

## RAYON STRIKE SPREADS; 3,500 JOIN STRUGGLE

Bemberg Corp. Plants  
Emptied; 5,500 Now  
in Wage Fight

### Ignore AFL Restraints

Prepare the Way for  
Calling Militia

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., March 18.—The rayon workers' strike against the American Glanzstoff Corporation today spread to the big factories of the American Bemberg Corporation, also located in Happy Valley.

All but 65 of the 3,500 workers in the Bemberg plants failed to show up for work this morning, having joined the strike of the 2,000 Glanzstoff workers in a common struggle for more wages and less hours.

In going out on strike, the thousands of Bemberg workers demonstrated the insignificant influence which the agents of the United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. here are wielding. In numerous statements and declarations to the capitalist press, the U. T. W. organizers of rumors that they contemplated spreading the strike, spiking them as "malicious."

### Defy Betrayers.

Despite the U. T. W. attempts to keep the Bemberg workers from going on strike, which were reinforced by special measures and special pressure exerted by the Bemberg bosses, the entire productive force of the plant joined the strike.

The strikers fighting the Glanzstoff bosses today completed the organization of their picketing plans, which are meant to successfully (Continued from Page Three)

## NEEDLE UNION IN PHILA. STRIKE

Right Wing Tries to  
Provide Scabs

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Because of an attempt to challenge the authority of the new Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union by discharging seven of its members, the Rapp Dress Manufacturing Co. now finds itself strike-bound.

The Left wing organization declared the strike against the firm, and is now demanding not only the unconditional reinstatement of the workers discriminated against, but is demanding the inauguration of full union conditions.

As usual, the yellow socialist International Ladies Garment Workers Union is trying to break the strike by providing the boss with scabs.

Even in this role the Right wing union is a failure. In the meantime the workers have carried through an enthusiastic picketing demonstration on the first morning after the strike, under the leadership of the Industrial Union.

## FINAL DONATIONS IN "DAILY" DRIVE

Last List of Workers  
Who Aided Paper

- Sent in by Comrade T. Wasylewicz, Minneapolis, Minn.—John Bortwick, \$1; John Kostive, \$1; H. Kallsky, \$1; Mary Anolera, \$1; John Hetry, \$1; A. Matanchuk, \$1; M. Swyryd, 50c; Ellie (orbett), 50c; A. Hawreyliw, 50c; M. Lozeka, 50c; T. Wasylewicz, \$1; Mike Korne, \$1; H. Hanson, M. Wasylewicz, \$1; H. Chydel, 50c; J. Ty-mochko, \$1; M. Dubetz, 50c; A. Havreliv, 50c; O. Dede-luk, 25c; A. Friend, 50c...\$16.25
- Collected by M. Malk, Bloom-ville, Wis.—A. Kealer, \$1; C. Sarring, \$1; L. Belum, \$3; C. Wesner, \$4; J. Per-son, \$1
- Sent in by comrades from Belgium, N. D.—W. J. Husa, \$3; E. Hietala, \$1.50; C. Hirt, \$2; G. Hpsa, \$2; E. A. Stewood, \$1; G. Miemi-talo, 50c
- Sent by E. Miller, Toledo, Ohio—John Elsey, \$5; R. Topping, \$5
- Sent in by W. Ostrow, Chicago, (Continued on Page Five)

## Strike When "Ticker" Cuts Telegraph Pay

Most of the 220 telegraph operators of Logan & Bryan, a stock exchange brokerage office, went out on strike yesterday, against further rationalization of their trade.

When six new "ticker" machines were installed in the company's offices, of which it has a network over the larger cities of the country, workers went out in New York and Chicago, and others are expected to follow. The entire New York force of 30 men is striking.

The machines reduce the wages of some of the telegraphers, and threw still others out of work altogether.

### Cut Wages.

Several months ago the company installed two machines, and at first kept the regular operators on their jobs. Soon, however, as the machines demonstrated their ability to do the work, the company began to replace the \$75 a week Morse operators with "printer operators" at \$47.50 a week.

The Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America is in charge of the struggle, which it declares to be the concern of commercial telegraphers all over the U. S.

## WALKOUT CLOSES SOUTHERN MILL

Textile Slaves Revolt  
Against Speed-up

GREENVILLE, S. C., March 18.—The 70,000 spindles of the main plant of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, a textile mill, have been silenced by the spontaneous walkout of all workers.

Without any organizational experience, the workers, after holding meetings, put forth the demand for the immediate recall of an efficiency system operating thru the use of "minutemen" who record every action made by a worker.

Representing the Bedaux System of speed-up efficiency, these "minute men" were preparing the plant for installation of a scheme which would mean fiendish exploitation of the operatives.

At a mass meeting the strikers unanimously voted to remain out of the mill "as long as the Saluda River runs," if their demands were not met.

The workers elected a representative to speak to the owner, when he arrives. Benjamin D. Reigel, the mill owner, is on his way here from New York.

## STORE CLERKS RALLY TONIGHT

To Begin Big Union  
Campaign

Workers in New York City's food stores are called to a mass meeting tonight by the Retail Grocery Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union, for the purpose of mobilization for a general struggle to unionize the trade.

The meeting will be held at the McKinley Square Casino, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx, at 8 o'clock.

In a circular broadcast among the clerks, the union presents a summary of conditions under which the workers in non-union stores are compelled to work against the far better conditions enjoyed by union members in organized stores.

"Brothers, the hour has struck. With the backing of the Retail, Grocery, Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union, you can win union conditions in any store in the city of New York." With this call to action, the mobilization for the organization drive gets under way.

The comparison of wages and time follows:

(1) A minimum wage of \$40 per (Continued on Page Two)

## SHAW'S WAR RECORD

Not in Secret Service, But Aided Gov't.

LONDON, England, March 18.—The war services to the British government of George Bernard Shaw, celebrated Fabian socialist and buffoon, came to light today in a denial that he had been in the British secret service during the world war, while he admitted that he had rendered the government assistance in Ireland and Africa.

His quarrel with the British government, he points out, is not in what it does but the way it does it. It is in putting over the refinement of capitalist deception, in urging the Irish to remember the ruins of

## CHINA WARLORDS ON EDGE OF NEW OPEN FIGHTING

Report 80,000 Massed  
on Honan and Hupeh  
Border Lines

### Peasants Fight Troops

Feng Resigns; Try to  
Assassinate Soong

SHANGHAI, China, March 18.—Simultaneously with the announcement that rigorous news censorship will be enforced and all foreign correspondents be excluded from the Kuomintang congress now in session, owing to the open, bitter rivalries between the warlords in the Nanking government, reports that the Kwangsi generals have massed 80,000 troops on the borders of Hunan and Hupeh and that Feng Yuxiang has resigned as minister of war have been received here.

At the same time conditions equivalent to civil war are reported from northern Shantung where the entire peasantry has risen in open resistance against the systematic pillage of the unpaid troops of Chang Chung-chang. The immediate cause of the peasant outbreaks is said to be the efforts of the troops to extort money payments from the miserable peasants.

While details of the fighting between peasantry and troops are lacking, it is reported that the peasants tried to bring part of the soldiers over to their side. The attempt met with fearful reprisals on the part of Chang's troops.

Skirmishes between the troops of the Nanking government and forces of the Kwangsi group of warlords are reported near Nanking but it is forecast that outbreak of fighting on a large scale will be held up until after the Kuomintang congress.

Troop movements along the Hunan-Kiangsi border continue unabated, however.

General Feng's resignation, the made to enable him to assume the post of premier of the Nanking government, according to the official report, are said to have caused uneasiness in Peking.

Lu Chung-lin, vice-minister of war, is expected to succeed Feng. Reports of attempts to assassinate T. V. Soong, minister of finance, too, denied by the government, are widely credited here.

Policeman, Obeying  
Order for 'Roughness'  
Kills Auto Mechanic

Another innocent passerby was shot by the New York police yesterday. Mayor Whelan's "treat 'em rough" orders have goaded the patrolmen to unusual fury, and New York always was an unsafe place for innocent third parties when the police begin to shoot around recklessly.

Edward Kilroy, an automobile mechanic, and his son, Edward, Jr., were walking on Cooper Ave., Brooklyn, when a blue sedan ran past them. Behind the sedan appeared Policeman James McAssey, shooting at whatever stirred. Kilroy dodged two bullets, but a third one hit him in the head. He died in Wycoff Heights Hospital.

McAssey, charged with homicide, claims that he was pursuing hold-up men.

Report \$1,500,000,000  
Bank Merger Is Ready

A merger of the Irving Trust Co., the Manufacturers Trust Co., and the Public National Bank of New York, which would form a \$1,500,000,000 concern, the second largest bank in the world, has been decided upon, Wall Street heard yesterday.

The new colossus will be called, "Irving Trust Co." The air is thick with rumors that other banks will merge soon.

650,000 Child Slaves Work  
on Farms, Freeze, Starve

"He got a rupture; we put him too young at the plow," the farm boy's father told the U. S. Children's Bureau representative, one of the large staff workers in farming districts. An illustrated report of the Bureau's survey has just been published, called Children in Agriculture, and may be secured, free of charge, from the U. S. Department of Labor (Children's Bureau, publication No. 187).

The bureau is not advertising the book very much; it collected the material for capitalist uses, but many of the admissions in it are damning to the present social system.

At least 650,000 boys and girls, from 10 to 15 years old, are working on farms in the United States, the Bureau is forced to admit that many of them are employed as hired laborers. Child workers are slaving on cotton plantations, in sugar-beet fields, on western grain farms, "making" the tobacco crop in the South, working on truck crops, picking fruit and hops on the Pacific Coast, as onion

workers and cranberry pickers in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

All Child Labor  
Wherever crops are raised, children work on the farms. But twelve states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, have more than the average quota of child agricultural workers. Of all the children employed in agriculture, 84 per cent. are at work on farms in these twelve states.

Most of the children in the districts studied by the Bureau were under twelve years old and a very large proportion were under ten. Only on western grain farms in the corn and wheat belts, the child workers are a little older, because much of the work is done by machinery, too heavy for very young children to handle.

All Hours  
Farm hours are long, often from sunrise to sunset. Most child workers in the Colorado beet fields work (Continued on Page Five)

## 2 Negroes Dying; Were Made to Run Gauntlet of Pistols and Shotguns

MARION, Ark., March 18.—Southern plantation owners and business men, tired of the ordinary burning and hanging of Negroes, to whom they wish to "teach a lesson" of intimidation, developed a new and, to them, a fascinating game here today, when they took William James and T. B. Robertson, Negroes, away from officers and forced them to "run the gauntlet" of revolver and shotgun fire.

Cheers and shouts of laughter arose from the white terrorists as the Negroes, forced to start on a line and run in a certain direction, stumbled through a veritable hail of bullets and shot, stumbled and rose again as they were hit again and again.

The mobsters were in such good humor over the success of their variation on the usual method that they did not insist on finally killing the men on the spot, as was intended. They permitted the unconscious and mutilated bodies of the two Negroes to be carried from where they finally fell and dumped into a hospital at Earle, where they are expected to die from their many wounds.

The usual excuse, always available when the southern ruling class desires to commit an act of terror on its Negro workers and rent farmers, is that they "insulted a white woman." A certain A. L. Cockerell and his wife allege they were "attacked" by Negroes. James and Robertson were convenient, though probably any other Negroes would have served the mob's purpose as well.

## PRAVDA DEMANDS GHEREA RELEASE

Call the Workers to  
Demonstrate

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—The "Pravda" points out that the news that the Russian authorities have considered it necessary to remove Dobrogeanu Gherea, Communist leader who has been on hunger strike since Jan. 26, to the hospital, means that his condition is very serious and that the Rumanian government reckons with the speedy death of Gherea. It hopes by transferring Gherea to hospital to save itself from the storm of protest.

Immediate help is necessary to save Gherea who is dying in the prison of a government supported by the social democracy. The press of all Communist Parties and all revolutionary and anti-fascist organizations and all opponents of the white terror must do everything possible in order to prevent the murder of Lobogheanu Gherea.

Struggle Over Entry.  
The entry of the U. S. into the World Court is somewhat conditioned on the U. S. senate reservations, which demand a guarantee that the U. S. will sit as a judge over all other nations, America shall be able to refuse to have any international question, in which she is involved, brought before the court.

Elihu Root and Sir Cecil Hurst had worked on revision of the statutes for several days. Purpose of the revised draft is to make possible the acceptance of United States reservations to the World Court.

The text of the protocol will immediately be sent to all signatories of the World Court for approval.

No Prevention.  
The 1927 floods, which killed many and ruined farmers throughout the lower Mississippi Valley, were made possible by the collapse of the antiquated levee system, maintained by the U. S. war department because of the vested interests of general construction contractors and grading contractors. All European engineers condemned the levee system, and proposed instead an impounding system for the head waters of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Can Wreck Court.  
The scheme on which they hope to compromise with the U. S. provides for the practical wrecking of the court, if the U. S. refuses to conduct a case which the state department considers affects the "interests of the United States."

The mechanism provided in the amended statutes is (in Article 5) a provision for the secretary general to notify U. S. of all cases requiring advisory opinions, for the U. S. to notify the League if any are objected to, and for (Article 8) the "withdrawal at any time of the United States," and for the revocation of the protocol bringing the U. S. into the court "within a year after two-thirds of the signatories withdraw their acceptance."

The senate reservations are formally accepted in the first article.

2 WORKERS HURT  
BALTIMORE, Md. (By Mail).—William Harris, 43, and Will Bwers, 45, were seriously injured by a cable attached to a cement mixer on which they were at work. They are employed by the Consolidated Engineering Co.

