow's Daily Worker follow the Daily Worker investigator into the dumping ground known as Harlem.

## Urge Tenants to Write in About Conditions

Workingclass tenants in Harlem are invited to send in letters to the Daily Worker, describing the condition of their lodgings and giving facts about their rents, rent raises, threatened dispossesses and anything else of interest to their fellow-tenants.

These letters will be printed in the Daily Worker as a part of the campaign to expose the intolerable living conditions in Harlem.

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 135 W. 51st St. Phone Circle 7236 BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m. One industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

## "OUST LEFTS," URGE OFFICIALS OF CAP UNION

### Machine Plans Pogrom Convention

A meeting of the Capmakers' Local of the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International, called for the alleged purpose of giving instructions to delegates to the union convention, railroaded thru union wrecking "instructions" and would not even permit a discussion on the question. Instead a program against left wingers was called for by I. Roberts, machine leader.

When H. Sazer, left wing leader in the local, finally read the machine to let him read the left wing resolution on instructions, that resolution was quickly killed by an order to table, shouted by one of the reactionary leaders.

Before the meeting was closed, however, an "instruction" was given the right wing delegation, that they call for action at the convention, abolishing the union organ, "The Headgear Worker." The reason for this move is quite obvious. M. Budish, the editor of the paper, has been known to have conflicts with the official machine because of his opposition to the expulsion of left wingers and left wing locals. His progressivism is therefore becoming annoying to the gang in control. When this is coupled with the fact that the union is on the verge of bankruptcy because of the traitorous policies of the administration, the gang is then seen to be trying to hit two birds with the same stone. Rid themselves of an annoying editor and an expense.

A motion by a left winger that wages of the officials be cut rather than end publication of the union organ, was met with the usual railroad tactics.

The left wing resolution, after denouncing the officials for destroying the union by sell-outs and expulsions, called among other things for the adoption of a militant policy, unity with the left wing industrial needle union and democratization of the union.

## N. Y. WORKERS HIT IMPERIALIST WAR

### Counter Demonstration Against Militarists

(Continued from Page One) tary parade, Engdahl said it was composed largely of grey haired business men and professional militarists. There was not a single worker from the shops.

Speaking to the great gathering, Engdahl delivered the greetings of the Red Army of the Soviet Union to the American working class. Engdahl spoke at seven great gatherings in the Soviet Union during the Tenth Anniversary celebrations of the Red Army.

Everywhere the Red Army soldiers asked that their greetings be given to America's workers.

### An Ex-Soldier Speaks.

Walter M. Trumbull, sentenced to 26 years in 1925 for Communist activity in the army, spoke on the importance of winning the armed forces for the working class. "When the bosses give us guns in the next war we will learn how to use them for our own class instead of being tools of the capitalists," he declared.

Among other speakers were Juliet Stuart Poyntz, national secretary, International Labor Defense; Paul Crouch, of the Young Workers

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 245 Third Ave. Baker's Loan 164 Bronx, N. Y. Union Local Broad 502 2nd

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## Labor and Fraternal Organizations

### Freiheit Symphony Orchestra Concert.

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

### United Council Amalgamated Ball.

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

### Cutters Local 6.

A ball will be given by Cutters Local 6, N.T.W.U.L. at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., Saturday. Tickets at 131 W. 28th St.

### N. J. Workers Soccer League.

The first annual entertainment and dance of the League will be given at the Hungarian Workers Hall, 37 14th Ave., Newark, N. J. Silver loving cup will be presented to club most represented.

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

Comrades are urged to settle for outstanding tickets for the International Labor Defense Bazaar at the N. Y. District Office, Room 422, 709 Broadway.

### Boro Park Jewish Workers Club.

"Socialist Construction in the U. S. S. R." will be discussed by J. Louis Engdahl at 8:30 p. m. Friday at the Club, 1373 43rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Rusky Golos Concert, Dance.

A dance for the benefit of the John Reed Colony in the U. S. S. R. will be given Saturday at Webster Hall, 11th Street and Third Avenue. Nina, Tarasova, Soviet folk song singer, Soviet News Film and a balalaika orchestra will contribute to entertainment program.

German Council 22, U. C. W. W. T. Little Tinsky will speak on "Our Children and We" at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St., Monday, April 15, 8 p. m.

