

10,000 Unemployed Workers in Chicago and 5,000 in Philadelphia Demonstrated That They Will Not Quietly Starve. What About You? Join the Fight For "Work or Wages."

Daily Worker

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The New Wave of Anti-Soviet Actions on the Part of the Imperialists

There can be no doubt that we have entered a phase of fresh aggressiveness on the part of world imperialism against the Soviet Union. It suffices to quote a few facts in order to prove this.

In a whole number of capitalist countries the monopolistic concerns and trusts have, with the support of the governments, organized the fight against industrial exports from the Soviet Union. The capitalists do not wish to permit that great growth of exports from the Soviet Union envisaged in the Five-Year Plan of our foreign trade. With the aid of special customs tariffs, by the creation of special monopolistic organizations, expressly for "trade" with the Soviet Union, by demanding contingents and a net trade balance in the trade with the Soviet Union, by raising a great outcry against "Soviet dumping," by the immediate prohibition of the importation of this or that article of Soviet export (Swedish match monopoly in Germany), the capitalists are endeavoring to break through our foreign trade monopoly.

At the same time the old legend of "Communist propaganda" and of "interference" of the Soviet economic organizations in the inner affairs of the capitalist countries is raked up again. Thus, according to newspaper reports Henderson recently complained to Comrade Sokolnikov of infringements of the agreement regarding propaganda, because the Comintern sent a message of greeting to the new Communist paper in England "Daily Worker." A little while previously, the Diehards among the Conservatives accused the Soviet Government of propaganda because Negroes rebelled in South Africa.

Finally it was announced yesterday that the Mexican Government, which proceeds with bloody terror against the workers and peasants of Mexico, has recalled its ambassador from Moscow allegedly as a protest against the Soviet Government, which (just think) is responsible for the fact that in Argentina, Brazil and New York Communist workers protested in front of the Mexican embassies against the White Terror in Mexico. At the same time it is perfectly clear that this act of the "independent" foreign policy of Mexico is only the dutiful fulfillment of immediate instructions from Washington, whither the newly elected president of Mexico, Ortiz, has today taken his departure in order to take the oath of allegiance.

In all the capitalist countries there is a wave of "protest" against the "religious persecution" in the Soviet Union. In England, in Switzerland, in America and a number of other countries the Catholic priests unite with Anglican clergymen, protestant pastors, orthodox Greek popes and Hebrew rabbis under the command of generals for common action against the Soviet Union. Needless to say at the head of this "movement" we find our old friends among the English Diehards, Joynton Hicks and Lord Birkenhead.

From Geneva is heard the demand of the general secretary of the Committee for National Minorities at the League of Nations, a certain Mr. Amende, that an international protest be organized against the "persecution of German minorities" in the Soviet Union. What Mr. Amende has in mind in this connection is the abortive, counter-revolutionary attempt of a handful of Mennonite kulaks to organize a mass emigration of German peasants from the Soviet Union.

A new feature is undoubtedly the increased part played by the U. S. A. in the anti-Soviet imperialist front. Three facts constitute irrefutable evidence of this. Firstly, the leading role of the American Government in the attempts at diplomatic intervention in connection with the conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railway. Secondly, the particular energy with which American capital is working to bring about an rapprochement between Germany and Poland and to remove all antagonisms between them. Finally, the role played by America in the action of the Mexican Government against the Soviet Union is of special importance.

Another new feature is the circumstance that the German bourgeois press is ever more definitely lining up in the Hicks and Chamberlain anti-Soviet front. It is significant that the otherwise peaceably inclined "democratic" press ("Frankfurter Zeitung," "Berliner Tageblatt") is especially energetic in its incitement against the Soviet Union.

Finally, we have the fact that international imperialism is concentrating against Soviet exports, and is endeavoring thereby to deal a blow against the Five-Year Plan.

The imperialists want to undermine our Five-Year Plan; they do not intend to permit the final liquidation of the remnants of the exploiting classes; they are striving against the final uprooting of capitalism in the Soviet Union. Hicks and Chamberlain, Henderson and Severing fully realize how the thorough collectivization of agriculture is bound up with the tremendous pace of industrialization, which the fight for the liquidation of the kulaks annihilates their (the imperialists) allies in the fight against Bolshevism in the Soviet Union itself. Hence international imperialism is now mobilizing its forces against the Soviet Union. Hence there is now setting in a fresh wave of anti-Soviet activity. To save the last positions in the Soviet Union and not to permit the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan, both in the sphere of economy and the sphere of social relations—that is the aim of the imperialists.

Simultaneously therewith world imperialism is beginning to pay greater attention to its hinterland, for here there is to be seen, in connection with the growing economic crisis and the worsening of the material position of the proletariat, an increase of revolutionary mass activity which is hostile to capitalism. It is precisely this that the capitalists fear. They are preparing their machine guns and poison gas against the working class of their own countries, and are endeavoring, primarily with the aid of the church, social fascism and democracy, to undermine the ideological firmness of the masses who are becoming more and more revolutionary. "It is the fault of the Soviet Union that the social crisis is deepening"—that is the slogan with the aid of which they hope to terrify the petty bourgeoisie and the backward elements among the working class, in order to prepare a favorable ground for further work of the machine guns and cannons. That is the second aim of world imperialism.

The working class of the whole world and its Communist vanguard will not allow themselves to be intimidated and demoralized by this fresh wave of anti-Soviet activity. They will expose the real aims and the new methods of deceiving the masses of the people, all the cry and hullabaloo about "Soviet propaganda," or "Soviet dumping," religious "persecution" in the Soviet Union, etc. And should the imperialists really venture to stretch out their claws against the Soviet Union, to proceed against world Communism, then they had better remember the sad end of the "crusade" which was undertaken against the Soviet Union in 1919.

—Leading article of the "Pravda," Jan. 29, 1930.

RABBIS WITH U.S. CAPITALISTS FOR WAR ON SOVIET

POLISH RABBIS FORGET POLISH PERSECUTIONS

Join Anti-Soviet War Drive Under U. S. Leadership

Imaginary Executions Rabbis Get "Reports" and Rend Garments

WARSAW, Feb. 21.—In Catholic and fascist Poland, where the Jews are subjected to every indignity from being spit upon to murder, a delegation of rabbis yesterday called on the American consul at Warsaw to ask for aid against persecution of the Jews—but not in Poland.

They were extraordinary worked up over "persecutions" in the Soviet Union, of which they "had received a report," while the thousands daily persecutions of Jews under their nose in capitalist Poland excited them not at all.

And recognizing that American imperialism, which in the U. S. A. permits the Ku Klux Klan and other such capitalist organizations to harass and terrorize the Jews, is the ambitious leader of the imperialist anti-Soviet war preparations, they came to the U. S. consulate to rend their garments and otherwise make asses of themselves over "reports" that in the Soviet Union some "Jewish leaders," numbers and names unknown, had been arrested in Minsk, in the Soviet Union.

The rabbi at Vilna, where Polish officers shove Jews off the side—

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Deport Zinich; Workers Protest Saves His Life

The U. S. A. government sharpened its deportation drive on foreign-born workers today when Stephen Zinich was exiled from the land, and Rade Radikovich, of Phoenix, Ariz., was rearrested to be deported to Jugo-Slavia.