Report \$1,500,000,000  
Bank Merger Is Ready

A merger of the Irving Trust Co., the Manufacturers Trust Co., and the Public National Bank of New York, which would form a \$1,500,000,000 concern, the second largest bank in the world, has been decided upon, Wall Street heard yesterday.

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## PLACE FLOOD DEATHS AT 100, MAY BE MORE

No Count of Negro  
Workers, Farmers  
Left to Drown

### Mississippi Also Rises

Expect Repetition of  
1927 Disaster

TROY, Ala., March 18.—The governor's representatives here announced today that the death toll (of white residents, for the Negroes are not counted) will be over a hundred. So far, only 17 bodies have been recovered. People are clinging to trees and house tops.

The flood waters have receded slightly, and the greatest danger at present seems to be from disease. The concentration camps, into which starving families are crowded without any pretense at sanitation, have already developed some cases of typhoid fever. Pneumonia, starting from exposure, is increasing.

Mississippi River.  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 18.—Menacing Mississippi continued its slow rise toward levee tops from Cairo to Vicksburg today, causing alarm among lowland residents.

Along the 400-mile front, which bore the brunt of the 1927 flood, the river already was from four to six feet above flood stage and within from five to six feet of the 1927 crest.

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Can't Agree.  
The district leaders are not exactly united among themselves, either. Collectively they seem to be strong enough to say to Smith and Walker, as they did in the word passed out from their councils yesterday: "No outside interference, the text Tammany leader will be one of the district heads."

But which district head? Each of them seems to want to be master of patronage and all the income that goes with it.

John F. Curry, of the third district, seems pretty close to the job. Another candidate is Martin C. McCue of the twelfth district.

But there have also been mentioned for the coveted place: Ed J. Ahearn of the fourth district; Christy Sullivan, of the second district; Peter Hammill, of the first district; William L. Kavanagh, of the third district; Stephen Ruddy, of the sixteenth district; Michael Cruise, of the twelfth district; Warren Hubbard, of the eighteenth district, and certain others.

There was a time yesterday when all factions seemed agreed on Thomas Foley, surrogate. But he spoke at a meeting of the School for Politics, and told them he wouldn't accept.

5 BRITISH BY-ELECTIONS  
LONDON, England, March 18.—Five by-elections will be held in England during this week, three of them in agricultural districts. The labor party will try to contest two of these farming districts, a new departure for it. Lloyd George is emphatic in stating that he will not work with the labor party.

Eight Workers Killed  
in Coal Mine Fire at  
Halesowen, England

HALESOWEN, Worcestershire, England, March 18 (UP).—Eight miners died here today when they were trapped in a colliery fire. A ninth was saved.

The British coal mines have recently piled up a notable record for accidents. From the safest mines in the world they have since the lengthening of the work day and rationalization, discharges of men, etc., become some of the most dangerous.

Morgan tells the Germans that the United States would like to see a reduction of the indemnity, but he says the European countries demand the high payments; the latter says that the refusal of Morgan to cut the war debt held in the United States forces them to tighten the screws on Germany.

MANY KILLED IN LONDON.  
LONDON, (By Mail).—More than three persons were killed daily last year in London street accidents. In the last quarter of the year 365 were killed.

EX-SOLDIER RILES TORY  
Joynson-Hicks Lauds British 'Socialists'

LONDON, (By Mail).—A disabled ex-soldier interrupted Sir William Joynson-Hicks, reactionary home secretary and foe of militant workers, by shouting at a conservative meeting, "I lost a leg, what did you lose?" The Tory was nettled and resorted to a "strong" language. "I do not use strong language often, but I have been challenged. No disabled soldier who lost a limb is being deprived of the proper pension."

The soldier was unable to prove the Tory a liar, but needless to say was not allowed to do so.

## 20,000 Endangered

Hundreds of Negro workers and "poor whites" are believed to have been drowned when trapped by floods which swept over southern Alabama. Flood also threatens Caryville, Fla. The lives of 20,000 are endangered.

## TAMMANY CHIEFS FIGHT FOR RULE

District Leaders Unite  
Against Smith, Walker

The war dance in Tammany circles continues, with the "third party" stepping high, wide and handsome. They are looking for a successor to Olvany, the head of Tammany Hall who has just resigned. The "third party" is composed of the district leaders opposed both to Mayor Walker and his publicity-hound following, and to former Governor Smith and his "New Tammany."

Of course Walker and Smith are not yielding so easily. Each has a faction of ward bosses, etc., who feel that their best chances for political and other profits are to be obtained under the leadership they have selected, and each has certain big commercial, financial and other employer interests back of him, for perfectly good reasons.

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## 'REBELS' RETREAT 100 MILES FROM TORREON FORTS

Fierce Rear Guard War  
as Federals Attack  
During Pursuit

### U. S. Mobilizes Troops

Possibility They Will  
Intervene in Force

DURANGO, Mexico, March 18.—(U.P.)—The rebel army which is in retreat from Torreon has been surrounded on three sides to cut off the only means of escape of General J. Gonzalo Escobar, the rebel leader. The rapidly advancing federal forces of Calles, Juan Almazan and Saturnino Cedillo, have invested the rebels from the south, west and east and are driving in.

NOGALES, Ariz., March 18.—Catholic and large landholder reactionary forces today indicated that they would send a strong force against Naco, Sonora. It is said that Fausto Topete, governor of Sonora, would attack with 25,000 men, many of them Yaqui Indians.

Naco is held by General Augustino Olachea, who deserted the insurgent ranks when left in charge of the town, which he claimed for the federals.

Contradicting federal reports that the insurgent drive in Sinaloa had broken down, reports from the insurgent headquarters today announced that General Ramon Iturbide, insurgent, would attack the port of Mazatlan within a few hours. They forecast that the town would yield without a battle. At the same time they admit that their advance has slowed down due, they say, to destruction of bridges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Through conflicting claims of victory by the Portes Gil government and the reactionary catholic and big landholder insurgents, the fact of the evacuation of Torreon by the latter was fairly well established tonight. Calles, minister of war, announces that he will occupy the city tomorrow night.

Latest reports state that the insurgent commander Escobar has retreated to Escalon, 100 miles north of Torreon, where he established headquarters. Of course the troops do not travel as swiftly as the retreating commanders and troops of stragglers were reported a short distance north of Torreon late this afternoon, insurgents claiming they had the better of the fighting.

Sporadic Fighting.  
Engagements between reactionary insurgent troops and the federals are taking place during the retreat, which the insurgents refer to as a "strategic withdrawal."

A general engagement is forecast in the neighborhood of Chihuahua City, 300 miles away.

# CAFETERIA UNION BEGINS BIG DRIVE IN ORGANIZATION

## Appeal to Workers to Join Organization

The first day of the organization campaign begun by the Cafeteria Workers Union, branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, was received with great enthusiasm by hundreds of exploited workers in the cafeteria located in the garment manufacturing district of the city.

As a beginning all the attention of the organization, which is an industrial union, is being centered on the restaurants in this section, because of the sympathetic assistance they expect to receive from the needle trades worker patrons in the restaurants.

The scores of union members mobilized to conduct the campaign were sent off in two divisions and they started out from union headquarters at 133 W. 51st St. armed with agitator literature. Circulars addressed to the restaurant workers were distributed in each store and thousands of leaflets asking for the support of the needle workers were given out when those workers came out at the noon hour.

In a short period the union is confident that it will be able to undertake struggles against individual bosses.

The conditions the union is fighting for are contained in the leaflet distributed yesterday. Foremost is the demand for abolition of the 12-hour day, which all are compelled to slave under. The scale of wages and conditions demanded are as follows:

- The eight-hour day for all workers at not less than the following wages:
  - \$50 for chefs.
  - \$40 for first class cooks.
  - \$35 for order cooks.
  - \$45 for salad men.
  - \$35 for counter men.
  - \$50 for head counter men.
  - \$25 for vegetable men.
  - \$22 for bus boys.
  - \$22 for dishwashers and miscellaneous help.
- This is the minimum scale. No reduction in wages for those getting more than this scale even though hours are reduced. Equal pay for equal work. Time and one-half for overtime. Wholesome food. Sanitary lockers. Free employment through the union.

# ANTI-FASCISTS MEET IN OSLO

## Over 20,000 Workers Represented

OSLO (By Mail).—On March 4 an anti-fascist conference took place in Oslo at which organizations with approximately 20,000 members were represented, including the land workers' union, the workers' sports association and many trade unions.

The conference decided to affiliate to the International Anti-Fascist Congress in Berlin, and two delegates were elected to attend this congress. A resolution was adopted against the fascist citizens' guard and in favor of the formation of a workers' defense organization, to which all workers' sport organizations belonging to the Red Sports International should affiliate.

A number of mass meetings against fascism were held in Trondhjem, Bergen, and Skien. In Bergen the Trades and Labor Council has elected a delegate to the International Anti-Fascist Congress. In Trondhjem many important working class organizations, not including the social-democratic party, have affiliated themselves to the anti-fascist movement.

In all, 15 delegates were elected to attend the Berlin anti-fascist congress. The great success of the anti-fascist movement here is due to the indignation caused amongst the masses by the recent provocations of the fascist movement in Norway.

# FLASHES OF MUSSOLINI

## Fascists Kill Professor, Burn His Home

(Red Aid Press Service) BERLIN (By Mail).—One of the irreconcilable enemies of the fascist regime was the young professor of philosophy Piero Gobetti, who, although he was only 25 years old, was already numbered amongst the foremost Italian scholars, having published a number of important philosophical and literary works.

The seizure of power did not put a stop to Gobetti's opposition, and in order to cool his anti-fascist enthusiasm, Mussolini sent a telegram to the prefect of Turin instructing him to make Gobetti's life a misery. From this time on the fascists did not leave Gobetti in peace. He was insulted on the streets, spat upon and beaten up several times, the grave injuries which he received breaking his health. Finally he fled to France where he died in 1926 in a nursing home. The terrible treatment at the hands of the fascists had ruined his constitution and his nerves.

# These Little Houses Death Traps in Floods



Type of shacks in which tenant farmers live in flooded region in South. Small houses, unsubstantial. Negro tenants crowded on the roof, and the houses washed over.

# Fire Millspaugh in Haiti to Cover Up Amazing Graft

The following is a communication from the Central Executive of the Haitian Patriotic Union, the nationalist liberation organization which is contending peacefully, and therefore ineffectively, against United States armed occupation in support of its stupid and venal puppet, President Borno, who could not remain in office 24 hours if U. S. marines would vacate Haiti. It is given to the readers of the Daily Worker for information as to what is going on in Haiti under American rule from the viewpoint of its writers, the Haitian Patriotic Union. The Daily Worker does not share the belief, which is inferred in their letter, that American imperialism would be any more beneficial to Haitian workers and peasants if it were only purified by ousting the thieves and grafters which the U. S. state department has imposed upon Haiti as their sovereigns. The letter follows:

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 21 (By Mail).—Haiti is now facing the most outrageous graft scandal and the most disgraceful situation ever known to have existed on the island. Dr. A. C. Millspaugh, the only honest U. S. official and financial adviser and general receiver in Haiti, who was the successor to Dr. W. W. Cumberland, who is now financial adviser in Nicaragua, was asked to resign from his post in Haiti by the U. S. department of state, because as a financial adviser he refused to sign the disgraceful false report for 1928-29 of General John W. Russell, high U. S. military commissioner in Haiti, made to the state department.

Dr. Millspaugh was asked many times by President Borno of Haiti, to sign this report, and thousands of dollars were offered to him, until finally at a New Year's reception at the president's palace in Port-au-Prince, December 31, while everybody was having a good time drinking champagne, President Louis Borno, General J. W. Russell, and Dr. A. W. Freeman, gathered at an emergency meeting in a separate room. At that meeting they presented Dr. Millspaugh the yearly report for the last time, and told him openly:

"Millspaugh, you know how we stand. You know what has been going on. You know what the officials have been doing all over the country, in the military forces, in the agricultural department, in the financial department, banking, and so on. If you don't sign this report to whitewash us before the state department, we will spend all the money we made in graft for the year 1928 to see that you lose your job."

The answer of Dr. Millspaugh to the meeting was: "Gentlemen, since I have been born I have not as yet been engaged in any graft, and this one is too raw. When I came here in 1927, as soon as I found in the books and elsewhere how things were going on, I told you all that I would not participate in such very easy graft. Somehow, I let you put across the 1927-28 report, which was denounced false by the Haitian National-Radicals, and you found yourselves in a close corner when you

"Millspaugh, you know how we stand. You know what has been going on. You know what the officials have been doing all over the country, in the military forces, in the agricultural department, in the financial department, banking, and so on. If you don't sign this report to whitewash us before the state department, we will spend all the money we made in graft for the year 1928 to see that you lose your job."

"Millspaugh was recalled and appointed to be Economic Adviser to the state department in Washington, D. C., which, of course, proves that the state department fixed the matter up so that no more be said about it. But we remember the words of Russell, Freeman and Borno, when they said that they would spend all the money they made in 1927-28 to remove Millspaugh from his job as United States financial adviser in Haiti, because he refused to sign the graft report.

Russell's report on Haiti to the state department is full of lies, while incriminating accounts, which would tell of millions of dollars spent uselessly by the U. S. officials and the Haitian government, were left out. A new United States financial adviser, says the Haitian, Raiclas, who soon be sent to Haiti in Millspaugh's job, with instructions to be quiet about all that happens and support his part when the graft goes by to leave Borno, Russell and Freeman alone, and to be as good as Dr. W. Cumberland, who remained in Haiti from 1916 to 1927 and who has a similar job in Nicaragua, where the marines are killing the natives to take their money and lands.