### U. C. W. W. Conference.

Working Women's Councils are urged to send delegates to the May First Conference on Sunday at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., 2:30 p. m.

### Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The Theatre, 324 E. 15th St., will accept bookings for "Marching Guns," for performances up to April 30. Rehearsals for its second production "S. S. Hell-on-Back" are held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8:30 p. m. Several parts are still open, and those interested in workers theatre are invited to attend.

### Rumanian Workers Dance.

A dance to raise funds for the release of the Desterptarea, the only Rumanian Communist paper in the U. S. A. will be given by the Rumanian Workers' Club at the Czechoslovak Workers Home, 347 E. 72nd St., April 15, 8 p. m.

### Iron Workers Meet.

The question of a general strike will be discussed at the meeting of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and (Communist) League; Anthony Bimba, Alberto Moreau, Spanish Bureau, Communist Party; Richard B. Moore, Harlem Tenants' League, and a Pioneer speaker. Bert Miller was chairman.

### Anti-Imperialists Meet.

Another anti-war demonstration was held at Columbus Circle under the auspices of the New York branch of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. Speakers included Robert W. Dunn, Harriet Silverman, Harold Williams, and Harvey O'Connor.

A very small crowd on Fifth Avenue stopped to watch the military parade, which received far less attention than the average circus. The parade itself was composed almost entirely of army officers, capitalists with titles in the reserves, members of the American Legion and soldiers in the regular army who were brought to New York from surrounding posts and forced to participate.

The exertion necessary to march up Fifth Avenue in time to military music proved fatal to Colonel J.

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## LEFT WING TO TRY TO JOIN IN MILLINER VOTE

### Left Wing Local Will Make Demands

Members of the Millinery Hand Workers Union, Local 43, are called to participation in elections for their delegation to the convention of the International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union. Balloting will be held for three days, at union offices, uptown at 4 W. 37th St. and downtown at 640 Broadway.

Despite the fact that the delegation elected will probably be refused admission to the convention, the left wing local having been expelled by the reactionary crew at the head of the national union, the local intends to send a full delegation of 10 to demand reinstatement and the right to represent the only union in their craft.

At a membership meeting last Thursday night, where the hundreds attending proved Local 43 as the only union representing the hand milliners, nominations were held. Here also demands were made of the convention. Among them is the demand that expulsions stop, that the international unite with the left wing industrial needle union, that a militant policy toward the bosses be adopted and the sell-out policies now in force be discarded.

The fifteen nominees from whom 10 are to be chosen by the elections are:

Gladys Schechter, Sylvia Blecker, Frieda Fraidit, Edith Cohen, Emma Cohen, Nellie Caruso, Gussie Resen, I. Kreichner, A. Goldig, Frieda Achron, Francis Broder, Mary Teich, Rose Sachs, Len Richner and Yetta Lemberg.

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# Daily Worker

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

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## The "New Civil War" In the South.

The strike wave in the textile mills of the South continues to spread. New strikes are declared almost daily in the 100 mile strip of land, the war area, that runs along the western sections of the Carolinas, near the Blue Ridge Mountains. This is the scene of the "New Civil War" in the South, the war against the most modern methods of oppression imposed upon the working class.

It is clear that these strikes in the South demonstrate the beginnings of a new wave of mass struggles against rationalization, the speed-up, with its accompanying worsening of conditions, lowering of wages and continuation of the long workday. In the present period the southern workers are leading textile labor in the north in the fight against rationalization. The Manville-Jencks Co., that is combatting the revolt of its 3,000 workers at Gastonia, North Carolina, also has a large mill in Rhode Island, where the workers sullenly remain at their tasks after their last defeat before the bayonets of the state militia.

The developing strike struggles in the South are drawing into the labor movement a new and important section of the working class. Labor in the South has been almost entirely neglected by the American Federation of Labor. There are some local unions of the building trades in the big cities, also some organizations on the railroads. But that is all. Every attempt to organize the textile workers, the coal miners or other sections of the working class in the South, by the A. F. of L. has only become the basis for brazen betrayals. Here is a tremendous field, therefore, for the left wing industrial unions. The National Textile Workers' Union, especially, is facing and taking advantage of a great opportunity in the Carolinas. Success in the South will strengthen its efforts to organize the mill workers in the North, and really bring into existence a militant, mass organization of textile workers.