Zinich left the country yesterday. Radikovich was saved from deportation last year after a six months struggle by the International Labor Defense. The Federal government, dissatisfied with the decision, has appealed the Judge's ruling.

Zinich, editor of Radnik, Jugo-Slav workers' weekly, was hounded by stool pigeons of the fascist King Alexander, of Jugo-Slavia, and the United States authorities were given word to have him arrested.

He was taken in custody a few years ago and would have been sent off to his death in Jugo-Slavia but for the International Labor Defense. A writ of habeas corpus was instantly taken out and the case fought thru the courts, keeping Zinich in the country, while the I. L. D. called for mass protest for his right to stay in the U. S. A.

Finally permission was granted to allow Zinich to go to the U. S. S. R. Radikovich has been arrested because of his activities in Arizona. The I. L. D. is mobilizing its nationwide strength to fight against the growing deportation menace—as evidenced in the above two cases.

SENATE WORRIES OVER JOBLESS DEMONSTRATION

Pushes Fake Pension Bill As Sop to the Aroused Workers

A.F.L. Official Speaks Tydings Schemes Split Farmers and Workers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The unemployment situation broke into both houses of congress today, and a considerable section of this executive committee of the ruling class was devoting itself to devising ways and means, not to give unemployment relief, but to distract the attention of the jobless workers, to split them from the farmers who are not exactly happy either, and to throw out some sop or promise that would keep them quiet.

The American Federation of Labor was right on hand to be used for camouflage purposes.

Points to Demonstrations.

Senator Tydings today called attention to the unemployed demonstrations in Cleveland and Philadelphia (he could have mentioned a lot more) and setting the figures of the out of work at the modest sum of 750,000 (whereas it is near 7,000,000) said that farm legislation would have to wait, because there is danger of discriminating in favor of the farmers at the expense of city workers.

"It is just as unfair for the farmers to get more than necessary protection as it for industries," he said. "People in the cities should not be penalized by increased costs of food."

Meanwhile, in the house of representatives on labor, Edward F. Mc—

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10,000 IN CHICAGO DEMONSTRATION DEMANDING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF; 5,000 RALLY FOR PHILA. PROTEST

Chicago Jobless Resist Savage Attack By 200 Police; Unemployed Conference Sunday

Unemployed Council of Philadelphia Stage Big Protest on Spot of Former Police Attack

PROTEST MEET STIRS PHILA.

Skoda Workers War on Unemployment

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

PRAGUE, Checho-Slovakia, Feb. 21.—The workers of the giant Skoda Armament Factory demonstrated before the works against the dismissals of part of the workers, and the throwing of part of the working class into the permanently unemployed army.

Communists addressed the masses of workers and the police attacked the demonstration, arresting the parliamentary deputy Dvorzhak. But later a protest demonstration against the police was held at the railway station, and was addressed by the Communist Parliamentary Deputy Novotny. The police again attacked, but the workers resisted and there were severe collisions and many arrests.

Jobless on the March



Boston unemployed marching on the state house—one of the many demonstrations all over the United States during recent weeks. These outpourings of the unemployed are a mobilization and a rehearsal for the great world wide unemployment demonstration to come March 6.

CHICAGO POLICE ATTACK JOBLESS

Unemployed Fighting For Work or Wages

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—After two overflow unemployment mass meetings in the loop district, Chicago's central business section, ten thousand workers participated in a demonstration at the City Hall in spite of hundreds of police dispatched to break up the demonstration.

When the police attacked the workers, swinging their night sticks, the workers fought back. Over a dozen known arrests were made, at this hour the exact number being unconfirmed.

The police admit that this demonstration exceeded the demonstration which protested the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in 1927.

Another unemployment mass meeting is scheduled for February 26 at Musicians Hall, Adams and Halsted Streets.

The workers, both the employed and unemployed, both at meetings and in the demonstrations, show a militant spirit in the struggle for—

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WATERBURY COPS ATTACK JOBLESS

Boss Press Admits T.U. U.L. Builds Union

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 21.—"From all indications," says the Waterbury Evening Democrat, administration in this, the "Brass City," "The Trade Union Unity League through its youthful representatives here are determined to organize a union among brass, steel and metal workers."

This seems perfectly horrible to the bosses' paper. The observation comes at the end of columns spent in describing the unemployment meeting yesterday before the gates of the Scovill factory, which was attacked by the police, and two organizers, Rose Ross and George Pericaris, arrested.

Overgaard to Speak.

They were distributing a leaflet exposing conditions in the factory, calling on the workers to organize, and inviting them to a mass meeting at Garden Hall, Feb. 20, at 7:30

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MASS PICKETING AT THE BENROD

Many Join Strike; One Jailed; Women Beaten

The Benrod Cafeteria at 26th St. and 7th Ave. was called on strike yesterday by the Cafeteria Workers' Union which is in an organization drive. Thousands of workers left the place and demonstrated in front when they were aware that the strike was on. A militant picketing demonstration took place. The boss alleges it did him \$1,500 damage "plus an undetermined number of unpaid checks."

This cafeteria is connected with the Monroe Cafeteria on 35th St. between 7th and 8th Aves. which has also been struck by the Cafeteria Workers' Union. The police and courts as in all cases came to—

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ALL UNIONS CALL TO TAG DAY AID

Build Strike Struggle Fund Today, Tomorrow

William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, just returned from the Soviet Union, has issued a statement concerning the effort of the National Textile Workers Union to raise a strike and struggle fund.

"Every militant worker must do his utmost to help the National Textile Workers Union who were the first ones to lead the workers of the South into the revolutionary trade-union movement. The Red International of Labor Unions has—

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15 Days For Giving Workers Leaflets; To Greet Newark 9

Four workers were arrested today at Carteret, N. J., for distributing shop bulletins in the heart of the industrial section. Each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 or serve a term of 15 days, the New York branch of the International Labor Defense was informed. The workers were Steve Nagy, John Nagy, Paul Pustag and Vincentino Mario. They were defended in court by the I.L.D. attorney, Isserman.

The nine Newark workers who face a prison term of twenty years under the New Jersey sedition laws and who were released today on \$3,000 bail each, will be greeted by several thousand New York workers Thursday, February 27, at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., on the second day of the International Labor Defense bazaar.

John Porter will be greeted at the bazaar the opening night, Feb. 26, and the Newark workers on the 27th.

Four Held For Trial for Washington Meet; Campaign to Continue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Four members of the Young Communist League, Helen Cholodny, Edith Briscoe, Sidney Shostick, and Morris Duchitski were released, and four members of the Communist Party and Trade Union Unity League were held on \$10 bail yesterday here when their hearing came up in police court. Those held are Sol Harper, Negro worker; G. W. Carter, Negro worker; William Lawrence and Nathan Briscoe. Trial is set for Feb. 24.

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International Wireless News

German Social-Fascists Can't Stop Communism's Growth

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Comrade Schiff, editor of the Rote Fahne was arrested while in the industrial town of Mannheim. He is the fourth Rote Fahne editor to be arrested within three weeks in the social democratic Mueller government's effort to paralyze the activity of the Communist Party and stop its growing influence among the German workers.

The taxi drivers in Leipzig went on strike yesterday evening against attempted wage cuts.