# SHAW BACKED WORLD WAR

(Continued from Page One) one or two occasions on which the British government found itself rather at a loss when they had to appeal to an anti-English sentiment in Ireland and an anti-French sentiment in North Africa.

"For instance, appeals to Irishmen to remember Louvain were followed by the question—do you want this horror to come to your hearts and homes?—may have seemed quite irresistible, to say, but when such a question was pasted up on the ruins of Dublin after several days of intensive British bombardment by the late General Maxwell, it proved rather a failure as an inducement to Irishmen to help with the war loan.

"I was able to give some hints as to the proper methods with which to approach such cases.

"I did not share the silly illusions and disgusting rancors of the screaming patriots of that time and they naturally thought I was a defeatist."

Perish the idea, George Bernard Shaw was just where he was in the Boer war—with the imperialists.

Furriers to Hold an Open Forum Meeting Wednesday Afternoon

Due to the overcrowded open forums held by the unemployed furriers in the Joint Board building nearly every day last week, the Needle Workers Joint Board yesterday announced that the larger auditorium at 16 W. 21st St., the Needle Union's national office, will be made available for this purpose. The first forum to be held here will be tomorrow afternoon at 1:30.

The chief topic of discussion is the coming general strike in the furriers' trade, which the union is planning in an attempt to regain the once decent union conditions.

COTTON COMBINE GROWS LONDON (By Mail).—Requests by 83 companies for admission to the Lancashire cotton combine have been made. Thousands of workers have been made jobless by the rationalization schemes of the combine.

In the case of Dr. Millspaugh, we notice that it is the most scandalous case since United States intervention in Haiti on July 27, 1925. In this case the highest officials in Haiti, including the president, are involved, together with the state department in Washington. There is nothing to be said, except that Dr. A. C. Millspaugh was recalled, that General J. W. Russell's motion was passed, that Dr. A. Freeman is still happy and that President J. L. Borno has nothing more to say.

Millspaugh was recalled and appointed to be Economic Adviser to the state department in Washington, D. C., which, of course, proves that the state department fixed the matter up so that no more be said about it. But we remember the words of Russell, Freeman and Borno, when they said that they would spend all the money they made in 1927-28 to remove Millspaugh from his job as United States financial adviser in Haiti, because he refused to sign the graft report.

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Advertiser wants connection with up-state workers who sell low-priced land for developing new colony. Must be in farming district or threabout. Describe surroundings in first letter. T. FABER, 280 Bowery, N. Y. C.

# SWISS COUNCIL GIVES SUPPORT TO FASCISTS

## Labor to Demonstrate in Tessin Anyway

BASLE, (By Mail).—The anti-fascist demonstration which was arranged to take place in Tessin at Easter, has been prohibited by the authorities of the Tessin Canton who had to act against the resistance of certain bourgeois elements which are anti-fascist. The Swiss Federal Council ratified the prohibition and published a detailed explanation of its causes.

The reason given for the prohibition is that the anti-fascist meeting was provocative and might endanger the international relations of Switzerland. The Federal Council instructs the railways and other transport undertakings to refuse those people intending to take part in the meeting, the use of their roads. People intending to take part in the meeting must be stopped and persuaded to return. Should foreigners be amongst them, they must be immediately arrested and expelled from the country. The police authorities of the various Cantons are instructed to carry out these measures.

The Federal Council also decided that members of the German Red Front Fighters League should not be permitted to wear their uniform upon Swiss territory. Such uniformed persons would be refused permission to enter the country. The authorities are mobilizing a small army of detectives in order to control all the St. Gotthard trains in order to arrest all Communists and other "suspicious elements" during the Easter days in order that none of them might travel farther than Goeschenen, the station before the St. Gotthard tunnel. If necessary, troops are to be concentrated to watch the railway.

The authorities declare that should the anti-fascist meeting take place, strong contingents of fascists might enter Switzerland from Italy and provoke trouble against which the Tessin police would be powerless. Thus, obviously, the threats of the fascist press have caused the Swiss Federal Council to give way and violate the constitutional right of Swiss citizens in order to please Mussolini.

# Call Mass Meeting of Knit Goods Workers for Thursday Night

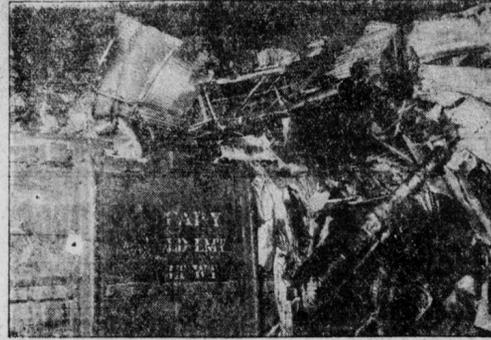
The city committee of the district organization of the National Textile Workers Union announces a mass meeting of all knit goods workers for this Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Vienna Mansion, 105 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn.

The meeting is the initial step in a big unionization drive contemplated by the Textile Workers Industrial Union. Tens of thousands of textile workers are employed in New York City with no organization to protect their interests.

Prominent speakers, not only from the national organization of the union, but in other labor work, will address the meeting. In a circular distributed all workers are urged to attend, whether organized or unorganized.

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

# 13 Die in Sightseeing Plane Crash



Thirteen passengers died when the sight-seeing plane in which they were riding crashed into the side of a freight train near Newark, N. J. Photo shows the splintered wreckage of the cabin on the freight car.

# OPEN BRIBERY TRIAL OF JUDGE

## California Legislature Opens McPherson Case

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 18 (UP).—Absence of two members of the state senate today resulted in the postponement of the impeachment hearing of Superior Judge Carlos H. Harney of Los Angeles on charges of misconducting office until late this afternoon.

Judge Harney has been thrown out of the American Bar Association and charges to have him disbarred in the California state bar are instituted. His trial reopens a ludicrous case involving the now imprisoned district attorney of Los Angeles, Asa Keyes, and a loudly advertised evangelist, the Rev. Aimee McPherson. The McPherson woman disappeared for a time, leaving an excited congregation to raise money for her ransom from kidnapers. She came back, eventually, telling a story of Mexicans holding her prisoner in the desert. She was arrested because witnesses said she had really spent the time with a male friend in a bungalow by the sea.

Keyes Drops Case. After considerable scandal, District Attorney Asa Keyes dropped the case. He was accused of taking \$120,000 bribe for doing so, but the charge did not come to trial, as he was convicted and sentenced for taking bribes in the Julian oil case first.

Judge Harney is on trial for threatening a grand juror during the McPherson case, telling him, "If you know what's good for you, you'll lay off the Aimee case," and with "unprofessional" conduct in that while judge, he gave legal advice to this defendant.

# STORE CLERKS RALLY TONIGHT

## To Begin Big Union Campaign

(Continued from Page One) week. Some are getting \$45, \$50, \$55 and more per week. (2) Fifty-seven hours per week. (3) Double time for overtime. (4) Respect of employer and consumer. (5) Secured job. No clerk may be discharged after a 2 weeks' trial period. (6) A 6-day week.

Open Shop. (1) A minimum wage of \$15 per week. The lucky ones are getting the maximum of \$35 per week. (2) Seventy-seven to 100 hours' work per week. (3) You work overtime all the time and you get no pay for it.

(4) A bossy attitude with no one to protect you. (5) You are subject to discharge any minute of the day. You are not sure with your bread and butter. (6) A 6½-day week.

film guild cinema PRESENTS "THE MARCH OF THE MACHINES" —a powerful and rhythmic close-up of modern "civilization" produced by Eugene Deslaw, a Russian director —AND ON THE SAME PROGRAM— "LOOPING THE LOOP" the sensational successor to "Variety" with WERNER BRAUNS of "Calligari" fame in an original and striking characterization . . . and CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "A DAY'S PLEASURE" film guild cinema 52 West 8th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves., Continuous, Popular Prices Sat. and Sun., noon to midnight—Daily 2-12 p. m.—SPRING 5095-5099 Com. Sat.: Aelia: The Revolt of the Robots—the Russian 'R.U.R.'

# SOCIALISTS AID HORTHY POLICE; BACK REACTION

## Attempt to Destroy Young Communists

VIENNA, (By Mail).—It has now become known that the workers arrested in Budapest recently are mostly youths and that the police were looking for the organizers of the young Communist movement. The police inquiries have not yet been concluded and new arrests are possible.

The Hungarian police are striving to discover whether any connections exist between the working class movement in Budapest and revolutionary circles in Vienna and Berlin. For this purpose detectives have been sent this week to Vienna and Berlin. The arrests undoubtedly represent the result of co-operative work between the police forces of Vienna, Berlin, and Budapest. It is declared that the Berlin police provided the first information which led to the mass arrests.

The Sunday number of the "Nepszava," the official organ of the Hungarian social-democracy, deals with the official statement of the police declaring that the social-democracy had co-operated with them. The "Nepszava" tries to get out of it by saying that it really does not know how such a report could ever have been published. Its denial is so carefully worded that the possibility is not excluded that the information was given "unofficially" by the social-democracy to the police.

(4) A bossy attitude with no one to protect you. (5) You are subject to discharge any minute of the day. You are not sure with your bread and butter. (6) A 6½-day week.

DETROIT, Mich.—Shubert's LAFAYETTE THEATRE Buy your Tickets at Daily Worker Office, 1967 Grand River Avenue; Workers Restaurant, 1343 Ferry E.; Cooperative Store, 14th & McGrow; I. L. D., 3000 Grand River; Russian Workers Cooperative Restaurants, 2934 Yeaman; Hamtrank and 2718 Germer.

ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS In A Program of Revolutionary Dances

DIRECT FROM MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. Company of 20 with IRMA DUNCAN Will Dance All Week BEGINNING MARCH 17TH Popular Prices

### LENKO HITS GERMAN POLICE IN USSR PRESS

#### Foreign Interests Behind Forgery Ring

SCOW, USSR, March 18.—Activities of a gang of forgers, consisting chiefly of Russian czarist spies, banded together in a so-called "forgers' international," were exposed in an article by Lenko, Soviet prosecutor, in *Izvestia*.

Activities of the forgers were brought into prominence by discovery that documents attesting to prove United States agents Borah and Norris were in the employ of the Soviet government, forgeries.

Borah forgery is reputed to be the work of Orloff, an emigre, from whom the German government has consistently refused to act. Forgers' mills are located in Riga, Helsingfors, Reval and other cities near the U.S.S.R., and for their purpose the fabrication of alarmist stories against the United States as well as political lies and czarist propaganda. They are also linked with various right attempts against Soviet rule.

Lenko in his article states categorically that the forgers are in direct employ of agents of the British, French and Polish interests of the German police.

### Miners Die in English Train Wreck, Company Is to Blame

BRAMHAM, England (By Mail).—Miners, employed at Pit Houseery at Brandon, near Durham, killed by the overturning of a train of coal in which they were riding. All four were married and left children. The brakes of the train were said to have been in condition, and attempts to apprehend them by the miners failed.

### The Crown Prince



Fowler McCormick, who will inherit the McCormick Harvester Company millions and the right to exploit unorganized workers and farmers. He is going thru the usual stunt of "learning the business from the bottom," which means that for a year or so he will stand around in the factory and study the technique of driving men.

### Walker, Whalen, Will Greet Swedish Fascist, Lundborg, Pier Today

Jimmie Walker and Police Commissioner Whalen who before have paid honor to fascist murderers, will receive Captain Einar Lundborg, who took Noble off the Arctic ice, when he arrives here today for a lecture tour thru the United States under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of Sweden, a fascist organization.

Lundborg will arrive on the Swedish-American liner, Drottningholm, docking at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street at 10 a. m. He will be received there by a committee headed by Whalen. On Wednesday he will be received at noon by Walker at City Hall, where he will depart for Washington to meet Hoover on Thursday. He will return to New York on March 25 and will speak that evening at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Swedish fascists.

### 3,500 MORE IN THE RAYON WALKOUT IN TENNESSEE

#### Workers of Bemberg Corp. Join Strike

(Continued from Page One) counteract any efforts on the part of the mill owners to import strike-breakers. All roads leading to and from the factory site were patrolled by hundreds of strikers. Picketing plants will also be begun at the Bemberg plants.

Prepare Way for Militia. Capitalist newspapers here and employers' trade journals are beginning to harp on the fact that the sheriff's deputies are "too friendly" with the strikers. Even Sheriff Moreland, who clamorously assured adequate "protection" to the bosses, is now the subject of alleged rumors purporting him to be friendly with the strikers. This is obviously an attempt to prepare the way for calling in the militia. These "rumors," which the boss press anxiously report, began before the Bemberg walkout, and the demand for militia is expected to become extremely noisy now.

### 3 Banks Fail; Loss to Farmers and Workers

WACHULA, Fla. (By Mail).—Much loss was suffered by farmers when three banks in this town failed in a week. The capitalist press published not a line about the failures. One bank belonged to the governor of Florida. Among the sufferers were many workers lured here by fake booms.

Lundborg is an avowed fascist, having offered his services to fight the Finnish and Estonian revolutionary workers. As a volunteer in the Estonian army he organized the tank corps. After he had taken off Noble, leaving the rest of the men on the ice, he received a warm reception by the Italian fascists.

### Arch Jingo Retires to Home Town



Senator James Reed, of Missouri, arriving at Kansas City after singing his swan song at Washington. He admits he is too old to properly carry on the war makers' game any longer, but he talked very plainly in his last speech, on the 15 cruiser bill, openly prophesying war in the near future with England or Japan, or both.