It is precisely in the South, where the Communist Party and the new unions have had but little foothold in the past, that they are today finding tremendous opportunities in the extension and sharpening of the class struggle.

The Open Letter of the Communist International to the Sixth Congress of our Party reviewed these prospects very clearly. It is pointed out that

"the development of productive forces on the basis of the technical transformation and of the new forms of organization of labor, leads to increasing antagonisms between them and the limited home markets and, consequently, to a further deepening and sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism and not a diminution or liquidation of that crisis, as the apologists of American imperialism pretend."

Recent developments in the Southern mills bear out that section of the Open Letter that says:

"The fact is that the great intensification of labor arising from technical development and capitalist rationalization expressed in the speeding up of the conveyor and the movement of machinery, in an extreme crowding of the working day, in a terrific speeding up of the workers by means of the bonus system which leads to the wearing out of the workers and their being thrown out of the factory sooner than was the case hitherto and, finally, the absolute diminution of the number of workers in some industries, which gives rise to a tremendous growth of unemployment, are truly becoming the central problems of the entire American working class and thus acquiring the greatest political significance."

The present Southern experience shows that "huge masses of American workers can be rallied to a struggle against the overstrain of labor and the monstrous growth of exploitation." It is in this situation that the enthusiastic and overwhelming demand is made for the 40-hour week in place of the 60 and the 72-hour week that has hitherto prevailed.

The Party as a whole, on the basis of these concrete developments in the South, will better realize that "the failure to understand the significance of the development of technique and capitalist rationalization entails an underestimation of the revolutionary perspectives and particularly an underestimation of the further prospects of the radicalization of the working class."

The first successes of the Party in leading mass conflicts, in the mining, textile and needle trades situations, especially, are convincing indications that it will go to greater successes in the future, if it understands and correctly interprets the basic features of the present situation.

The "New Civil War" in the South indicates the rich possibilities for the rapid growth of a mass Communist Party in the United States of America.

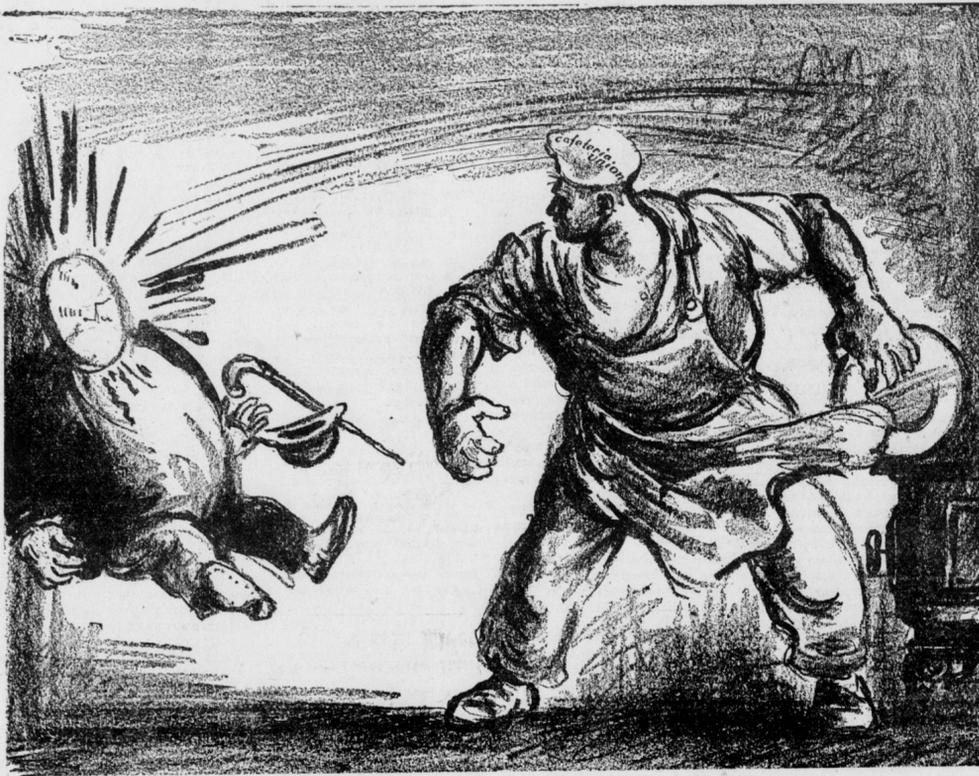
## A Wall Street Broker Falls on Fifth Avenue.