Raid Revolutionary Peasants' Congress

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

WARSAW, Feb. 21.—Pilsudski's police raided and dissolved the congress of the Ukrainian peasants' organization Selrob and wounded and arrested many. Spontaneous protest and solidarity demonstrations of the workers took place.

France Strike Wave Rises; Soldiers Support "Humanite"

(Wireless By Inprecorr)

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The strike movement is rapidly growing in all industries. The Belfort textile strike was ended with many new recruits won for the Red trade unions. Three hundred workers are on strike in the wire works of St. Die, Vosges. In Moirais, Iver, 450 textile workers are striking against wage cuts. In Ales Gard the transport workers and barbers are on strike.

The soldiers of the 146th and 106th regiments have forwarded collections to L'Humanite, central organ of the Communist Party of France.

BIG BUSINESS RULES IN JAPAN

"Liberals" to Put 807 Communists on Trial

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 21.—Early election returns indicate that Japanese capitalism and landlordism, militarist both, thought it better to throw support to the present cabinet, and return the Minseto party to power. The Minseto seems to have gained about 50 seats in the election for representatives to the Japanese Diet.

The Minseto is advertised as the "liberal" party, but it is headed by Wakatsuki, now premier and chief—

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PLAN TO EXPAND WORKERS RELIEF

183 Delegates At N. Y. District Conference

One hundred and eighty-three delegates representing 130 working class organizations took part in the conference, sponsored by the Workers International Relief, Thursday night at Irving Plaza, to lay plans for building up a workers' relief organization for the support of militant workers engaged in struggles all over the country.

William Z. Foster spoke for the Trade Union Unity League. He emphasized the coming great struggles of the workers and told of the role of the W. I. R. in these struggles.

Louis Gibarti spoke in the name of the international organization of the W. I. R. Other speakers were Ford, Negro director of the T. U. U. L., and representatives of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, Building Maintenance Industrial Union, Independent Shoe Workers' Union, Harlem Unemployed Council, Women's Councils, etc. Plans for expanding the W. I. R. were mapped out.

WOOD SAYS U.S. ATTACKS UNION

"Won't Let Labor Have Communist Leader"

The trial to vacate the temporary labor injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Strong at the request of the Metropolitan Shoe Manufacturers' Association against the Independent Shoe Workers' Union was continued before Judge May of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn yesterday.

Jacques Buitenkant, attorney for the union, forced W. G. Woods of the U. S. Labor Department, when he was on the witness stand for over two hours yesterday to admit that although the Communist Party was a legal organization in this country the "government" nevertheless would attempt to destroy any labor union where Communists were in the leadership. When asked if this also applied to socialists Woods replied, "No," saying that socialists were respectable people and of no harm to the "government." Woods upon cross-examination admitted that he did not know the difference between Communism and socialism only that one was respectable and the other a danger to the employers and big business.

Speaks For Government.

F. G. Biedenkapp, general manager of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, was characterized by Woods as a man who wanted to overthrow the government and take everything away from the bosses and turn it over to the workers. When the attorney for the union asked if he made this statement as his own opinion, the judge inter—

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UNITY LEAGUE CALLS ALL TO PICKET TUESDAY!

For the 40-Hour Week in the Needle Trades! Defend the Lines!

The Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League, 13 West 17th St., has called all its members and all workers to join in the mass-picket demonstration in the garment section Tuesday morning on Eighth Ave. between 35th and 36th Sts., against the company union gangsters and for the 40-hour week. The T.U.U.L. statement says:

"Defend your picket lines! Organize workers' defense committees! Organize shop committees!

Build the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union! Fight the company union!

"Demonstrate your solidarity with the Needle Trades Workers Tuesday morning.

"Fellow workers: The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League is carrying on a campaign for the organization of the unorganized needle trades workers. The tens of thousands of needle trades

workers in this city as well as throughout the country are forced to work under the sweat-shop conditions.

"The fascist unions, under the leadership of the fake progressive Musiteis, the yellow socialist misleaders, are working hand in glove with the bosses and the capitalist state government to further enslave the needle trades workers. The cloak makers are slaving under an agreement concluded by the Schlesinger clique of the company union.

This company union outfit is now trying to force the bosses' conditions of work upon the dressmakers. The members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Cap and Millinery Workers are equally "enjoying" the "statesmanship" of Hillman and Zaritsky, which resulted in greater back-breaking speed-up, and reorganizations through which hundreds and thousands of workers were thrown into the streets and are fac—

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Today in History of the Workers

February 22, 1840—Ferdinand August Bebel, leader in pre-war German socialist movement, born at Cologne. 1921—Conference of reformist parties not in either Third or Second International met at Vienna. "Second-and-a-half International" formed. 1922 United Mine Workers and 15 railroad unions at Chicago conference formed loose alliance for closer co-operation. 1922—1,200 Spanish miners in Penarroya district struck against 25 per cent wage cut. 1925—Fifty members of Mexican Labor Party killed by Agrarians during election riots at Michaca.

Coal Dealers' Greed Buries Men; 2 Dead Five Still Missing

Two are killed, nine were buried and five are still missing at a late hour last night, as a result of the collapse of an overloaded girder at McNutly Bros. Coal Company, 171st St. and Harlem River, yesterday, letting a thousand tons of coal down on the crew working in a coal pocket below.

The two known dead are Walter Adams, Negro worker and P. Rourke, first name unknown.

The faultily constructed building was only finished Thursday, and filled with coal yesterday.

PEORIA PRINTERS WIN.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 20.—A \$1 raise and a reduction in the working week of two hours have been won by Peoria union printers.

Workers! This Is Your Paper. Write for It. Distribute It Among Your Fellow Workers!

STRIKES ON INCREASE IN BELGIUM; BOSSES GET REFORMISTS' AID

Communists Win Strike in Iron Foundry For Unorganized Young Workers; Oust Reformists

1,200 Miners Strike Against Firing Older Men; Strike Led By Red Union Knights of Labor

BRUSSELS, Belgium (By Impresario Press Service).—The workers in the little Belgian industrial town of Mons have gone on strike. They demand wage increases and paid holidays.

The strike in the iron foundry in Forest, near Brussels, which took place under the leadership of the Communist Party, has now ended with very considerable success. The wage demands of the workers were granted in part and their other demands in full. Many young workers are engaged in this foundry, and the great majority of them are unorganized. The reformists sought to gain control of the strike, but failed completely. The Communist Party has now a strong group in the foundry.

Fourteen hat workshops in Brussels have been closed down in consequence of a strike. About 300 girls and men are on strike under the leadership of the Clothing Workers Union. The strikers demand wage increases in accordance with the increased cost of living, whilst the employers demand a wage cut of 16 per cent. The union has been

expelled from the reformist trade union federation on account of the strong Communist influence in it. The reformists are doing their utmost to bring about a defeat of the strike in order to discredit the union. The reformists have formed a parallel organization into which they hope to entice the workers. A number of hat makers are still working in those shops which pay trade-union rates. They have decided to contribute 10 per cent of their wages to the support of the strike.

The strike of the miners in Horlez is still going on, and the 1,200 striking miners are solid. The strike was caused by an attempt of the owners to dismiss 73 older miners. The reformists and the Knights of Labor organization which is affiliated to the R.I.L.U. are fighting for the leadership of the strike. The reformists are doing their utmost to isolate the struggle whilst the revolutionary miners demand its extension to other pits. The reformists refuse to grant any support to the unorganized miners whilst the Knights of Labor support them as well as their own members.