### Polish Police Don't Club; They Shoot, Deputy Brags

By JERRY SOCHACKI (Former Communist Deputy in the Polish Parliament)

Endlessly long is the chain of frightful crimes of fascism against the Polish workers, peasants and enslaved national minorities; thousands of political prisoners thrown into gloomy bourgeois prisons, systematic breaking up of workers' meetings by the police, breaking strikes by force of arms, torturing political prisoners, murdering peasants who dare to struggle against exploitation by the landlords, crushing the liberation movements of the enslaved national minorities, the organization of attacks by armed fascist-P. S. (Polish Socialist Party) thugs attacking active workers, workers' meetings and demonstrations and raiding entire proletarian districts of Warsaw.

At the session of the Polish Sejm (parliament) February 4, 1929, during a debate on the budget of the ministry of the interior, the Communist deputy, Henry Bittner, took the floor. As an illustration of what fascism brings the working class, Comrade Bittner cited the case of the murder of a worker arrested on the charge of Communism by the police in the courtyard of the "defensive police" in Sosnowiec (Dziadowski Basin).

### GOMEZ SENDS 200 STUDENTS TO ISLAND JAIL

#### Transferred in Effort to Crush Revolts

CURACAO, Dutch West Indies, March 18.—Cautious reports from Venezuela yesterday stated that at least 200 students and others involved in revolutionary attempts against the dictatorship of Gomez have been transferred from road-building in the interior of the country to an island prison in the bay of Puerto Cabello.

The prisoners, many of them boys of from 14 to 16, had apparently been forced to do heavy manual work on the roads in the intense heat, and were unshaved and in rags.

In their island prison the prisoners will be kept in complete seclusion and allowed no intercourse of any kind with the outside world. The transfer of the students follows outbreaks in the tropical labor camp where they had been confined. It is believed that the government failed to interrupt their activities even in the interior and so determined to put them in absolute seclusion.

The transfer also precedes the anniversary of one of the attempts in which a number of the students were involved, and it is probable that the government feared another outbreak might have been scheduled for that time. The Gomez government crushes with an iron hand the revolts which periodically break out against its brutal dictatorship.

### R. R. Bonus Plan to Blind Workers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (By Mail).—A new bonus plan for trainmen has been introduced on the Indianapolis and Southern Railway. The bonus system is an attempt to blind the rail workers, who have been dissatisfied with present low wages.

What does this open stand of the fascist minister of the interior mean? It is an open legalization by the government of any and all murders and violence against the working masses; it constitutes an encouragement and an order to increase the terror, to extend the application of the bloody acts of the police.

The police shoots and will continue shooting"—these words uttered in the Sejm in the name of the fascist dictator signify the beginning of a new, horrible wave of fascist terror.

Several months ago the fascist government began an offensive against the rights up to then accorded the political prisoners. This caused desperate hunger strikes, which took place in the infamous Warsaw "Pawiak" (a prison), in the horrible Upper Silesian "Mysłowice" (prison), and a prison still more known for the bestiality of the prison administration, Lemberg "Brygidki." This is not enough for the fascist government. The fascist government wants to crush with bullets and bayonets the growing dissatisfaction of the masses, their increased activity, which found expression in the great Lodz strike in the agrarian strikes in Western Ukraine, in the strike wave in the entire country. Polish fascism is attempting to find an escape from the growing economic difficulties by means of increased exploitation and the most savage terror. At the same time the terror is a means in preparing war. It is intended to break the resistance of the masses against the criminal war preparations of Polish fascism for an attack on the U. S. S. R. Polish fascism is declaiming about peace, but at the same time is feverishly organizing for war. The order to shoot down workers—Communists—given by the fascist government to the police is another step towards war.

Pogroms. The terror against the workers and peasants is most closely linked with the increased repressions and violence against the enslaved and oppressed national minorities, in the first line against the working masses of the territories occupied by Polish imperialism in Western Ukraine and Western White Russia. Unforgotten is the pogrom of Ukrainians in Lemberg on Nov. 1, 1928, when the police and bands of Polish fascist youth wounded scores of Ukrainians and demolished several Ukrainian cultural and economic institutions. After this terrible pogrom the government publicly expressed its solidarity with the barbarous actions of the fascist mob. This same minister of the interior, Mr. Skladkowski, threw into the faces of the Ukrainian masses these cynical words: "The police was at fault, because it was too forbearing."

Today, Mr. Skladkowski, turning to the revolutionary camp of entire Poland, states: "Revolt will continue. The police shoots, and will continue shooting." These words will be remembered by the working masses of Poland. However, Mr. Skladkowski is mistaken if he thinks that he will be able to crush the revolutionary struggle of the workers and peasants by terror. The decades of struggle against tsarism and the Polish bourgeois regime have steered the proletariat of Poland. Jails and the bloody acts of the fascist murderers are not new to it. The workers of Poland will remember the memorable words of the tsarist minister, Trepow: "Shoot! And do not spare bullets!" Today the place of the white star is taken by Pilsudski, while Mr. Skladkowski is imitating and attempting to outstrip Trepow. Under the blows of the organized proletariat ranks the throne of the Romanoffs fell in ruins; bourgeois power was overthrown. Neither will increased terror be able to save Polish fascism. The workers and peasants of Poland will answer fascist terror by strengthening the revolutionary struggle under the banner of the Communist Party of Poland, firmly believing that the hour will strike for a reckoning with the fascist dictatorship, with its ringleader, Pilsudski, and with its entire band of hangmen and tormentors of the working masses.

### "Free State" Envoy



Michael McWhite, minister to Washington from the so-called Irish Free State, which isn't any more free than it was under Cromwell, but is ruled by native and British capitalism.

### 'REBELS' RETREAT 100 MILES FROM TORREON FORTS

#### Fierce Rear Guard War as Federals Pursue

(Continued from Page One) ESCALON is just inside the state of Chihuahua border. It is the only place in a wide stretch of desert where water can be obtained. Military men said Escobar was trying to lure the Federal army as far north as he could, thus getting the Federals away from their supplies.

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### Federals Bomb Defenseless

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—An unknown number of deaths yesterday resulted from the raid of an air squadron of the Gil government over Durango. It is reported that the raid over the city had no further military purpose than to frighten the insurgents.

### Federals Gain in West

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Collapse of the drive of the Catholic reactionaries on the seaport of Mazatlan was reported from the west today. The insurgents are reported to be evacuating Ciliclan and Sinaloa. Mazatlan is one of the two Mexican west coast ports and a railroad terminus.

Despite police terrorism, and will mobilize the workers for big demonstrations.

### Frisco Police Break Up Communist Meetings and Arrest Organizers

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (By Mail).—The police have broken up street meetings held by the Communist Party here a number of times, arresting the speakers and those who organized the meeting and distributed literature. The workers arrested are Fred Walker, Morey Martin, Mike Daniels, Frank Sterlicio, and Anadio Milla.

The charges against them were vagrancy and distributing radical literature. Those distributing literature were advertising a protest meeting against the murder of Mel-la, Cuban Communist leader. They were bailed out by the International Labor Defense. The Party organization states that it will go on with its meetings.

# AZURE CITIES

A STORY of LIFE in the USSR

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

Red Army transport, crawling over a steppe in the autumn of 1921, comes across a man propped against a post, the sole survivor of a recent bloody battle. He wears a red star on his sleeve, a man, wounded and sick with typhus and talking deliriously, is taken with the transport ultimately sent to Moscow. His documents show him to be Cassili Alexievich Buzheninov, years old. Buzheninov recovers in the summer is sent to the front again. He fights thru the wars and his experiences make a powerful impression on him. Buzheninov, who had before the Revolution been a student at the School of Architecture, re-enters the school after the civil war and remains in Moscow until the spring of 1924. He works feverishly, as poorly and spends hours daydreaming about the wonderful things he will build on the ruins of the past. In April Buzheninov suffers a nervous breakdown and goes live with his friend Semjonov. He receives a letter which excites him very much and he finally decides to go home. Two days before he attends a party. There, he and his friends gather around a table, he tells the following fantasy.

(Continued from Yesterday)

A Hundred Years After.

April the fourteenth, 2024, I was one hundred and twenty-six years old. . . Don't grin, comrades, it's serious now. . . I was neither young nor young; grey, which was considered rather handsome,—my hair heavy in color; an angular, fresh strong body, confident in its movements; a light dress, without frills, made of wool and silk; sandals from the skin of animal organisms, the ones they called "shoe culture," which were developed in laboratories in central Russia.

had worked all morning in the laboratory, then I had received friends, now, in the twilight, I had come on the terrace of the many-story house, leaned on the balustrade, and looked at Moscow.

If a century earlier, when I was already dying of old age, the moment had included me in the list of youth. One could get on the list only on account of some extraordinary service performed for people. I underwent a complete reformation according to the new system; I was frozen in a chamber filled with nitrogen and exposed to the action of strong magnetic currents which changed the very molecular structure of my body. Then my internal secretions were refreshed by grafting of monkey glands.

and truly my deserts were considered. From the terrace where I had, then, opened in the bluish light the part of the city which once criss-crossed by the dirty streets of the Tverskaya. Now, descending to the blooming gardens of the Moscow River, at short distances from each other, stood two-story, recessed houses of bluish cement and glass. They were surrounded by path-crossed gardens that looked like flowered carpets. Famous artists worked over this landscape. From April to October the carpets of the gardens changed their coloration and their outlines.

The terraces of the houses, recessed and with mirrorlike windows, were covered with plants and flowers. There were no chimneys, no wires above the roofs, no tramcars, no kiosks, no vehicles on the broad streets flanked with rich green lawns. The entire nervous system of the city had been buried underground. The used air of the houses was carried by ventilators into subterranean cleansing chambers. Beneath the ground electric trains rushed with crazy speed, carrying the population of the city at stated hours to faraway factories, business concerns, schools, universities. . . In the city there were only theatres, circuses, halls for winter sports, stores and clubs—tremendous buildings under glass domes.

Such was the Moscow of the twenty-first century, built according to my plans. Spring-time humidity twisted in the vistas of the open streets, among the recessed houses rising to the stars, and their outlines became bluer and bluer, lighter and lighter. Here and there a narrow ray of light fell from the sky and an aeroplane landed on a roof. The twilight was informed with the music of the radio—an orchestra played taps on an island in the Pacific.

Only one century divided us from the first shots of the Civil War. On earth it was the one hundred and seventh year of the new calendar. The chemical factories had transformed the wild and austere spaces. Where once lay the tundras and the impassable swamps, wheatfields whispered for thousands of miles. The deposits of heavy metal in the North—of uranium and thorium—had at last been subjected to atomic destruction and had freed gigantic stores of radioactive energy. From the north to the South Pole along the thirtieth meridian had been laid an electromagnetic spiral. It had cost one-quarter of the price of the World War. The electric energy of this polar spiral fed the stations of a entire world. There were no more frontiers between nations. Caravans of freight ships floated through the heavens. Labor became easy. The endless circles of the past centuries of struggle for a piece of bread—this sad prose of history was studied by pupils of the first grade in the schools. We had freed ourselves of the load which we had carried on our crooked backs. We straightened up. The man of the past cannot understand these new sensations of freedom, of strength and youth.

Yes, I assure you, to live was to know great happiness, and the earth became a desirable place to live on. So I thought, looking from the terrace on the city I had built. In the air arose a thin sound, like the sound of a broken string. It was a signal. The entire city was flooded by the light of electric lamps, rows on rows of round electric lanterns disappearing towards the Moscow River, lanterns on the terraces, and floods of light from the flat roofs into the lilac sky. A glimmering egg of light, the glass roof of a club, rose on the Square of the Revolution. Low and noiselessly, like some night bird, an aeroplane dived down past the terrace, and a woman's voice cried from it. . .

Buzheninov did not end the story, and shamefacedly, almost pitifully smiling, looked at his friends. In his hand trembled a glass of beer. . .

"Well? . . . Was it not for this that we went out to die in Eighteen, comrades?" he uttered in a dull voice. "I remember I dreamt of that city when I had the typhus. . . I sat near a post in some steppe. . . Rain. . . Corpses on the ground. . . And beyond the rain from among the wet grasses glimmered cupolas, wonderful arches,—recessed houses rose in the air. . . Even now—like to close my eyes, and I see. . . Ah! And we lose time, drink beer. . ."

Without tasting of his glass, he lay down on a bed, and closed his eyes. His earthen face moved convulsively. A debate arose. They told Buzheninov:

"You're in a fever, Vassya. . . With such a fever you'll never accomplish anything. . . To build a new life is not to write poetry. Here the iron laws of economics are at work. Here you have to re-educate a whole generation. And as for Utopian Socialism, why, they'll crush you under the wheels before you have time to open your mouth. . . Hold your course to the World Revolution, and meanwhile let all your days be Mondays. It's harder to make something of these Mondays than to build your city. . ."

To all these words of reason, Buzheninov, without opening his eyes, answered through his teeth:

"I know. . . I know. . ."

His friends stayed late, and departed with the dawn. On the morning of the sixteenth, Buzheninov left for home. His entire baggage consisted of a portfolio with sketches and a box with drawing materials.

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Nadezhda Ivanovna.

The letter which had excited Buzheninov was from his mother's ward, Nadiusha, Nadezhda Ivanovna. Sitting near a window in the train, he read it again.