The make-up of the Army Day Parade in New York City on the 12th Anniversary of the World War was startlingly revealed when one of the marchers fell in his tracks on Fifth Avenue and died soon after. He proved to be none other than J. Philip Benkart, wealthy Wall Street broker, head of the brokerage firm of J. P. Benkart & Co., and closely connected with the great money bandits of the financial district. All the politicians were there, including Mayor Walker, U. S. Senator Wagner and Police Commissioner Whalen, constituting in its entirety a choice collection of labor's enemies. Major General Proctor, of the Military Order of the World War, one of the prosecutors of the Daily Worker, who appeared in court in an effort to send its editors to prison for anti-militarist propaganda, was also conspicuous. There was not a single worker from the factories in the whole procession. These were at the counter-demonstration held by the Communist Party near the end of the line of march. The militarists glory in displaying themselves on parade on Fifth Avenue, now. When war comes, however, they will direct, from their swivel chairs far in the rear, "The Great Parade" of the workers and poor farmers, massed in huge armies, into the trenches. Labor should be absent from that capitalist parade as it was from the militarist demonstration last Saturday. Let the capitalists fall fighting alone in the trenches in war times as well as marching alone on fashionable Fifth Avenue, New York City, in peace time. When labor turns its guns against its class enemies then there can be no doubt of the outcome.

Getting members for the Party and "subs" for the Daily Worker is always on the order of the day for every Communist.

## THE STRIKE OF THE FOOD WORKERS.

By Fred Ellis.



# Cuban Reign of Terror Grows

By F.

**THE ATTEMPTS** of the revolutionary labor movement of Cuba to unite and weld the split and scattered trade union organizations into a single national trade union center commenced in February, 1925. The first congress of labor organizations then held advocated the formation of a National Labor Confederation of Cuba. This was effected at the constitutional congress of these organizations (held in August, 1925, in the town of Kamaguey) with a membership of over 150,000.

From the very outset of its activities, however, which were directed towards the unification of its entire trade union movement, to freeing it from the influence of the reformists and the reorganization of the craft federations into more powerful industrial unions, the National Labor Confederation of Cuba met with the most ruthless terror and government persecutions.

### Attacks Communists.

The reactionary government, comprised of big magnates, closely connected with U. S. imperialism, directed its attacks first of all upon the young but very active Communist Party of Cuba and the organization of the League Against Imperialism.

The Communist Party, like all revolutionary labor organizations was declared illegal. Any activities directed against the government, or protests against the cruel persecutions, are punished by long terms of imprisonment. The Communist papers are closed down, their editors arrested and kept in jail for long periods without any trial.

## Reformists Are Allied With Machado In Repressing Militants

Not satisfied with these persecutions against the revolutionary labor movement the government of Cuba, in the person of Machado, the President-dictator, attempts to carry out the will of U. S. imperialists and to justify their confidence by forming yellow labor organizations. For this purpose the government utilizes the "National Federation of Railwaymen," which is under the influence of the reformists, and has a membership of 40-45,000 workers, and the smaller "Union of Electricians of Havana."

Reformists Allied With Machado. Arevalo, the leader of the Cuban reformists, attempted to form a Federation of Labor of Cuba, but in view of the sharp protest by the workers, he was forced to give up for a time this idea. At the beginning of 1927, in connection with the presidential elections and Machado's desire to once more occupy the post of President, the idea of forming a reformist trade union center was once more revived. As is known, Machado visited the United States and conducted negotiations both with Santiago Iglesias, one of the Secretaries of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and his patrons of the American Federation of Labor, and with the U. S. capitalists. As a result, Machado promised that "no workers' strike in Cuba will last longer than 48 hours and that a new national trade union organization imbued with the spirit of class-collaboration will be formed."

It is to be supposed that more than these promises were made by the dictator of Cuba to U. S. capitalists. This is easily understood, if we bear in mind that the real ruler of Cuba is the U. S. A. One-third of all the capital invested in the enterprises of Cuba belongs to Americans. Two of the largest trusts, the "Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation" and the "General Sugar Co.," in reality direct the political and economic life of the island. Upon their insistence the cultivation of one of the best sorts of tobacco of the world has been practically brought to a stop, the output of the well-known Havana cigars is constantly falling, and the production of coffee is being cut down to a minimum. The foreign debt of Cuba grows year by year, and in 1927 it was already more than 90 million dollars.