Two Little "Pigs" Go to Market



The "blessed harmony" at the London Naval Conference is, behind the scenes, a glorious shindig between British and American imperialism for markets to absorb the "excess" of commodities produced by their speeded-up workers who are paid such low wages they cannot buy what they produce. With even a fake "agreement" unlikely, the grand row will now become more open and diplomacy turn into war.

BIG BUSINESS RULES IN JAPAN

"Liberals" to Put 807 Communists on Trial

(Continued from Page One)

The Japanese naval delegation in London where he takes part in the building of a united front against the Soviet Union and demands a navy with a substantial increase in cruiser strength. This party still posing as "liberal" has arrested 14,000 Koreans, and holds for mass trial 807 Communists, under laws by which the death sentence may be inflicted on all of them.

Waterbury Cops Attack Jobless Demonstration

(Continued from Page One)

In court Ross took the stand in her own behalf, and told of the 15,000 unemployed in Waterbury, the short time for the rest, and the speed-up and wage cutting of the bosses.

"In the Waterbury Mfg. Waterbury Clock plants the wages were cut 25 per cent with the recently introduced "B" system, not to speak of the vicious speed-up going with it. In the plants of Scovill, American Brass, International Silver, Steel and Johnson, wages are cut right and left and more production per man is demanded."

She told of the seven-hour day and five-day week which the metal workers, organized into an industrial industrial union, could demand and get.

The judge in anger sentenced her to ten days. Peticaris got a \$10 fine.

Mass Picket Benrod Cafeteria; New Strike

(Continued from Page One)

The aid of the bosses who are in a desperate mood on account of the growing militancy among the food workers. Yesterday three workers who were in the demonstration at the Monroe Cafeteria were held in \$2,500 bail each on a framed charge of malicious mischief.

Raises Bail.

Today one woman worker was arrested in the Benrod demonstration and all four cases came up before Magistrate Gottlieb, in Jefferson Market Court, and this tool of the bosses raised the bail of all these workers to \$3,500 each in order to keep them in jail until Monday when the cases will come up again.

Polish Rabbis Forget Things

(Continued from Page One)

Berlin reports that the German foreign office declined to "take official action" to intervene diplomatically at the request of Berlin rabbis, saying that it deemed reports were "insufficient as a basis for diplomatic representation."

Rome reports that the Vatican organ, expressing pleasure at the way the world forces of capitalism have mobilized superstitions of all sects under the banner of the pope, says that the anti-Soviet war drive, dressed up in priestly garb, may be the "providential institution tending to unite the Christian peoples."

There is no war talk, of course, against Turkey, which will not permit "Christian teachings" to the young, and which has deported those who tried to violate the law. But then in Turkey there is capitalism and the working class is oppressed and exploited.

2 MORE FLIERS KILLED

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Two more aviators perished today when their plane nose dived, crashed and burst. The victims were Joe Dondan, 35, pilot, and Victory King, 28. The accident occurred at the Cook County airport.

300 SHIRTMAKERS STRIKE IN PENNA. HIT WAGE CUT

MAHONNY CITY, Pa., Feb. 21.—The Trade Union Unity League organizer, Veronica Kingston, arrived here just in time to expose the sell-out proposition of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers officials in a shirt factory strike.

The workers, most of them young workers, walked out against a wage reduction of 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents a dozen. The wages of these youth workers are terrifically low, and in the case of the learners, they do not receive more than \$3 to \$4 for 2 weeks' work. The wages of the other workers is no more than \$8, while \$12 is considered a very "high" wage.

TUUL Exposes Sell Out Need Strike Committee

Officials from the Central Labor Council of Mahonny City, and officials from the United Mine Workers are doing everything possible to prevent the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and Trade Union Unity League from assuming leadership and giving real, militant leadership to the young workers.

Should Form Strike Committees.

A leaflet was issued by the Needle Trades Industrial Union and T. U. U. L. to the strikers.

It warns them of the A. F. L. officials' trickery, and urges them to organize a rank and file strike committee to lead their struggle. It proposes a 40 hour week, time and a half for overtime. It urges the workers to join the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

There are quite a number of shirt factories in the Anthracite, and the conditions of the young workers in them are indeed miserable. The Anthracite T.U.U.L. intends to proceed in its work of organizing the shirt workers there.

Will Organize and Fight

The Communist Party is mobilizing the workers against these attacks and organizing them for struggle. Already the mass pressure of the workers has compelled the bosses to release 10 of our comrades who were held under the criminal syndicalist laws in Pontiac. The mass demonstration on March 6 will be another answer of the working class against these attacks.

All Unions Called to Aid NTW Tag Day

(Continued from Page One)

Instructed the various affiliated unions to raise a strike and struggle fund. Every member of the Trade Union Unity League must do his utmost to help make this tag day a success.

I. Amier, District Organizer of the Communist Party, has issued a statement instructing all members of the Party to do their utmost to help make the tag day a success.

P. Shoen, District Organizer of the Young Communist League, has sent out instructions to all units of the Y.C.L. to participate in the tag day. A special appeal was sent to the Young Pioneers by the N.T.W.U., asking them to participate in this important work. "The Pioneers have always helped our union and we know they will do so again."

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WE ALSO REQUEST ALL ADVERTISERS TO SECURE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE DAILY WORKER IF YOU KNOW OF ANY STORE-KEEPER, ETC., ASK HIM TO ADVERTISE WITH US. SEE TO IT THAT ALL THE COMRADES AND OTHER WORKERS PATRONIZE THIS ADVERTISER.

Filipino Students Out on Strike; Protest the Calif. Murder, Insults

At a mass meeting where the story of the American Legion murder of the Filipino worker in California was related, 2,770 students of the Manila North High School struck yesterday, and today are picketing the school. Only about 50 seats entered the class rooms.

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Tardieu



This gentleman talked so much for a big French navy at London that he got a sore throat. Moreover it seems he had some difference with Uncle Sam on whether France should set the terms of war on the Soviet Union, France being the military power on the continent. Thus the sore throat was used as an excuse to put him to bed—politically.

CHICAGO POLICE ATTACK JOBLESS

Unemployed Fighting For Work or Wages

(Continued from Page One)

The demands advanced by the Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Council affiliated to it.

A mass unemployment conference, called by the Communist Party in preparation for the International Unemployment Day demonstration on March 6, is being held Sunday, Feb. 23, at 11 a. m. at the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren.

Capitalist Press Reports Yesterday

Capitalist press reports yesterday, after reporting that "a thousand men and women" had marched on the Chicago City Hall and were attacked by 200 police "with nightsticks swinging," decided to change the policy and four hours later ran a story that "two hundred men and women" had been "paddled" by the police equipped with "Banana stalks," the whole story making light of the demonstration of the Chicago unemployed, thousands of whom are facing actual starvation. Fortunately, the Chicago Communist workers sent in their own story to the Daily Worker. Only if the local organizations send in short, concise wires of local demonstrations, can the Daily Worker give the news properly the day they occur.

Says U. S. Imperialism Is Losing Supremacy in World Cotton Markets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Warning to cotton planters that the United States is losing its supremacy in the world cotton markets was issued today by Carl Williams, cotton representative of the Federal Farm Board.