"Dear Vassya: We found out not long ago that you are alive and that you are even studying in the School of Architecture. We were very glad, chiefly because you are alive. For three years we did not hear from you. I am already twenty-two years old and work in the Lumber Trust. They returned our house last year, but we were forced to repair it. Now we have a cow, chickens, and even turkeys. You must send us seeds for the garden without fail. Mother feels badly, she is deaf and does not see anything. It is very hard to get along with her. She is always angry, nothing suits her. Lately she caught cold, and now she is in bed. You ought to come, or I am afraid that he will never see her. This knothead, Utyovkin, our office manager, proposed to me, but I refused, because he is unreliable. I dream of going on the unreliable. I dream of lives it is impossible. Although Utyovkin repeats that I have talent, still I think that he is only trying to get into my graces. Oh, how I want life. Spring is in full bloom here. Your loving Nadya. . ."

It was a strange letter. Like quince, and yet it seemed tasty, the mouth watered. Buzheninov looked out of the window, beyond the rising and falling wires, and saw flat lakes of spring water. The morning was foggy, the sun hung, an orange ball above the floods. Brooks ran from lake to lake, pressing down last year's grass. In the distance trees and haystacks grew from the waters. On the islets wandered cattle, the wings of a mill turned, tattered by the winds.

Muzheninov walked out on the platform of the car, and blinking with deep delight, breathed in the smell of spring earth and spring waters. They were passing stations where the rooks cried, circling above their nests in the tall, still naked poplars. The rooks cried so anxiously that his heart began to hurt. He blinked again, smiling. It seemed terribly funny that Nadya was twenty-two years old. She had been a youngster—a nice face, blue eyes, silken chestnut hair in a braid with a bow. When she talked she would come near to you, trustfully, her thin arms hanging,—she looked straight into your eyes.

The train, slowing down, passed a railroad bridge. Deep underneath, through the swollen, muddy river an ancient vessel was moving on oars, full of cattle, wagons and peasant women. Apparently the vessel had been inherited by the muzhiks from the Vikings, and had been in use for nearly two thousand years, carrying the population along the current into the villages.

Buzheninov looked through the window at the Viking ship, at the small herds of sheep, at the muddy, black roads, and the world seemed beautiful to him.

A man of extreme sensitiveness, he saw in the surroundings only what he wanted passionately to see. It was almost actual hallucination. (To Be Continued)

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

- Communism and the International Situation—15c
- Revolutionary Movement in the Colonies—15c
- The Program of the Communist International—(in pamphlet form) 15c
- The Proletarian Revolution by V. I. Lenin—50c
- Reminiscences of Lenin by Klara Zetkin—35c
- (Prices To Be Announced)
- Wage Labor and Capital by Marx (New English Improved Edition)
- Revolutionary Lessons by Lenin
- Heading for War
- Women in the Soviet Union
- Ten Years of the Comintern
- (Postage Prepaid On All Orders, 5 Cents)

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# Speedup Doubled for Cord Fabric Weavers in Easthampton Mill, Says Correspondent

## GET TWICE AS MANY LOOMS, GO OUT ON STRIKE

### National Textile Union Is on Job

(By a Worker Correspondent.) EASTHAMPTON, Mass. (By Mail).—The walkout of the weavers in the West Boylston Mill came as a climax, because the majority of them are old hands, who had been employed during the war and post-war period, and who had gone through rationalization since the beginning.

In 1922 the weavers had only one loom apiece and were making \$19.65. Then in 1923 an increase of three looms was made for the same pay, while in other departments where the work was not increased a wage cut was put into effect.

A few months after the loom increase they got a wage cut of 12 per cent. Other wage cuts followed in 1924-5, until the pay was brought down to \$15.45 on three looms. Now they come with an increase of double amount of looms and possibly with another wage cut in a short while. Realizing this situation the workers had nothing else to do but to refuse to work. They have shown a way for other workers to follow.

Will Sap Lives.

This speed-up on cord fabric weaving will sap up the very life of the workers. Even on three looms, many could not stand it, because of the peculiar weaving. The fabric, 48 inches by 68 inches in width, is woven not from beams as in other cloths, but is woven directly from spools. There are large racks near each loom, where upwards of 1,500 spools of cord yarn are mounted. This is the warp for this fabric. The filling is made from the finest cotton yarn possible to handle. The "sapping" of the cord and filling occurs frequently. The weavers must themselves find the broken ends of cord and prepare them for splicing. There are special girls for splicing. They also have to watch the yardage, as the rolls have to be according to the order in lengths.

Compulsory overtime work for men weavers is the rule during rush period.

National Textile Workers Union.

In spite of the intimidation of the workers throughout the mill resent the threatened speed-up, but are helpless to assist, the weavers, because they are unorganized.

The National Textile Workers Union has issued a leaflet denouncing the speed-up and calling upon the workers to support the weavers' strike and show resistance as they have done.

The effect was such that, twisters, doers and spoolers, who were to receive their speed-up the following Monday, Feb. 25, though unorganized yet talked things over in the mill and decided to walk out. But the speed-up was not given upon that date. Bosses fear the fighting N. T. W. Union and put the speed-up off in other departments.

Boss Terrorization.

In the meantime the employment agent visited all the weavers in their homes, telling them that they will pay \$18 (55 cents more than originally planned) if they return, otherwise they will be blacklisted and will not be able to get work in town.

This being a one-industry town, the workers were terrorized and some returned. Others are still holding their own.

The majority of the workers are beginning to realize that a fighting union can do a lot to improve their conditions. They are not blind to the fact that the union leaflet has checked, at least for a time, the speed-up in other departments, though they expect it gradually. But while they prepare this the workers will not sleep. Even as the leaflet is being discussed, the workers are holding the National Textile Workers Union. A strong local of the union will soon be able to show resistance to the inhuman scientific exploitation.

ANNE ALDEN.

FAKE INVESTIGATION.

SPENTON, N. J., March 18 (UP).—The investigation into the alleged gambling conditions in Hudson county was resumed today by the McCullister committee of the state assembly.

## A FLOATING HELL-HOLE

### Seaman Says Water Leaked Into Ship

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

A charge made by seamen on the Vestris, the liner on which the Lamport-Holt Co. sent over 100 to their death, was that the port-holes were in such poor condition, that they could not be shut, and the sea came thru, causing the ship to list, "h the result" - disaster.

In tomorrow's worker correspondence section, the Daily will print the first part of a letter from a seaman correspondent who sailed on the Lamport and Holt liner Vandyck, a sister ship of the

## WAITRESSES MUST STAND INSULTS WITH SLAVERY FOR \$5 A WEEK

By a Woman Worker Correspondent

On reading the Daily Worker I was glad to see in the worker's correspondence a letter from a worker in my own line—from a waitress in Chicago.

I know that the terrible conditions she described are not exaggerated in any way. I also know that in New York City the conditions are a thousand times worse.

The wages in restaurants range from \$2.50 to \$3 per week for part time, the hours being from 10

a. m. to 3 p. m., that is five hours a day. Full time is from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m.—wages being \$5 to \$6 a week, 10 cents an hour the average.

All for 10c An Hour. For that 10 cents we have to wash mirrors, tables, chairs, and polish all the silver, besides which we have to clean straw-berries, grape-fruit, and in some places clean string-beans and peas, and make salads, etc. After all this is done we must do the regular work.

What we have to go thru in order to keep a job is undecipherable. We have to stand all kinds of abuse from anyone who feels like annoying either with hands or dirty talk.

Must Stand for Insults. Customers ask for "dates," offer money, you can guess what I mean. If we don't submit to any of these annoyances we are apt to get fired. While running our legs off to please the boss, and sell food, if we should happen to fall and hurt ourselves, the manager and boss start hollering and call

you all kinds of names, saying, "you god-damned fool, can't you see," "stupid," etc. All because you slip on their greasy floor. There is no room, hardly any place to change your clothes for work.

Must Dress in Cellar. In most places you have to go down in the cellar where rats and mice run about; often the ground is wet and thick with all kinds of dirt. Sometimes the manager and boss come down while you are changing clothes and try to grab you.

In case you get sick while working there is no place to sit down. In some places I worked in during the two hours off between meals we had to put papers on the floor and lie down on the papers in order to rest our bodies so we could be able to work during the next meal.

While looking for a job, as our sister from Chicago says, the bosses take only the pretty girls; the boss forget to add, you must go dressed stylishly and look like a free-for-all. Otherwise you are out of luck.

If you are out of work and over 23, you have to die, or become a crook, or something else.

Must Form Fighting Union! These are the conditions of the New York waitresses. We must get together and form a fighting union, led by the Communist Party, that fights for the rights of the workers. Is it stupidity, blindness, or fear, that we do not do this? I say, let's do it; I mean all of us, all the 25,000 waitresses. So let's get together and form a fighting union to get us out of this mess.—N. Y. WAITRESS.

## WEAVERS WAG ARE DOCKED LEAST EXCUS

### Deductions Make I Wage Slimmer

(By a Worker Correspondent.) WILKES-BAPRE, Pa. (By Mail).—I have just lost my job. I worked for two years in the Wilkes-Weaving Mill, as a weaver. Saturday the boss called me in office and docked me \$1.00. I was called into the boss' p room and told I owed the company a dollar. The worst of it is that we only make \$18 and \$20 a week, while before we could make \$3 \$35. Then too, I used to have looms to care for, but lately been given four. In spite of whenever the weavers have an facts in the material, they are ed.

When the boss told me I must him the second dollar in two d put on my hat and coat. If I'm to owe anyone money at the of the week it won't be the bos —JIM

P. S.: We have no union in mill.

TOSCANINI TO CONDUCT TEEN WEEKS NEXT SEAS

The Philharmonic announces Arturo Toscanini will end his s with the concert of Monday eve April 1. A foreign tour of the Scala opera company, necessi the return of Toscanini to Mil the middle of April. After his services with La Scala, which this year, Toscanini will be ex devote practically all his time t Philharmonic Orchestra, which has chosen as his medium of ex sion. For next season, therefor has agreed to give sixteen wee New York, conducting all of the certs during that period.

The Philharmonic has succi in procuring the release of the liant young conductor Cle Krauss, from his concert and of the activities in Frankfort so he can remain for the last two v of the season and conduct the certs from Thursday evening, 4 4 through Sunday afternoon, 14.

No sooner is the exploitatio the laborer by the manufac so far as an end, that he rec his wages in cash, then he is upon by the other portiona of bourgeoisie, the landlord, the s keeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—I Marx (Communist Manifesto).

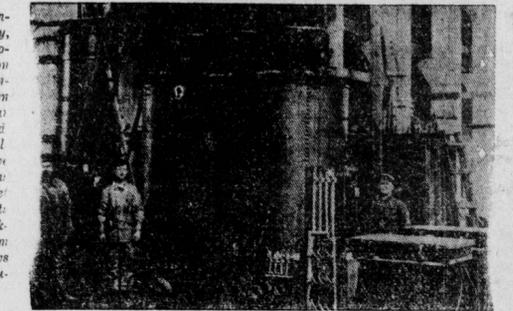
of the Ten Last Days are dep with the naturalness that only genius of Eisenstein could ach Two hundred thousand extras used in the making of this pic

Eisenstein was placed in command of the whole city of Leningrad for the making of this film. The streets, buildings, citizens were at his disposal. This is the first time in the history of motion pictures that any director was granted this privilege. The breath-taking events

Advertiser wants connect with up-state workers who low-priced land for develop new colony. Must be in far district or thereabout. Des surroundings in first letter. FABER, 280 Bowery, N. Y.

## Soviet Worker Correspondents to Tell How 7-Hr. Day Came to Plants

Describing the coming of the seven-hour day to a Soviet textile factory, a worker correspondent of the Soviet Union says: "Rationalization was introduced. In capitalist countries many workers would have been thrown out on the street... in our factory the seven-hour day followed production increased, and rationalization and the seven-hour day gave employment to 1,400 workers." This letter, and many others from Soviet worker and peasant correspondents will soon appear in the Daily Worker. These workers wish to hear from American workers. Photo shows workers in a state plant in the Caucasus.



## SELL OUT ON COMPENSATION

### Fakers Accept Law the Bosses Wanted

(By a Worker Correspondent.) RALEIGH, N. C. (By Mail).—The misleaders of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor sold out the workers of North Carolina by dropping the fight for a real compensation law, and accepting a "compromise" compensation act from the bosses in this state.

The "compromise" compensation law calls for a maximum of \$18 a week, a minimum of \$7 a week, and \$5,500 as the total award for death in cases following accidents.

An injured worker can have at the most ten weeks medical and surgical treatment.

Workers of North Carolina, don't be satisfied with this compensation act. Fight for a real one, even though the state federation fakers have dropped the "fight" they claimed to have been putting up.

## Workers of All Races at Solidarity Dance, Harlem, on Friday Nite

Negro, white, Chinese and Japanese workers will be represented at the Inter-Racial dance which will be given at the Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22, 1929. The Negro Champion, the Daily Worker and Vida Obrera, organ of the Spanish section of the Communist Party, will share proceeds of the event. Cyril Briggs, editor of the Negro Champion, reports that the committee in charge includes Latin, Negro and white American workers.

The dance will "bring white and Negro workers, as well as Chinese and Japanese workers together on a platform of working class solidarity," the statement issued by the committee declares. John C. Smith's Negro Orchestra will provide dance music. Tickets may be obtained at the offices of the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133rd St.; Spanish Workers Club, 55 W. 113th St., and the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Sq.

IMPERIALIST FLIGHT.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, March 18 (UP).—Captain Ira Eaker, U. S. army flier enroute from France Field, Canal Zone, to the United States, left here at 11:30 a. m. today after a 25-minute stop.

GRAFT JOB AIDS.

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UP).—Northcutt Ely, of New York City was appointed by Secretary of Interior Wilbur today to serve as his executive assistant.

THE Dictatorship of the Proletariat is the fiercest and most merciless war of the new class against its more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose power of resistance increases tenfold after its overthrow, even though overthrown in only one country.—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

FAKE INVESTIGATION.