Terror Grows. After his re-election Machado did not calm down. The growth of the labor movement insistently reminds him of the promises he made to the American capitalists. His idea of "class collaboration," based on the formation of a reformist labor center, completely subject to the reactionaries, unchangingly meets with the protest and resistance of the revolutionary workers, which forces

Machado to introduce still more implacable terror and to struggle determinedly against the real labor movement.

The entire labor press of Latin America is full of information as to the repression and persecutions. The leader of the revolutionary railwaymen, Varona, was killed in the street; the secretary of the Federation of Labor of Havana, Lopes, "disappeared"; likewise one of the leaders of the tobacco workers disappeared, etc.

Law-suits are put up against the delegates of the Fourth Red Int'l of Labor Unions Congress and a whole number of active labor leaders, accused of "plotting against the life of President and preparing for a government coup."

### Murder Agents.

The arrested are housed in the military prison in Habana. There they are subjected to the most cruel torture and will be tried by the Military Tribunal. The foreign workers are exiled in groups, no explanation and no warning given them. Such is a description of the situation in which the Communist Party, the revolutionary labor and anti-imperialist organizations of Cuba, have to work.

Not satisfied with underhand assassinations in the streets of Cuba, the Machado government sends agents into the Latin American countries in order to catch the revolutionary leaders who have taken refuge there from his persecutions. The assassination of Julio Antonio Mella, a Communist of Cuba, who was killed in the streets in Mexico City by an armed agent of the Dictator of Cuba, is an example.

# Communists Put Up a Sharp Fight in Australia

The election campaign in Australia is going on at full swing and the Communist Party of Australia is putting up a sharp fight in all the states against the Nationalist Party, the open representatives of the bourgeoisie, and the Labor Party, the bourgeois party active in the ranks of the workingclass. In the state of Queensland especially, where the Australian Labor Party has been in power continuously for the last 14 years, the Communists are waging a strong campaign. Elections are expected to take place there May 17.

The campaign literature of the Communist Party, widely distributed, exposes the role of the Labor Party as an ally of the capitalists. One leaflet, printed in many colors and pasted in conspicuous places, is headed, "Workers! Capitalism has two Parties!—Fight Both!" A sub-head reads: "Parliament is of little use—the campaign is very useful."

**Laborite Role Exposed.** Another leaflet addressed to the building workers shows how the labor government cooperated with the capitalists when the 40-hour week campaign was inaugurated by the Bricklayers, Builders, Laborers, Carpenters and Painters in January 1927, when they decided to refrain from work on Saturdays. The employers replied with a lock-out and the Works Department of the Queensland Labor Government carried out the example of their capitalist masters. The builders declared themselves to be the vanguard of the employers in the fight against the workers' demands for shorter hours and the McCormack government of Queensland helped them out by refusing supplies of material to those employers who were willing to accept the 40-hour

## Expose Laborite Rule As Aid to the Bosses; Great Election Campaign

week. The leaflet then lists a number of resolutions passed at that time by various unions, workers' meetings and trades councils condemning the role of the government.

### Immediate Demands.

The immediate program for the workers put out by the Communist Party are: Repudiate the McCormack Government; oppose state interference in union struggles; object to the use of police against strikers; real social insurance, sick pay, unemployment pay, etc.; a forty-hour week (thirty hours underground); an increased basic wage; holidays without loss of wages; better educational facilities for all workers' children; relief from interest burdens for working farmers.

### Moxon Unity to "Daily."

In a letter to the Daily Worker, H. J. Moxon, secretary of the Queensland State Elections Campaign Committee of the Communist Party, elaborates further on the elections and gives some interesting news. The letter says in part: "The fight against the Australian Labor Party, which holds office in this state, and has done so continuously for the past 14 years, is becoming very bitter. The Labor leaders vie with the Nationalist (Bourgeois) party for the place of 'honor' as the attackers on the conditions of the workers."