Williams pointed out that there was vast overproduction in cotton, and urged a restriction of planting. The decline in cotton exports from the United States, despite the overproduction is sharpening both the agrarian and industrial crisis of American capitalism.

DENVER, DETROIT, OHIO UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS GROW; READY FOR MAR. 6

N. Y. Office Workers Section of T.U.U.L. to Organize Jobless Office Workers

Detroit "City Fathers" Raise Fare While Thousands of Workers Walk Streets

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 21.—The Unemployed Council met last night, showing a big response to the small street meeting previously organized to take place continually. There were 175 who joined the Unemployed Council.

Nunally, the delegate of the Common Laborers, reported that sixty percent of the workers in his line are unemployed. Delegates of other unions, Allander and Shafroff spoke for the program of the Trade Union Unity League as did Dietrich and Christensen of the Communist Party. Every arrangement is being made for the March 6 demonstration, which is not the final demonstration, but which will widen the movement to greater proportions and drive it forward more effectively.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 21.—The auto barons in this city have become alarmed to such an extent of the growth of The Daily Worker in Detroit that wholesale arrests have been continuing for the past two weeks against all workers selling the "Daily" on the streets and before the shop gates. Two more have just been arrested and their licenses revoked and then released. The authorities state that the license of every one selling The Daily Worker or another paper that is "not a daily printed in Detroit" will be revoked.

CANTON JOBLESS ORGANIZE FIGHT

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 21.—At the first call of the Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Council, a packed hall, with hundreds standing in the aisles, was the response.

Patrick C. Cobb, a Negro steel worker, was elected Secretary; John J. Organist, a native-born American and overseas war veteran, Treasurer; and Russell A. Reemnsnyder, a steel worker, along with three women workers, was elected to the Executive Committee.

The demands adopted included: No evictions for non-payment of rent by unemployed; repeal of the Community Fund Law, no worker to contribute to support the Fund; abolition of vagrancy laws; \$15 a week for every jobless worker, \$5 for each child or dependent in addition; social insurance paid by the bosses and the state, administered by the workers. And to make these demands known to all, a demonstration was arranged for today.

N. Y. OFFICE WORKERS ORGANIZE JOBLESS

In New York there are over 110,000 unemployed office workers now and more are daily thrown on the street. To cope with this situation the Office Workers' Union, section of the T. U. U. L. is calling a mobilization meeting of all office workers, unorganized as well as organized, Monday, Feb. 24, at 2:30 p. m. at Labor Temple, 14th street near Second Ave.

MAY 1ST on the **RED SQUARE** EIGHT FULL DAYS IN THE **SOVIET UNION**

NEW YORK TO MOSCOW AND RETURN (Includes Return Railroad Fare to European Port)

\$280 Sailing **APRIL 12TH** on **S.S. BREMEN**

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The Party Organizer — 1930 —

From February 1 the Party Organizer is published as a Monthly organ of the Organizational Department of the Central Committee. The first issue is out, the second will appear March 1.

- CONTENTS OF FEBRUARY ISSUE:**
1. How to Organize Agitprop Work in the Units
 2. Fractions in Trade Unions
 3. Organizing Shop Committees
 4. Issuing Shop Papers
 5. The Basic Units of the Party
 6. International Women's Day
 7. Women's Work in the Shops

Every functionary should read the Party Organizer. Its contents should be discussed in every Organization Department by every Nucleus Bureau.

Subscribe! \$1.00 per year—10c single copy.

Get your copies of the February number from your district office. Send your subscription to the Organization Department of the Central Committee, 45 East 125th St., New York City. Every Organization Department of the District Committees should organize soliciting of subscribers.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ORGANIZED 1884—INCORPORATED 1889

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Over 60,000 Members in 344 Branches Reserves on December 31, 1928: \$2,999,114.44 Benefits paid since its existence: Death Benefit: \$4,140,001.77 Sick Benefit: \$10,125,939.88 Total: \$14,274,941.63

Workers! Protect Your Families!

In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!

Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes: CLASS A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit: \$355 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 44. CLASS B: 80 cents per month—Death Benefit: \$550 to \$200. Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200. Sick Benefit paid from the first day of filing the doctor's certificate, \$5 and \$15, resp. per week. For the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks. Sick Benefits for women: \$9 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks. For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahn, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

PROTEST MEET STIRS PHILA.

Skoda Workers War on Unemployment

(Continued from Page One)

they did the demonstration a week ago, seemed to change their mind when they saw the size and temper of the mass demonstration and kept their hands off, while the demonstration went on for over an hour and 15 minutes, with speakers addressing the throng of workers.

Bill Murdoch of the T.U.U.L. Alexander, of the I.L.D., Comrades Gannet and Solway spoke and received tremendous support from the demonstrators. The masses voted solidly to elect a committee to go inside the City Hall, which was guarded with a hundred police, to present demands, which included: \$15 a week unemployment relief for each worker, with \$5 additional for each dependent; no evictions for non-payment of rent by unemployed; full wages for work on public construction and so on.

The police at the platform tried to prevent the committee from leaving it to enter the City Hall, but it left anyway and entered the City Hall, where the Commissioner of Public Safety and police officials met them, telling them the mayor was "not in," and that they should "come back Monday."

The committee returned to the platform and reported the evasion of the city officials on the question of unemployment relief, whereupon the assembly adopted another resolution, condemning the city government, pointing out the capitalist character of the government as opposed to the working class, and endorsing the Unemployed Conference which is dated for Sunday, at 1 p. m., at 1208 Tasker St.

Woods Says Gov't Is Shoe Strike Breaker

(Continued from Page One)

rupted and said, "No, I take it that he speaks officially for the U. S. government."

Woods characterized the leaders of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union as trying to start a revolution. Judge May did not object to Woods talking about the danger of revolution in Passaic, Gastonia, New Bedford and the Illinois mining fields but when the question of the American Revolution of 1776 was raised by Attorney Buitenkant, the judge said, "that was then, not now."

Another high light was reached when Boss Schwartz was asked while on the witness stand, "when is your slow season?" He replied, "we have no slow season in our industry, we always have plenty of work." The hundreds of unemployed shoe workers in the court room gave him the lie through their representation.

Senate Worries Over Demonstrations

(Continued from Page One)

Grady, representing the A. F. of L., appeared with Congressmen Woodruff, ohnson and Swain, republicans, and Wing, democrat. The committee heard McGrady's appeal for an old-age pension law, without much comment, but in agreement that some kind of vague promise at least must be made, for the unemployed are organizing.

McGrady told of the 40-year-old age limit which is adding workers to the jobless army, but did not point out any of the measures that might also save some of the younger workers, too, from the armies of misery today. He had no suggestions even for the terms of the old-age bill, being quite satisfied to leave all that to the "men."

Albert Risnare was released yesterday from Raponak, where he was sent as an "insane lawbreaker" in a frame-up case a year ago. He was arrested for picketing at this very same Monroe cafeteria that is now on strike on 35th St.

Tell the Advertiser—"I Saw Your Ad in The Daily Worker."

OIL VICTIMS' FAMILIES, THOUSANDS LAID OFF, FACE STARVATION

Complete Whitewash of Standard Oil Co. in Horror Blast Planned

Four Previous Explosions in N. J. Refineries Also Due to Bosses Rationalization

The families of the workers who were horribly mangled by the Standard Oil Co. face the same starvation as the thousands of workers whom the Standard Oil has laid off and thrown on the streets, it was learned by The Daily Worker today.