SPENTON, N. J., March 18 (UP).—The investigation into the alleged gambling conditions in Hudson county was resumed today by the McCullister committee of the state assembly.

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ANNE ALDEN.

## "Socialist"-Turned Hat Boss Shows True Capitalist Colors

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

It is the usual thing for "socialists" when they become bosses, to try to equal, if not surpass, all the out and out open-shop institutions, in their drives for so-called greater "economy in production," which to the worker means more wage cuts, longer hours, less pay, ever greater speed-up, squeezing ever more profits out of the flesh and blood of the workers.

The bosses of my shop (there are three of them), The Trucking Hat Co., 49 W. 88th St., belong to the same category of "socialists." At least two of them profess to have been dreaming (that's about all they have been doing, I guess) at times in the remote past of a time when capitalism will be no more, when there shall be no more exploiters and exploited, oppressors and oppressed, when men shall once and for all be free, when, in a word, to him who works shall belong the earth; but, true to form, their past dreams do not stop them from devising efficiency schemes by means of which they hope to increase the exploitation of the workers, that is, to squeeze some more profit out of the already pale flesh of the workers.

The Mad Drive.

The latest stunt on the part of my bosses shows what extreme the bosses — especially the cockroach manufacturers, to which class my bosses belong — will resort to in their mad drive for more profit, to "get rich quick."

Suddenly, out of the clear sky, so

to speak, darkness descended upon the men's toilet. The usual white light in the toilet was replaced by a very small red light, the one commonly used at fire exits.

The workers in the shop well guessed that it was just another vile scheme on the part of the bosses, under the pretext that some of the workers read their newspapers there. The workers protested against this cheap stunt of the bosses, but to no avail. One of the workers, with a little more daring, made the bulb disappear from its socket. The bosses went one better, they put in another bulb, the same size, but painted black with ink. By the same magic, also this bulb disappeared. Being short of small bulbs, this time they have put in a larger bulb also painted up thickly with ink.

Must Organize.

The workers in the shop are learning their lessons of capitalist slavery. Not only are they determined to get more light in the toilet, to demand to be treated like human beings and not like swine in the pig-sty, but they are also beginning to realize that what is merely a dream with the "socialists" is their only salvation, and that they must help make it a reality; that they must follow the only revolutionary workingclass party, the Communist Party, under whose leadership the working class will wipe the face of the earth clean of all exploiting cockroaches and spiders.

—A MILITANT WORKER.

## LOGGERS FIND "PROSPERITY" IS THE BUNK

### I.W.W. Is Dead in the Timber Woods

(By a Worker Correspondent.) SEATTLE, Wash. (By Mail).—Lumber workers' prosperity in the so-called prosperous Northwest is mostly bunk. Most of the bunk comes from the lumber kings, who advertise all over the country.

I am working in the prosperous Northwest over seven years and the conditions are getting rottener and rottener from day to day as I see it.

Piece Work, Blacklist. Piece work, blacklist, and clearing house make the workers' conditions unbearable. The wages by the day are from \$3.20 to \$6.

Mostly piece work and bonus work is the rule. The piece worker may make 25 cents or \$1 a day more, but he does two days work in one. The board and bed and hospital—for these you have to pay \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day.

The hours per day on most jobs are eight. From camp to camp ten to eleven hours a day.

I. W. W. Dead

There is no labor organization of any kind in the woods. The I. W. W. are practically out of existence as far as the woods are concerned. A few ex-members are found of both factions of the I. W. W., also many sympathizers, and members of the Communist Party.

The militant lumber workers want a militant program. On this kind of program they can be organized and will be organized.

Every militant lumber worker knows that in order to abolish piece work, the blacklist and "the clearing house system, and gain better hours and sanitary conditions, they must organize into a practical and militant union.

—BILL W.

## Startling New Soviet Film Without Characters, Captions

### WATER HAMPDEN

THE Film Guild Cinema on West 8th St. is showing this week the premier of a new Soviet picture by Eugene Deslav, a director of the Ukrainian Kino Trust (Vufku). This picture is one among other things, the latter including a Charlie Chaplin revival, a German (Ufa) circus picture which revamps "Variety" with Hollywood treatment and happy ending, and an animated color satire on Hiawatha.

The important part of the program is, of course, the new Soviet picture. It is entitled "The

# Interborough Spends \$817,208 Trying to Win 7 Cents Fare and Charges It to City

## STRAPHANGERS FINALLY PAY THE BIG COURT BILLS

### \$75,000 to Hughes for Penny Grabbing Plans

The transit commission announces that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company (the New York subways) has spent \$817,208 and will soon spend more hundreds of thousands of dollars, to influence the courts to grant them a seven cent, or higher, fare.

Not only is this enormous sum lavished on lawyers and accountants and court fees, by a corporation whose argument for a higher fare is that it is not making enough money, but the perspiring, crowded straphangers who have to use the subway twice a day at least to go to and from their jobs, are to be forced to pay it.

**Operating Expense.**  
The expense of appealing for the right to tax these workers four cents more a day, without any promise whatever of better riding conditions, is charged in defiance of the orders of the transit commission, the commission itself admits, to operating expenses and collected from the city.

It serves as an item in operating expenses to provide an argument for raising the fares, in case the company succeeds in getting their appeal investigated by a special master.

A special master is appointed by the federal courts, hearings before him and the court procedures that follow will absorb about as much more as has already been spent, and perhaps on the record of this much expense, the company can get a ten cent fare.

The expenditures are charged: \$581,329 to the subways and the rest to the elevated division.

Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state and imperialist all the time, drew \$75,000 for legal advice. George W. Wickersham, former attorney general of the U.S., drew for similar services, \$25,000. Other big fees are: \$120,000 to William L. Ramsome, Consolidated Gas Co. lawyer; \$35,000 to Harry L. Butler; \$5,000 to William D. Guthrie, former president of the American Bar Association.

## Pope's Contract With Mussolini Prohibits All the Rival Priestcraft

ROME, March 18.—The pope has already begun to reap the results of his formal alliance with the black-shirt government of Benito Mussolini. He is to have a monopoly of the dispensing of religious opium in the city of Rome. There is a clause to that effect in the concordat.

McJohist and Y. M. C. A. organizations already have had their activities limited and the government's promise to prohibit proselyting indicates they would be restricted to their own grounds and buildings hereafter.

A municipal order, it was recalled, suspended construction of a Methodist college on Mount Mario, highest of the seven hills, on the grounds that the buildings were not architecturally harmonious with other Roman buildings.

The chief effect on Protestants is expected to be curtailment of missionary activities here.

## NEW DRY PLOTS.

CHICAGO, March 17 (UP).—Called for the purpose of discussing ways and means of enforcing the new Jones law, government and city officials and Chicago judicial officers will meet in a conference Monday designed to stop the activities of "higher-ups" in the liquor traffic.

## NEGRO HOD-CARRIERS GAIN DURHAM, N. C. (By Mail).

A wage increase from 25 to 45 cents an hour has been won by Negro hod-carriers of Durham, who have organized.

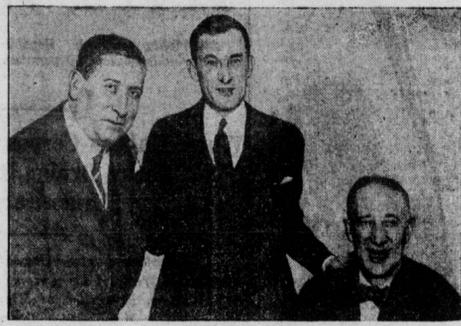
## REJECT UNEMPLOYMENT AID BOSTON (By Mail).

The House rejected a bill which would authorize cities and towns to borrow money for reserve funds for public works for unemployment relief.

## DIGGERS SUFFER DISEASE ALBANY, N. Y. (By Mail).

A group of 130 New York subway workers examined, over a third had silicosis, a deadly disease caused by rock dust.

## Trainers of Tammany Tiger Talk It Over



Following the ousting of George W. Olvany (left) as leader of the corrupt Tammany machine, the bosses' politicians whom Olvany helped to elect, are now fighting for leadership. Mayor Jimmie Walker and ex-Governor Smith are fighting for control of the post of chief sachem.

## Comparty Activities

**Night Workers Meet.**  
An enlarged executive committee will meet tonight, 8:30 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. at 8 p. m., at the day 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All functionaries must be present without fail.

**Regular membership meeting** will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 28 Union Sq. A representative of the Section Executive Committee will render a report.

**Young Workers League Dance.**  
An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., March 20. Proceeds to the Young Workers.

**Section 4 Dance.**  
A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion and the Yida Obrero will be given by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22. Music by John E. Smith's orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 163 Ave. C, 133rd St., Workers Bookshop, 28 Union Square, or the District Negro Committee, 28 Union Square.

**Brox "Kaptanin" Ball.**  
Branch 6, Section 5, Workers Party, will give a "Kaptanin" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Saturday, March 23, 8:30 p. m., 2700 Bronx Park East. A 12-scene opera show and imported souvenirs will be among the features.

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

**Unit 4F, 3C, Package Party.**  
A package party for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given at the home of Lena Gordon, 39 E. 102d St., Apt. 4C.

**McKinley Square Unit, Y. W. L.**  
"The Hoover Administration and its Significance for the Youth" will be discussed at the open forum of the McKinley Square Unit, Y. W. L., Sunday, March 24, at 400 Egeston Road. Dance follows talk.

**Unit B, Section 4.**  
George Perkins, field organizer of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will speak on "American Imperialism in Latin America" at an educational meeting of Unit B, Section 4, tomorrow night, at 8 o'clock, 250 E. 51st St.

**Harlem Unit 1 Hike.**  
Harlem Unit 1 will hike to Inter-state Park Sunday, Hikers meet at C. I. Letter, 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St., 9:30 sharp. Bring your friends.

**Branch 1, Section 5.**  
Branch 1, Section 5, meets tonight, 7:15 E. 135th St., 8:30 p. m.

**Unit 78, Section 1.**  
Unit 78, Section 1, will discuss the C. I. Letter, 6:30 p. m., today, 80 St. Marks Place.

**Harlem Unit 1 Hike.**  
Harlem Unit 1 will hike to Inter-state Park Sunday, Hikers meet at C. I. Letter, 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St., 9:30 sharp. Bring your friends.

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

**Inter-Racial Dance.**  
An inter-racial dance, for the benefit of the Negro Champion, Daily Worker, and the Obrero, has been arranged for Friday evening, March 22, at Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St.

**Brox Workers Sport Club.**  
A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Brox Workers Sport Club Saturday, March 23, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

**Anti-Fascist Ball.**  
An entertainment and ball will be given by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., on Saturday evening, March 23, at 8:30 p. m.

**Dr. Liber Speaks.**  
Dr. Liber will speak before Council 20, United Council of Working Women, Friday night, March 22, 313 Broadway St., Brooklyn. Proceeds to I. L. D.

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

**U. S. S. R. Motion Picture.**  
"A Visit to Soviet Russia," a ten reel anti-fascist picture will be shown for once only in New York City on Sunday, March 24, at the Waldorf Theatre, 50th St., east of Broadway. There will be four performances, starting at 2 p. m. The picture will show the visit of foreign workers delegations to the Tenth Anniversary Celebrations.

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

**Pioneers Want Orchestra.**  
Pioneers who play musical instruments are asked to notify district 2 at once. An orchestra is needed for the convention.

**United Council Annual Ball.**  
The annual concert and ball of the United Council of Working Women will be given at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., Saturday night, April 13. Tickets may be obtained at the office 80 E. 11th St., Room 553.

**Downtown Workers Club Dance.**  
A dance will be given by the Downtown Workers Club, 35 E. Second St., 8 p. m., Saturday, March 23.

**Dental Mechanics Mass Meet.**  
The Dental Laboratory Workers' Union will hold a mass meeting at 80 E. 11th St., Room 553.

## PILSUDSKI POLICE DUNCAN DANCERS JAIL PEASANTS OPEN IN DETROIT AND WORKERS FOR WEEK STAY

### All Arrested Support Hromada To Appear All Week; in Chicago March 24

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—According to a report from Vilna, the revision proceedings of the trial against the leaders of the West White-Russian workers and peasants Hromada, which was suppressed in 1926, is causing great interest in West White-Russia. Numerous appeals are being distributed demanding the release of the leaders of the Hromada.

Arrests have been carried out by the Polish police in a number of places. The police have also confiscated certain monies collected, in order to pay the defense lawyers. In the White-Russian high school in Vilna a meeting of the White-Russian students took place in favor of the leaders of the Hromada. The meeting was enthusiastic. The police raided the school, broke up the meeting and arrested the chairman.

The school directors then expelled 40 students from the school.

tonight at 8 o'clock, at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

**Dorsha Company Dancers.**  
Dorsha and her company will present a repertoire of dances at the Booth Theatre Sunday night, March 24. "The Shadowy Bird," "Disguises of Love," and "A Suite of Tangos" will be presented.

**Cutters Local 68.**  
A ball will be given by Cutters Local 68, N.Y.W.U., at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., April 13. Tickets at 121 W. 28th St.

**Harlem I. L. D. Meet.**  
The Harlem branch of the I.L.D. will celebrate the Paris Commune at its meeting tonight at 8:30 p. m., at 143 E. 103d St. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

**Downtown I. L. D. Meet.**  
The downtown branch of the I.L.D. meets tonight at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Room 22.