### A "Zinoviev" Letter.

"Already a 'Zinoviev' letter has been used by Labor's Tammany experts—one alleging that the Communist Party is in league with the Nationalist party to defeat the labor politicians in the elections. One, George Lawson, State Secretary of the Amalgamated Road Transport Workers' Union, agent of imperialism, 1925 delegate to Geneva Labor Conference, recognized reactionary and defeated senate candidate in the last federal elections is the tool used by the politicians to put it over. Lawson read the letter during a debate at the Local Trades and Labor Council when the question of the Brisbane Group of the Communist Party's tenancy in the Trades Hall was being discussed. The "democrats" would not allow any of the opposition speakers (Left wing and Communist) who were present as delegates from their unions to speak in opposition to the motion to evict or reply to the lying allegation that funds were being received by the Communist Party to fight the elections from our class-enemies. Naturally the election was carried—the decent delegates retired and refused to vote in the meeting.

The first meeting held by the Left-wing Labor candidates was well attended—the biggest public hall in the city was taken—and believe me the "grafters" have the wind-up! As a result of the success of the opening meeting of the campaign, we are to get a little bit of Yankee Democracy—threats are coming to hand that our next meet-

ing will be broken up by thugs—a Defence Corps is formed. . . . Christ help the thugs!

### The Candidates.

"J. B. Miles and E. Tripp are the Communist candidates that have been selected by the Party to contest the Brisbane and Mundubberra (Townsville, N. Q.) seats against the labor nominees, and J. M. Durkin, F. W. Paterson and C. J. Walbank are the Left-wing labor candidates so far selected to contest the Valley, Paddington and Kelvin Grove (all Metropolitan, Brisbane) against the Labor and Nationalist nominees."

## Washington Iron Workers on Strike for 5-Day Week

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).—Organized structural iron workers here have gone on strike for a five-day week and a wage increase. Work has halted on the new Bureau of Internal Revenue building, and an addition to the government printing office. Many private building projects were also affected.

## Bulgar Students on Strike Against Law

SOFIA, Bulgaria, (By Mail).—Students at Sofia University declared a strike, and pickets were arrested, following the arrest of a number of students who demonstrated against a new law requiring graduates to enter state service for a year without pay.

**BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK**

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## The Mill Bosses Plant Dynamite But Fail in the Frame-up; Lawrence Strike Won; Ettor-Giovanitti Protest Meeting

Thus far Haywood has told of his experiences as a laborer, and how the facts of the class struggle in the Rocky Mountain region, where pitched battles with revolvers and dynamite had to be fought with scabs and company police, made him a revolutionist. He tells of leading hard-fought strikes for the Western Federation of Miners, of organizing the L. W. W., and of fighting misleaders within both organizations. He gives the history of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial, reports on his attending the International Socialist Congress in Denmark, tells of the great Lawrence strike, and in the last issue, of the counter parades there of mill owners and strikers. Now read on.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD.

PART 80.

THE mill owners were becoming desperate, and they resorted to the trick of planting dynamite where it would be found and charged to the strikers. But being on the alert, the workers discovered that the dynamite had been planted by the coroner of the county. This coroner, tool of the textile trust, was arrested, convicted, and fined five hundred dollars. Later a high official of the American Woolen Company committed suicide. It was rumored that he, too, had had something to do with the planted dynamite.

There were many hundreds of workers arrested during the strike. The United States Commission of Labor, in his report on the strike, cites three hundred and fifty-five arrests, but this makes no mention of the many hundreds thrown into jail and held for a time, and then released without a hearing or record. A man by the name of Caruso had been arrested later, on the same charge as Ettor and Giovanitti.



The United Textile Workers which belonged to the A. F. of L., and the Loom Fixers, most of them having no work on account of the strike, decided to go on strike themselves. They started a relief fund and sent out appeals. It has always been my opinion that most of the money, clothes and other supplies that they gathered in were intended by the donors for the great mass of the strikers. These skilled workers received the same proportional increase in pay, in the settlement, notwithstanding the fact that they had been scabbing during the early part of the strike, and grafting during the latter.

The I.W.W. was active in every textile center that we could reach. The blaze in Lawrence had spread, and when the strike was settled two hundred and fifty thousand other textile workers received a small increase in wages.

The strike committee had its last meeting after a sub-committee had gone to Boston and made a settlement with William Wood of the American Woolen Company. The report of the sub-committee was received with long cheers. The strike was off, if the settlement should prove satisfactory to the majority of the workers of all the mills involved, and there was no reason to suppose they would not be satisfied. I appealed to the committee and the strikers that filled the hall, to hold their union together, as there would be a time when they would have to strike again, if Ettor and Giovanitti were not released from prison. I helped twenty-three members of the strike committee to climb up on the platform. They were all of different nationalities, and we sang the International in as many different tongues as were represented on the strike committee.