The maximum compensation allowed by the New Jersey State compensation act, which was framed by and for the bosses, will bring to the crippled workers and their families only \$17 a week, and that amount for a period of less than four years.

The Standard Oil's legal pettifoggers were busy, it was learned, in attempting to sign up workers in the hospitals to make easy settlements under the compensation law. The syster lawyers who prey on the workers were also in evidence, competing with the Standard Oil's lawyers and insurance carriers in attempting to cheat the workers further.

In the hospitals, many of the injured stated frankly that they were afraid to talk for fear of discharge by the Standard Oil Co.

Most of the victims of the Standard Oil Company's greed for profits leave families, many of them having several young children, who will be virtually helpless and forced by starvation to slave in the refineries or other industries here at an early age.

Joseph Lukasiewicz, one of the workers killed, leaves a wife and a four year old child with little or no funds. Howard Holiday, 30, of Bayonne, leaves a wife and three children virtually destitute. Clarence Croft, 25 year old worker, leaves a wife and a 4 month old child to exist on whatever small amount the cap-

Johnson's World Travel Film At the Cameo Theatre

Since the early days of "The Cruise of the Snark," with Jack London, Martin Johnson has probably visited as many lands as any man living today, has screened many of the strange and unknown lands and peoples. Many of the out-of-the-way places are now shown at the Cameo Theatre in "Across the World With Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson," which remains for a second week. But to the fact that "Across the World," with its synchronized talk accompaniment, has been mightily enjoyed by the Cameo audiences, the management has made the requested extension.

"FOREST PEOPLE OF SIBERIA AND PICCADILLY" AT THE 2ND AVENUE PLAYHOUSE.

Beginning Monday and continuing Tuesday and Wednesday will be shown a double-feature program. "Piccadilly" with the Chinese star, Anna May Wong. The story is written by the famous English writer, Arnold Bennett, and represents the night life of London.

The second film is "The Forest People of Siberia," which was photographed by a Soviet Expedition.

NORMA SHEARER IN NEW FILM AT PARADISE.

Norma Shearer's latest talking picture, "Their Own Desire," adapted for the screen by Frances Marion from Sarita Fullers novel, is the screen attraction for the week beginning this Saturday at Loew's Paradise. Robert Montgomery plays opposite the star, with Louis Stone, Helene Millard, Belle Bennett, Cecile Cunningham and Mary Doran making up the balance of the cast.

"High Speed," devised and staged by Arthur Knorr, is the stage presentation and features the Ritz Brothers, Paul Remos Midgrets, Olive Faye and the Chester Hale Girls.

DUNN AT WORKERS FORUM TOMORROW.

The Workers School has scheduled Robert Dunn, secretary of the Labor Research Association, and author of "Labor and Automobiles" to speak at its forum tomorrow. Dunn will talk on the relation of the machine to the worker. The lecture is to be held at Workers School, 28 Union Square. Admission is 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS

A Theatre Guild Production

"METEOR"

ALFRED LUNT WITH LYNN FONTANNE
ALEXANDER KIRKLAND EDWARD EMERY
SHIRLEY O'HARA LAWRENCE LESLIE

As the Guild Subscription Season for This Play is Now Over, Good Seats for All Performances May Be Obtained at the Box Office

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A powerful dramatic plea for the humanitarian treatment of the children of criminals.

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Fierce Head-Hunters and Their Trophies.
The Escape from Enraged Rhinos.

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Philharmonic - Symphony
MOLINARI, Conductor

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 23, at 3:45

ALBERT SPALDING, Violinist
ROSSINI - MOZART - SCHUBERT
PICK - MANGIAGALLI - BERLIOZ

TOSCANINI, Conductor

CARNEGIE HALL
Thurs. Eve., Feb. 27, at 8:45
Friday Aft., Feb. 28, at 2:30
Sat. Eve., March 1, 8:45 (Students)
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Sunday Aft., March 2, at 3:00
MOZART - PIZZETTI
WAGNER - BORODIN
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway)

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TONIGHT AT 11:30 P. M.

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NEW BABYLON

THE STORY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE
Accompanied with revolutionary singing by the FREIHEIT GESANGS VEREIN
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Aspirants:
Bronx Section Freiheit Gesangs Verein and Bronx Workers Club

Tickets 65 Cents

BIG PORTER WELCOME, PLAN

Youth League Calls On All to Participate

A demonstration of welcome is planned by the Young Communists League for John Porter, who will be released Wednesday, February 26, after 18 months in an army prison, for his militancy in aiding the New Bedford strikers in 1927.

All youth and adult workers' organizations have been appealed to by the Y.C.L. to aid in the demonstration. All League members have been instructed to report at the Workers' Central, Wednesday, before 8 p. m., for final arrangements for the demonstration, the place of which will be published in the Daily Worker later.

Many Feats at LSU Junior Swim Meet

Fifty workers' children of New York and vicinity took part in the swimming meet held by the Junior Section of the Labor Sports Union Wednesday.

Communist Activities

Build the Party Concert and Dance, Saturday, Feb. 22, 8:30, at Italian Workers Club, 2011 Third Ave., auspices Unit 4 Section 4. Proceeds Daily Worker and Il Lavoratore. Admission 25 cents.

Section One Affair, To help National Training School, Saturday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m., 27 E. 4th St. Good program, movies. Admission 25 cents.

South Brooklyn Y.C.L. Open forum, Sunday, 7:30 p. m., 126 15th St. Lincoln and the Negro. Questions, discussion, good time.

Bath Beach Opera Forum, Of Unit 4 Section 7, C.P., Sunday, 7 p. m., 48 Bay 28th St. Solon De Leon: "Unemployment and Social Insurance."

Pioneer Esperanto Class, Sunday, 1:15 p. m., at Allerton St. and Lexington Ave. East 241st St. subway. In case of rain, as usual, at Workers' School.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Exposition International Revolutionary Posters, Of Workers Esperanto Group, 28 Union Square, 5th floor, 4th Feb. 26.

L.I.D. Bazaar, Feb. 26 to March 2, at New Star Casino. Collect articles, funds, add, sell tickets, volunteer at room 422, 739 Broadway and all branches.

Bronx Midnight Performance, Saturday, Feb. 22, 11:30 p. m. Soviet movie "New Babylon." Freiheit Gesangsverein, at Boston Road Theatre, Boston Rd. corner Wilkins Ave. Freeman St. subway station.

Art and Dance Eve., Sunday, Feb. 23, Unity Cooperative Auditorium, 1800 7th Ave.

Foodworkers Dance and Concert, Also labor news reel, Saturday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m., 16 W. 21st St. Auxiliaries Women's Department Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union

2700 Bronx Park East Mexican Costume Ball, Saturday, Feb. 22, at the Cooperative Auditorium, Auxiliaries Women's Council No. 22 proceeds Needle Trades Union.

Laundry Workers, Harlem Organization Committee, Friday, 8 p. m., 238 Lenox Ave. Bronx Organization Committee, Sunday, 1 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave.

Harlem Dance, Of Progressive Youth League, Sunday, 7:30 p. m., 1422 Madison Ave. Good Jazz Band. Admission 35 cents.