**Freiheit Symphony Orchestra.**  
Rehearsal tonight at 1293 South Boulevard, Bronx.

**Engdahl Talks at Brox.**  
J. Louis Engdahl will lecture on "The Soviet Republics in Middle Asia" at the Brox Workers' Forum, 1230 Wilkins Ave., Brox, Sunday, 8 p. m.

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

**Knitgoods Workers Meet.**  
A mass meeting of knitgoods and textile workers in Brooklyn will be held under the auspices of the National Textile Workers' Union at 7:30 p. m. Thursday, Vienna Mansion, 105 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn.

**Council I. U. C. W. W.**  
Garelick will lecture on "The War Danger" before Council 1, 1400 Boston Road, 8:30 tonight.

**Council 7 Lecture.**  
Taft will discuss "The New Union" at the meeting of the Council 7, Brownsville Workers Center, 154 Watkins St., 8:30 tonight.

**Paterson Council.**  
International Women's Day will be celebrated with the cooperation of the Women's Committee of the Communist Party, 211 Market St., Sunday, at 4 p. m.

**Newark Councils Meet.**  
Newark Councils 1 and 2, with cooperation of Women's Committee of the Communist Party and other organizations, will celebrate International Women's Day Sunday, March 31, 8 p. m., 93 Mercer St., N. J.

**Central Body, United Council.**  
The Central Body of the United Council will meet tomorrow, 8:30 p. m., Workers Center, 26 Union Sq., Room 603.

**Workers Esperanto.**  
Classes of the Workers Esperanto group, "Sat," meet Friday, 108 E. 14th St., Rooms 401, 402.

**Russian-American Building Corp.**  
The Russian-American Building Corporation meets at 8 p. m. tomorrow night, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

## Huge Ukraine Power Plant Will Be Completed in 1932

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW (By Mail).—As the colossal power station of Dnieprostroy, located on the Dnieper River near Dniepropetrovsk, is nearing completion, the Soviet government is perfecting plans to make out of this area a tremendous industrial center.

The creation of a huge power plant in the heart of the Ukraine, capable of supplying electric power at low cost within a radius of 200 miles, makes this section extremely important for its agricultural as well as its industrial potentialities. It is a part of the general economic plan of the Soviet government for electrification and industrialization of farming and the planting of industrial centers in agricultural areas to facilitate the connections between the city and country (the "smetchka"), or, in other words, between industry and agriculture.

One of the biggest in the world. When completed and working in 1932, Dnieprostroy will be one of the most powerful power centers in the world. Its benefits are double, for millions of acres of land will have been drained and made ready for the growing of cotton, raw material which is to be used in the industry constructed there. The growing of beet sugar, one of the principal industrial crops in the Soviet Union, will also be facilitated, and beet sugar will be manufactured in the back yards of the farms, so to speak.

A plan recently worked out by the Soviet government provides for the investment during the next three years of 232 million rubles in a new aluminum factory, a number of factories to produce ferrous alloys (needed for the smelting of iron), several metallurgical plants and a group of chemical works, all to be consumers of the Dnieper power. Railroads are also to be constructed here and the roads are to be perfected.

When Dnieprostroy finally stands completed the entire face of the region will be changed. The Dnieper River will flow yards higher, covering the islands above the dam on which the cosack chiefs of old, of whom Gogol tells in his Taras Bulba, had their headquarters. Villages have already been removed in toto and rebuilt at a safe distance from the changing river banks.

The power of Dnieper will flow into the Don Basin by means of a regional power station which will also be completed in 1932, thus connecting what will be the two greatest industrial centers in the Soviet Union.

## EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)  
III.—C. Detroit, 50c; O. Larson, 50c; K. Gustafson, \$1; A. Gran, 50c; W. Jansson, 50c; B. Ostrom, 50c; I. Peterson, 25c; K. Nelson, 50c; G. Carlson, \$1; W. Rahm, 50c; E. Ellison, 25c; H. Anderson, 50c; G. Lindroth, 50c; T. Anderson, 15c; Skuzem, 25c; O. Hedstrom, 25c; O. Anderson, 25c. 8.75  
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## CHILD SLAVES WORK ON FARMS, FREEZE, STARVE

### Report Shows Great Suffering

(Continued from Page One)  
keep at the job from nine to fourteen or more hours a day. Southern children, working on cotton and tobacco crops, average between ten and eleven hours a day. In the hop yards and fruit orchards of the Pacific coast, ten hours is the usual working day. Three boys, thirteen to fifteen years old, sons of a Hungarian farmer near Baltimore, had picked cucumbers from 5.30 A. M. to noon and from one to 8 P. M., a working day of thirteen and one-half hours out of the twenty-four.

"The schools have to close before strawberry season," the Bureau visitors were told in trucking districts. In many cotton-growing localities, the opening of school is regularly postponed till November or December to allow the children to get in the cotton crop. Farming boys and girls, as a result, are often far behind city children in school grades. Besides the actual loss of time many farm-working children, when they do return to school, are too tired and listless to do the school work.

Houses for these migratory families are usually just a makeshift, "violating every standard of decency as well as comfort." Rough frame or tarpaper shacks, tents and caravan wagons, are often the workers' only homes. A Michigan worker tells of living for some time in two rooms containing nineteen other people, and during this time his baby caught cold and died. Houses are usually in bad repair, dark, ill-ventilated, and far from weather-proof.

What farm work does to the child's health is only suggested in the report. Two out of every three child-workers found in the Colorado beet fields had protruding shoulder blades, brought about by undue strain on young muscles. Flat-foot was common among these child beet workers. "The children get so tired that they don't want to eat," the Bureau visitors were often told. The effect of such heavy work on the child's future health may be easily imagined.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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## Ford Workers in Canada Walk Out; Speedup Is Beaten

WALKERVILLE, Ont. (By Mail).—Hundreds of workers of the Canadian Ford plant went out on strike in a spontaneous demonstration against overtime and speed-up. First one department went out, then others followed and soon the whole plant was out on strike.

The bosses were scared and assured the workers the overtime would be annulled. The workers went back, victorious.

## Thugs Beat Negro Worker to Death

CHICAGO, (By Mail).—Charles Mallor, 47-year-old Negro worker, was beaten to death by gangsters as his wife looked on at a street corner, where an imaginary "boundary line" had been marked out against Negroes by gangsters who are under protection of city politicians.

## DRIVER KILLED. LONDON, (By Mail).

Baker, a truck driver of Chilcompton, was crushed to death when his truck skidded on the icy street and overturned.

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# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR ..... Editor  
WM. F. DUNNE ..... Ass. Editor

## What Outcome to the Civil War in Mexico?

For nearly twenty years the workers and peasants of Mexico have gone through almost constant civil war. From the movement, beginning in 1910, which overthrew the autocrat, Porfirio Diaz, they have gone through revolution after revolution, through counter-revolution after counter-revolution, and have repeatedly faced intervention by the bullying Dollar Imperialism of the North.

Now again civil war is raging in Mexico. But the present civil war occurs under circumstances not precisely the same as those of the past. First of all, the world situation makes Mexico more than ever before a strategic point in a struggle that is not confined to Mexican territory. The present world situation is a network of imperialist intrigue leading rapidly to world war. The decisive element in all of the imperialist intrigue in the world at this time is the struggle between the imperialist United States and the imperialist British Empire. It is largely a struggle between the two imperialist powers for colonies. All of Latin America is a coveted colonial prize in the eyes of both.

Is it possible that the present fighting in Mexico is a thing separate and apart from the struggle between the United States and Great Britain? None but the most naive would think so. President Hoover, as did Coolidge before him, maintains today in Mexico an ambassador who assumes the authority of a "governor general" over Mexico for the U. S. government. This is, of course, at the expense of the masses of Mexico. But it is also at the expense of British imperialism. The United States capitalist system, swollen in its enormous capacity for production and feverishly searching for wider markets and colonies for exploitation, is engaged in a bitter struggle to obtain undisputed rule throughout all of Latin America. Hoover's first act after his election, his "imperial tour" of the Latin American countries, was not an idle pleasure trip. Every inch of ground touched by his feet was considered by him and his government as colonial territory. From the Rio Grande southward to the tip of South America is one vast territory looked upon by the Hoover government as its own colonial domain. The Monroe Doctrine as it is applied today is the imperialist charter of Wall Street in claiming title to this territory.

But the world of today is not an unlimited field. Today the struggle of imperialism is not only against the intended victim-nations, but is also complicated by the rivalry between one imperialist power and another imperialist power for the right to enslave the victim. Only a few years ago the dominant imperialist influence in Latin America was that of the British Empire. The situation, taking Latin America as a whole, is one in which the two imperialist powers are nearly evenly balanced, with the United States pushing hard to drive the British out. The recent warfare between the armies of Bolivia and Paraguay was in fact a war initiated by the United States in this struggle.

No matter what may have been the direct initiating force behind the present uprising in Mexico, it is necessarily a part of the struggle between imperialist Washington and imperialist London as well as a struggle against the masses of Mexico. And the outcome of it cannot do otherwise than carry the strained relations between the two imperialist powers to a further stage. It is not accidental that the Portes Gil government boasts of its "support" by "all foreign powers," although the slavish boast is false.

The Portes Gil government, faced by this revolt of feudal-clerical elements, does not maintain the course of an independent state, but rushes headlong into closer embrace in the arms of Hoover. If one could dismiss the possibility of a mass movement of workers and peasants arising out of the civil war, the conclusion would have to be that the Mexican state is practically sure to emerge from this crisis more than ever before the helpless flunkey of the United States Imperialism.

Thus the toiling masses of Mexico are placed in such a position that, barring their own active revolutionary intervention in the civil war, any outcome will mean their deeper enslavement. If the fascist uprising were to win, it would certainly mean no freedom for the workers and peasants. On the other hand, it is clear that if the present uprising is suppressed by the Portes Gil government with the help and practical superintendence of the United States government—and without any intervening mass activity of the workers and peasants—then Mexico will come out of the civil war bound hand and foot tighter than ever before by the Wall Street government.

The Mexican workers and peasants, standing at the crossroads of an international war situation, must fight as a force independent from the cowardly petty-bourgeois government of Portes Gil and the "governor-general," Morrow. Neither enslavement to British imperialism nor enslavement to United States imperialism can be accepted by the Mexican masses. And in the class nature of the Portes Gil government it can be nothing more than a prostitute to one or the other imperialism.

The Mexican workers and peasants must be armed! Only the victory of the armed workers and peasants can be the defeat of the feudal-clerical uprising!

Necessarily the industrial working class must take over the hegemony of the movement if it is to have effect—and this can be only if the Communist Party of Mexico becomes the accepted leader of the workers in this situation.

The program should be:

1. Expropriation without compensation and the handing over of a part of the big plantations and latifundia to the collective cultivation of the agricultural workers, and the distribution of the other portion between the peasants, tenant farmers and colonists.
2. Confiscation of foreign enterprises (mines, industrial enterprises, banks, etc.), and of the big enterprises of the national bourgeoisie and big landlords.
3. The repudiation of State debts, and the liquidation of any kind of control over the country on the part of imperialism.
4. The introduction of the 8-hour working day and the stamping out of semi-slave-like conditions of labour.
5. The arming of the workers and peasants and the conversion of the army into a workers' and peasants' militia.
6. The establishment of the Soviet power of the workers, peasants and soldiers, in place of the class rule of the big landlords and of the church. The central place in Communist agitation must be occupied by the slogan of a workers' and peasants' government, in contradiction to the so-called "revolutionary" governments of the military dictatorship of the petty bourgeoisie.

## THE SLAVES OF "HAPPY VALLEY"

By Fred Ellis



"Happy Valley," Tennessee, where 5,000 rayon workers are threatened with state militia for daring to strike against wages which make existence almost impossible.

# The German Party Discussion

(The second installment of the article by D. Manuilsky on "The Discussion in the German Communist Party" follows. A third installment will be printed in the Daily Worker tomorrow.)

By D. MANUILSKY.

The wavering attitude of the Political Bureau of the Swiss C. P. must also be reckoned to these remnants of Brandlerism. In an official document addressed to the E.C.C.I. referring to the "German Question," the Swiss Politbureau adopted an attitude approximately half-way between the position of the Brandlerist Right wing and that of the Ewert group of conciliators. It often happens that these important questions in the practice of the parties are raised in connection with perfectly fortuitous or quite incidental matters.

It is quite clear that the "German question" is becoming the crystallizing point for all the tendencies inside the Comintern after the Sixth World Congress. Those tendencies which were in a more or less embryonic stage at the Sixth Congress, are ripening today to the extent of factional platforms, i.e., the platform of the Right wingers around Brandler and the platform of the conciliators around Ewert. This is the new element in the life of the Comintern since the Sixth World Congress, and all sections of the C. I. must take it into consideration. No single section of the C. I. may remain indifferent to the discussion in the German C. P., for the open rebellion against the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern and the Fourth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions on the part of the German Right wingers, and the peculiar interpretation given to these decisions by the group of the conciliators around Ewert in their platform, raise the discussion in the German C. P. to a matter of the utmost international importance.

Today it is more necessary than ever to obtain ideological clarity. Only widespread enlightenment work and the thorough discussion of the questions raised in the discussion in the German C. P. can raise the ideological level of the membership of all sections of the Comintern. This is all the more necessary because today the sections have to deal with a bad heritage from a past period in the development of the Comintern which, had it been disposed of in the past by the sections, would have saved them in the present repetition of the Right wing errors.

We refer in particular to Radek's utterances at the Third and especially at the Fourth Congress of the C. I. concerning the questions of the workers government and of the control of production, which unfortunately received no effective rebuttal at the time and were responsible for the later errors of the Right wing group in the C. I.