When the strike was settled, early in March, it was a sweeping victory for the workers. Hours of labor were reduced, wages were increased from five to twenty per cent, with increased compensation for overtime, and there was to be no discrimination against any person who had taken part in the strike. The strike had been a magnificent demonstration of solidarity, and of what solidarity can do for the workers.

JIM THOMPSON, Grover Perry, Gurley Flynn, Bill Trautmann, and other I.W.W. organizers, including myself, went on the road to raise funds for the approaching murder trial of Ettor, Giovanitti, and Caruso. There was thunderous applause at the protest meeting in Cooper Union in New York, on behalf of Ettor and Giovanitti.

"It was the rumble of just such applause," I said in my speech, "that gave me courage and strength when I was in the same position as the men in whose behalf we are appealing to you tonight. I feel that my life must have been preserved by you for such occasions as this, and I feel now that it is not me to whom you are giving this magnificent reception, but the principles for which I stand. Your applause is but an echo of your hearts, but an echo of your own desires, and you realize that the men who are in jail in Lawrence are in jail because they are fighting your battles. I felt that when I was in jail in Boise. And I know that without the united action of the working men and women of New York City, of the state of New York, of the United States of America and of the world, instead of appealing to you here tonight on behalf of Ettor and Giovanitti, my comrades and I would have been judicially murdered by the authorities of the state of Idaho. The mine owners of Colorado had determined to bring about our death, even as these vultures of capitalism intend to make horrible examples of Ettor and Giovanitti. . . ."

"The police killed Anna LaPiza. The picket line was out that morning, 23,000 strong, an endless chain of pickets. And the police began to crowd them, crowded them up Common street, up Union street, down Broadway, until they were massed in so thick they could not move back any further. Then the policemen began to club them. Some of the sympathizers threw coal from the windows. The strikers themselves threw snowballs and chunks of ice at the policemen. And one of the policemen was hit with a chunk of coal or a chunk of ice on the leg. It was the sergeant. He ordered the policemen to pull out the guns. And as they did, they fired. And officer Benoit is said to have fired the shot that killed Anna LaPiza. Nineteen witnesses saw him fire the shot. Anna LaPiza died, the second martyr to the Lawrence strike.

"The second day after she was killed, Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovanitti were arrested for being accessories to her murder. Ettor or Giovanitti would willingly have laid down their lives to have saved the life of Anna LaPiza. It was they who shed tears when they learned that Anna LaPiza had been killed. They were two miles away at the time, speaking at the German meeting. Today they are in jail."

Of the management of the strike, I said:

"It was a wonderful strike, the most significant strike, the greatest strike that has ever been carried on in this country or any other country. Not because it was so large numerically, but because we were able to bring together so many different nationalities. And the most significant part of that strike was that it was a democracy. The strikers handled their own affairs. There was no president of the organization who looked in and said, 'Howdydo.' There were no members of an executive board. There was no one the boss could see except the strikers. The strikers had a committee of 56, representing 27 different languages. The boss would have to see all the committee to do any business with them. And immediately behind that committee was a substitute committee of another 56 prepared in the event of the original committee's being arrested. Every official in touch with affairs at Lawrence had a substitute selected to take his place in the event of being thrown in jail.

"You will remember now that when the strike was declared, it was to prevent a reduction of wages of 30 cents. When the strike was organized the strikers demanded the reduction of hours, a reinstatement of the 30 cents, and a general increase of 15 per cent. In the course of the negotiations the adjustment was finally made on the basis of five per cent for the highest paid, and 25 per cent for the lowest paid, those who needed it most, time and a quarter for overtime, readjustment of the premium system, and no discrimination against any man or woman or kid for the part that they took in the strike. You know, at the time of the great anthracite strike of 1902, John Mitchell, 'the greatest labor leader that the world has ever known,' said that in all great battles there are some soldiers that must fall. That is, he said, in effect, that there can be a limited blacklist established. But the Lawrence strikers, the 'ignorant workers,' said, 'We will have no fallen soldiers, not in this battle.' Out of their own wisdom they said there would be no blacklist. And there was no blacklist. . . ."