Labor Defender Conference, Sunday, 3 p. m., 26 Union Square, for all workers connected with and interested in Labor Defender Work.

Workers' Soccer Games, Today, 3 p. m., at Dyckman Oval (Broadway subway to Dyckman St.) Metropolitan picked team against Brooklyn picked team. Also preliminary.

PICKED WORKERS' SOCCER TEAM PLAY TODAY.

Two picked soccer teams of the workers' soccer league play today at Dyckman Oval (reached by taking Broadway subway to Dyckman St.). A team composed of members of the Workers' Referee Association plays a picked team of the Second Division of the Brooklyn Workers' Soccer League. In a second game a picked team of the Metropolitan First Division meets a team of the Brooklyn First Division. The first game starts at noon.

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LECTURES AND FORUMS

DEBATES

Sundays, 8 p. m., INGERSOLL FORUM
PYTHIAN TEMPLE, 135 W. 70th St., N. Y. C. Admission, 50c
Feb. 23—"IS WOMAN MORALLY AND INTELLECTUALLY INFERIOR TO MAN?"

Mark Jackson vs. Joseph Portal
March 2—"OPTIMISM OR PESSIMISM?"
John T. Kewish vs. Ernest Gilbert
March 9—"DID JESUS EVER LIVE?"
John W. Hawkins vs. Maj. Joseph Wheelock

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March 15th

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To reach hall—6th or 9th Ave. "L" to 155th St.

RED DANCERS

Other Entertainment
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Admission 50c in advance
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66 Fifth Avenue
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Saturday Eve.
March 15th

ROCKLAND PALACE

155TH STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE
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Today and Tomorrow!

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Workers Centre, 26 Union Square.
Workers Centre, 27 East 4th St.
Workers Centre, 1179 Broadway.
Independent Shoe Workers Union, 16 West 21st St.
Lithuanian Workers Club, 66 East Fourth Street.
Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 West 28th St.

HARLEM
Workers Centre, 143 East 103d St.
Finnish Workers Club, 15 W. 126th Street.
Unity Cooperative Home, 1800 7th Avenue.
Czechoslovak Workers Home, 347 East 22d Street.
Hungarian Workers Club, 350 E. 81st Street.
Harlem Negro Centre, 235 W. 129th Street.

BRONX
Workers Centre, 1330 Wilkins Ave.
United Cooperative Home, 2700

National Textile Workers Union

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Business meetings held the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m.
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All profits go towards strikers and their families.
SHOW YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE WORKERS!

40% OF DETROIT U. S. RUBBER PLANT WORKERS ARE LAID OFF

THROWN ON THE STREET AFTER 85 HOUR WEEK

Workers Prepare for March 6

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich.—Last week 40 per cent of the men working in the U. S. Rubber in Detroit were laid off. Those that remained are divided into two groups. Each group works one week and is off the next. Which means that we will get one week's pay in two weeks, and we will work nine hours—five nights a week.

Slave 14 Hours a Night.
While the company is now laying off many men, and are making those remaining work less, we have had to work seven days a week for six full months. We used to work from 7 in the morning until 7 at night, five nights a week, and on Saturday and Sunday, we had to put in 14 hours per night. This means that we had to work 85 hours per week.

Now of course, with the cutting of production, the few men that will be left in the plant will be speeded up even more while the others that have slaved all night will be thrown into the streets. The workers in the factories are talking about February 26, and many of them pledge to support this demonstration by coming and bringing their fellow-workers along.

—U.S. RUBBER WORKER.
WRITE about your conditions for the Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

WHEELING STEEL WAGES CUT HALF 5 Times As Much Work—Less Men to Do It

(By a Worker Correspondent)
YORKVILLE, Ohio.—In the Wheeling Steel Co. plant here I was working as a tinner. In this department the tinner works on a five-shift basis which is eight hours a shift, each turn.

There are 39 pots where the tin is fed into the pots to get a coat of metal. One man takes care of each pot, and for three shifts there are a total of 11 tinner.

And the laborers there are 30 buggy boys for 24 hours, 12 mechanics, 12 brand men and four sweepers.

The tinner are paid on a piece-work basis, which is 10 cents a box, 56 sheets in each box. The tinner are paid for the clean plate put out and not the wasters and menders. Each turn a tinner puts out 65 to 75 boxes and if the machine is fast he tinner can make \$5 to \$12 a turn, and they work five to six days a week.

And today under the new pull feeders or automatic feeders, the company puts in 12 of these machines. One man takes care of two machines, which is six men for each turn, and for three turns there are 18 tinner for the 12 machines, for 24 hours of work, comparing the force of tinner for 89 pots, in three shifts was 117 tinner, also the buggy boys there were 30, the company got an electric shift truck that is taken care of by one man for each turn, and the other 27 were laid off, and the same applied to the brand boys and the mechanics. Under this new patent the tinner puts out 350 to 400 boxes of tin, where before one man put out 65 to 85 boxes.

And now they pay the tinner only \$5 a day, where before they were making an average of from \$9 to \$10 a day for the work that they put out. This is the speed-up and the rotten conditions existing in the plants of the Wheeling Steel Co., that boost their profits into millions of dollars each year, while the poor workers are starving together with their families.

And it's time that the steel workers are beginning to organize themselves into a union, such as the T. U. L. The miners of Powhattan and Moundsville are striking under the leadership of the National Miners Union, which is affiliated to the T. U. L. They felt the wage cut and speed-up. So you steel workers of Ohio its about time that you awaken and organize yourselves into a union.

—A STEEL WORKER.

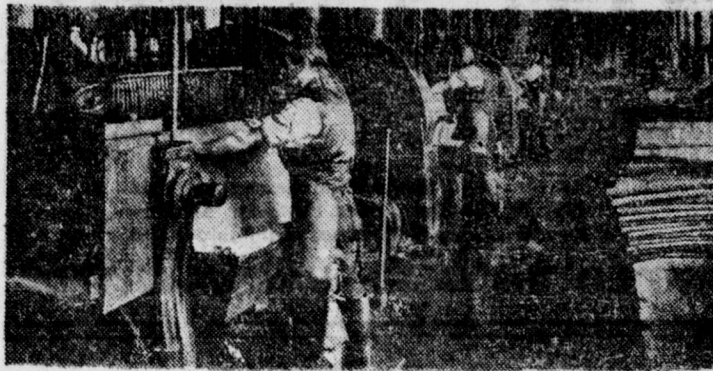
ONE-MAN CAR KILLS WORKER.
SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 21.—The one-man system of street car operation here claimed a victim when Vincenzo Bianchi, track worker, was struck by a trolley car in charge of a combination operator-conductor. The operator testified before the coroner that he was making change as the car rounded a curve and did not see the lights of the workers on the track. A second worker is in the hospital.

TALK to your fellow worker in your shop about the Daily Worker. Sell him a copy every day for a week. Then ask him to become a regular subscriber.

In Rubber, Plane, Packing Plants--The Same Speed-Up to Fight Against



Lay-offs and fierce speed-up, slave wages, and long hours—these are described by worker correspondents from rubber and airplane factories. Photo at left, workers in the Pratt-Whitney airplane



plant, where the same rationalization exists as in the Keystone Aircraft, as described by a worker correspondent. Center photo, slavery in a U. S. Rubber plant. Thousands of U. S. Rubber workers have



been laid off. At right, packing house workers. The photo illustrates their risks (note dangerous choppers). The packing house shop paper reviewed today fights for these workers.