The definition given by Radek of the workers government was closely related to the definition advanced by Brandler at the Leipzig Party Congress. Radek's definition contained the idea of "a coalition of all working class parties" and the idea that the workers government was a stage towards the dictatorship of the proletariat ("the ante-room"), and also the belief that the workers could force the social democratic leaders to conduct a revolutionary policy. The same is true of the slogan for the control of production. The interpretation Radek gave to this slogan at the time differs in nothing from the standpoint which is now defended by the Brandler group. Later on Radek defended the same ideas in the collected material relating to the program of the Comintern. This circle of ideas is closely connected

## Thorough Clarity On Situation In German Party Needed for All C. I. Sections

with the whole Brandler theory of "development into the revolution," which is represented in another form by the social democratic theory of the development into Socialism via democracy. This lesson, which is connected with history of Right wing deviations, must be kept in mind in order to mobilize our sections for the liquidation of these deviations from the line mapped out by the Sixth Congress of the Comintern. In the period of the rising new revolutionary wave, in the period of coming bitter collisions between the workers and the capitalists, vigilance with regard to these deviations and theoretical intolerance towards them are a prerequisite for the Bolshevization of the sections of the C. I. and for their preparation for the great role which they will be called upon to play.

The circumstance that the Right wing deviation and the conciliatory attitude towards it in the Western European sections of the C. I. have developed mostly in Germany, leading to a Right wing crisis in the German C. P., and the circumstances that these related tendencies in Germany have developed into a sort of ideological center towards which all other ideologically related tendencies in the Western European sections of the C. I. orientate themselves, are also to be explained by the special conditions under which the Communist movement in Germany has developed.

The German C. P. has to work in a country possessing the strongest and best organized social democracy, a social democracy which is more closely connected with the bourgeois state apparatus than any other. The pressure exerted by this social democracy, which has the whole weight of the economic and political apparatus of the bourgeoisie behind it, upon those elements in the German C. P. which are least capable of resisting in a revolutionary sense, is not less than the pressure exerted by the petty-bourgeois elements in the Soviet Union.

In countries like Austria, the pressure of the social democracy, which is numerically strong and powerful, upon the Communist Party, which is numerically weak, leads to a peculiar form of Austro-Marxism within our own ranks, producing a pessimistic estimation of the role of the Communist Party which condemns our Party to follow in the wake of the social democracy and allots to it the modest propagandist tasks of an exclusive circle, instead of the tasks of a revolutionary independent Communist Party (the group around Comrade Schlamm is the chief representative of this tendency).

In a working class movement like that in Germany, where a bitter struggle is constantly proceeding between our Party and the social democracy for the leadership of the working masses, the penetration of our influence into the ranks of the social democratic workers has its counterpart in the penetration of social democratic influence into our own ranks. Although we have in the group "Einheit" ("Unity") in Germany a weapon for extending our influence to the best elements in the ranks of the social democratic workers, the social democrats have in the Brandler-Thalheimer group also a weapon for carrying demoralization into the Communist ranks. The Brandler-Thalheimer group has become nothing more nor less than a Left wing social democratic group

within the ranks of the German C. P. The second reason which formed the basis for the attack of the Right wing in Germany, lies in the objective conditions of the development of German capitalism in recent years. We know that Germany, which lay prostrate after the last war, has lifted itself up under the conditions of the Versailles Treaty and the Dawes plan literally from ruin and enslavement. It would be absurd to deny that during the course of recent years German capitalism has made certain progress.

There is not a country in Europe which has recovered so quickly from the consequences of the world war as Germany has recovered despite the reparations and the naked robbery of the Entente. Only the progress made by rationalization in the industries of the United States can compare with the rationalization of Germany's industries. It is no exaggeration to say that the favorable situation of German capitalism in recent years has determined the whole situation of the European economic system.

This situation of German capitalism was above all calculated to awaken an illusion in Germany of the permanence of capitalist stabilization. The German social democracy fastened upon this illusion, which formed the basis of the whole policy of the trade union bureaucracy, and represented the starting point of all Hilferding's theories of "economic democracy." It is therefore not at all surprising that a section of the German Communists has become entangled in this illusion, this section sees the capitalist stabilization as the characteristic of the "Third Period."

The illusions concerning the estimation of the capitalist stabilization are closely connected with pacifist illusions with regard to international relations. Whoever attempts to base the policy of the working class upon the assumption that capitalism has finally stabilized itself again, must certainly underestimate the significance of intensifying international antagonisms which are leading the capitalist world with inexorable logic to a new war. Germany is a country where these pacifist illusions are nourished by the peculiar situation of German imperialism in the general system of the imperialist states. German imperialism has an economic basis at its disposal which is not inferior to that possessed by the victorious countries which were victorious in the world war.

Despite the limitations imposed by the Versailles Treaty and the Dawes plan, the growth of German industry in recent years has broadened this basis and faces German capitalism to an increasing extent with the question of markets and the question of colonies as sources of raw materials. The fulfillment of the Dawes plan by Germany is dependent upon the export possibilities of German capitalism. These needs of post-war German imperialism, however, collide with the political framework of international relations established between Germany and the other imperialist states as a result of the fact that Germany lost the war. (The occupation of the Rhineland, the Dawes screw, the limitation of armaments, the lack of colonies, etc.).

This contradiction between the economic basis and the "political superstructure" causes German imperialism to use "pacifist" methods to cloak its plans to a much greater de-

gree than any other of the imperialist powers. German imperialism acts in the League of Nations like the "pacifist" wolf whose fangs have not yet developed sufficiently. This exceptional situation of German imperialism is exploited by the German social democracy in order to spread pacifist illusions amongst the German masses.

If the German Right wingers around Brandler really believed in the prospect of a war, they would never have permitted themselves to come into such violent contradiction to the organized Communist movement, which is the only force which is fighting against war. If the group of conciliators around Ewert did not underestimate the danger of war, they would oppose the Right wing deviation without hesitation, for the fight against the Right wing deviation means the fight against the pacifist lies of the social democracy and a fight to prepare the working class for active resistance to war.

The fourth and final factor which made possible and determined the open struggle of the Right wingers in Germany was the existence of the Right wing Brandler group as a result of the heroic situation in 1923. This group, as a matter of fact, has never ceased to exist. It never capitulated before the decisions of the German Party congresses and the decisions of the E.C.C.I. and of the two congresses of the Comintern which have taken place in the meantime. In consequence of the wrong and deleterious policy of Ruth Fischer and Maslow, who replaced the ideological struggle against the opportunist opinions of Brandler by empty declamations against Brandlerism, this Right wing group around Brandler was never put out of action ideologically after its collapse in 1923. This group was never assimilated by the Party and remained latent, many elements concealing themselves for some time in the "legal" Party opposition of Comrade Meyer.

The present leadership in the German C. P. must do the work which was neglected by the Ruth Fischer-Maslow regime. The discussion of the questions which have taken place in the wrong overcome by the Right wing deviation with the least possible loss. The discussion of these questions in the other sections of the Comintern will consolidate our ranks and will cause all Party members to think over the tasks which are placed before the sections in the present stage of the development of the Comintern.

At the Fourth Congress of the Comintern, Karl Radek made the following statement: "In my opinion we must declare openly and clearly during the struggle for the united front, that if the social democratic working masses force their leaders to break with the bourgeoisie, then we will be prepared to take part in a workers' government upon the one condition that this government is an organ of the class struggle. . . . What is the relation of this slogan to the dictatorship of the proletariat and the civil war? The relation is the same as the relation between the ante-room leading into the main hall and the main hall itself."

Referring to the slogan of the control of production, Karl Radek declared: "Our main slogan is that of the control of production. This slogan is necessary for the following reasons: it gives the workers a prospect, the prospect of economic reconstruction, it gives them a way out of the chaos. . . . The Communist Parties must therefore put forward the slogan of the control of production not only from time to time in an article at a congress, but permanently. This slogan must become the central point of their movement."

In the "International" of 15th December, 1928, Comrade Lenz accuses the writer of these lines of having made a mistake in criticizing the utterances of Comrade Schatzkin and Lomax at the XV congress of the C.P. of the USSR who pointed out the Brandlerist right-wing danger. There is, however, little virtue in intoning funeral chant at a marriage feast, or singing a comic song at a burial. At the time of the XV congress of the C. P. of the Soviet Union,

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# BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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## When Habeas Corpus Wouldn't Work At All; Gorky Brings Russian Solidarity; "Undesirable Citizens"

In previous chapters Haywood told of his adventurous early life in the Old West; of his years as union miner; his election to head of the Western Federation of Miners; its great strikes in Idaho and Colorado; his kidnapping in Denver and transport to Idaho to be tried for murder of ex-Governor Steunberg. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD.

PART 63.

A PART of the time I spent in the Ada County Jail was the most quiet, peaceful period of my life. I have never enjoyed myself better than the first months I was there. It was my first real opportunity to read. There I went through Buckle's *History of Civilization*, and extended my acquaintance with Voltaire. I read many English classics, *Tristram Shandy*, the *Sentimental Journey*, Carlyle and others on the French Revolution, much revolutionary literature, Marx and Engels. *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair kept me awake a whole night, I remember. In addition to this I took a correspondence course in law, John Murphy having arranged this for me. Murphy was always anxious for me to become a law partner of his, but before I got out of prison my experience there, added to what I had observed about the law in Colorado and previously in Idaho, made me unwilling to become involved in a profession that was so crooked and so meaningless for the working class.



WE had applied to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Our attorney sent for the circumstances of our arrest, and that with the connivance of the governors of the two states we had been transported from Colorado to Idaho without extradition warrants; that we had had no opportunity to see counsel. Habeas Corpus means that the body of the arrested shall be brought into court. As it is to prevent secret and illegal arrest and detention it is supposed to be acted upon promptly. But we were in jail from February until the following December. When the decision was handed down at last, refusing the writ of habeas corpus, eight of the august judges voted in favor of it. Judge McKenna being the lone dissenter. He declared that the kidnapping was a crime pure and simple, and said that "the states, through their officers, were the offenders." In his opinion this was not, as the majority tried to make out, a case of an individual kidnapping an individual. "No individual could have accomplished what the power of two states accomplished; no individual could have commanded the means and success; could have commanded the prominent citizens by invading their homes; could have commanded the resources of jails; armed guards and special trains; could have successfully timed all acts to prevent inquiry and judicial interference."

WHEN we learned of this decision I got another poster under the title of "Habeas Corpus be Damned; We'll give 'em post mortems." Adjutant General Sherman Bell had said this when he and Captain Bulke Wells had ignored the writ of habeas corpus that had been granted to Moyer and Telluride. They had been fined five hundred dollars each for contempt of court, which they never paid. But here was the United States Supreme Court itself upholding their criminal action. On this poster was printed the dissenting opinion of Judge McKenna.

WHEN Maxim Gorky came to New York from Russia, one of the first things he did was to send us a telegram of greetings from the Russian workers. I replied to this telegram and told Gorky that our being in prison was an expression of the class struggle which was the same in America as in Russia and in all other capitalist countries. Immediately after this a howl went up against Gorky in regard to his wife, who had come from Russia with him. American moralists, among them Mark Twain, objected to the fact that Gorky had never been legally married to his wife, although they had lived together many years. It was strange that no one thought of this objection until Gorky had telegraphed to us in prison. He was thrown out of hotels, viciously attacked in the newspapers, and finally forced to leave the country.

FROM the 1906 convention of the Western Federation of Miners we received resolutions of encouragement. A new preamble to the constitution was adopted, which I quote here:

1. We hold that there is a class struggle in society and that this struggle is caused by economic conditions.
2. We affirm the economic condition of the producer to be that he is exploited of the wealth that he produces, being allowed to retain barely sufficient for his elementary necessities.
3. We hold that the class struggle will continue until the producer is recognized as the sole master of his product.
4. We assert that the working class, and it alone, can and must achieve its own emancipation.
5. We hold, finally, that an industrial union and the concerted political action of all wage workers is the only method of attaining this end.
6. Therefore, we, the wage slaves, employed in and around the mines, mills, smelters, tunnels, open pits and open cuts, have associated in the Western Federation of Miners.

Senator Patterson wrote an editorial, devoting an entire page of the *Rocky Mountain News* to criticism of the W.F.M. for having referred to themselves as "wage slaves."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, then president of the United States, got into the game by declaring that we were "undesirable citizens." I answered this statement briefly, calling to the president's attention the fact that the laws of the country stated that we were to be considered innocent until proven guilty; that a man in his position should be the last to judge us until the case was decided in court. My statement had a wide circulation. Many people, and probably all the workers, agreed to what I had said.

I often thought over this charge of Roosevelt's and on the public platform I have compared myself to this man who in his book about the battle of San Juan Hill openly declared that he had shot a fleeing Spaniard in the back, adding: "It was not until the next day that I learned that my act was not unique, as a lieutenant had also killed another Spaniard in the same way."

In the next instalment Haywood writes of what the present "eminently respectable" Senator Borah, hero of American liberals, was doing in 1907; something of Judge Lindsey of Denver; and the second convention of the I.W.W. If you wish to obtain a copy of Haywood's book, you can get it absolutely free with a yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker. Send for one at once.

the chief danger in Germany was bankrupt strategy at the time of the XV Party Congress. The logic of Comrade Lenz and the logic of Comrade Ewert are as alike as two peas. If it should happen that in one or two years time the main danger in the German C. P. becomes an "ultra-left" danger, then, with exactness, Comrade Ewert might accuse the writer of these lines of attaching less importance to the ultra-left danger than to that of Brandlerism. This contention is fairly simple and it is to be hoped that Comrade Lenz will grasp it.

(To Be Continued)