Keystone Aircraft Co. Loyalty Bunk Goes With Slavery

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA.—In a little booklet entitled "Rules for Employees," the Keystone Aircraft Corporation of Bristol, Pa., shows the workers all the bosses to be workers.

"Any man who has a job has a chance," boldly printed on the front page. Yes, a chance to be a slave to the Keystone Aircraft bosses.

Lie Awake Nights—Swell Chance.
"To get results don't lie awake nights, stay awake in the daytime," further down on the same page in equally large letters.

Well, the workers at the Keystone work so hard during the daytime they couldn't lie awake at nights because of sheer exhaustion.

Then on the other pages are rules with the warning that ignorance of a rule is not accepted as an excuse.

Also warnings about loyalty, willingness, cooperation, character, experience and skill being necessities for advancement.

"What advancement?" ask the workers, who know that before they are hired they are required to sign away all rights to any ideas or patents for aircraft for the sum of \$25.00.

The workers thinking of new ideas get \$25, the bosses, millions of dollars in more profits.

How to Punch a Time Clock.
The working day is nine and a half hours. Much space is devoted in the booklet to the punching of the time clock. Some gems—"Don't run on your way to the time clock," "keep in your proper line," and, "do not crowd or shove; when punching the time clock remember it is a delicate piece of mechanism and must be treated as such; don't press the lever down too hard."

Then warning about tardiness. "Promptness in reporting for work is expected at all times; to assist you we have a warning signal sounded at 7:10 a. m. and another at 12:25 p. m. Be ready to punch these signals so that when the second whistle blows at 7:15 a. m. and at 12:30 p. m. you will be on the way to your department."

One truth at the end of the booklet. "Pull has taken many a man half way, but the only power that gets him to the top is push."

Yes, the workers of the Keystone Aircraft Corporation must use push. Push to organize for shorter hours, better wages, against the tyranny of the bosses.

Join the Trade Union Unity League, that is out to organize the aircraft workers in a fighting industrial union for all aircraft workers. Get in touch with it at 1124 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia.

—GASTONIA W. RKER.

Jobless Rubber Workers Will Be Heard From March 6!



Worker correspondent tell of the lay-offs of U. S. Rubber workers after intense speedup. Photo shows U. S. Rubber workers at work. The unemployed rubber workers will be in the front ranks of the jobless demonstrators on March 6.

U. S. RUBBER CO. SIX MILE RUN SPIES IN COUNCIL MINERS STARVE

Scrap Older Workers; Pay Youth, Women Less Working About Two Days A Week

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT.—I am mailing to you the 1929-1930 constitution and by-laws of the Factory Council of the Detroit plant of the U. S. Rubber Co. I want the workers to know what the bosses are doing in this shop and how they fool the workers.

The main reason why they formed a factory council was, the workers went on strike some time in 1929 on account of a 20 percent wage cut and the tremendous speed-up or what you may call the stretchout system, after the strike for two weeks the A. F. of L. stuck their damn nose and turned everything upside down.

The company decided to spy on the workers of the U. S. Rubber Co. I am not a member of the Communist Party but I do hope you will print this in your paper. I read the Daily Worker and it is quite a different paper from the capitalist papers.

The belt system is the damndest system. And also they laid off old workers and put women in their places at \$18.50 a week, working them from 7 to-oh, well, until the U. S. Rubber Co. feels like it.

I wish the Communist party all the success. In the near future I think I will become one of them. I do hope that March 6 will be a successful day for the unemployed demonstrators.

Just a slave from U. S. Rubber Co.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich.—I want to tell of some of Hoover's "prosperity" in this city.

Another instance how the big capitalists lied at the Hoover Economic Conferences when they said that wages would not be cut, is shown by the example of the Oakland Motor Co., at Pontiac, Mich.

Previously to last Monday employees in this department received

from \$5 to \$7 a day for eight hours' work. On February 3 the firm issued orders that wage slashes would have to be made. Those workers who were getting \$5 and \$7 would in the future be paid at the rate of \$4.00 and \$3.60 a day for eight hours and an hourly rate of 43.5 and 45 cents, or \$17 and \$18 for a 40-hour week. Isn't that a wonderful wage in our "prosperous" America.

Editor's Note: Workers must organize and fight under Communist leadership, besides voting Communist.

Wages Won't Be Cut?—Ask the workers!

answer to my letter. I am interested in your life and work. What have you achieved in your struggle against exploitation? How is it reflected in the "Daily Worker"? Have you some voluntary associations?

Does religion play an important part? Please write me about everything. I will be very glad to receive a letter from you!

Keep in contact with us! Do not lose courage, comrades, the time of the proletarian revolution is near!

With proletarian greetings, Peasants' correspondent, N. G. PUSHCAREV, Village of Florovskoe.

Refuse to Crawl Into Dangerous Mississippi Mud

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW ORLEANS, La.—When local laborers were asked by the government to go into a river-hole, 150 feet deep into the treacherous mud of the Mississippi river, because the sheet piling not being at all properly shored or braced, endangered their lives—they were fired. These men, asked to endanger their very lives, were receiving the meager wage of 40c per hour, and asked for 50c.

These men who were fired when they refused to risk their life for the greed of the capitalist's government were addressed by a fellow-worker who presented to them the fighting programme of action, and attended the TUUL meeting, many lining up in the revolutionary industrial militant union—the TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE!

—FELLOW WORKER.

Loray Mill Cutting Off Workers, Fires Them Without Notice

(By a Worker Correspondent)
GASTONIA, N. C.—I wrote you last month telling you how I felt about the strike here last spring and what a damn fool I was not to join it. I asked you about how I could join the Communist Party. I want to join right away and do my part helping us workers to get more pay and decent houses to live in.

I have been working at the Loray Mills but they are on short time and have cut off most of the workers. About all they are letting work are members of that damn committee of one hundred. They are giving them work and housing and rights free. They cut me off without any notice and told me to get the hell out of their house. They have cut off about three or four hundred of us just like that, no notice or anything.

I have a wife, 2 children and a mother to take care of and have no job. Don't see much chance of getting one. Most of the mills in this county are on short time and they are cutting the pay of the workers because they know we have to work or starve.

I think all the cotton mill bosses must have gotten together and decided to run short time in order to cut pay and get us workers so down and out that we couldn't strike or mess with unions.

I know lots of workers who would go on strike in a minute if we were organized. I hope you all will get busy down here again and make a real union.

The A. F. of L. won't help us. The N. T. W. U. and the Communist Party are the only ones that will really try to get us workers more pay.—LORAY HAND.

And I know that the bosses won't pull them out. When the bosses get you down they push you still deeper instead of trying to pull you up.

Organizational work is going great here after all the terror the bosses and their black hundreds have spread in and around Gastonia.

Who am I? I have been in the mills of Gastonia county for 10 years. I sure know the dirty sneaking ways of the petty bosses and higher-ups. When I was fired I was running twisters (in the Mountain View Mills) for \$12 per week and begging for a living.

Now for Hoover's prosperity. I think there is more room for prosperity in the United States than there is room for a peanut shell as a bateau in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. We have everything but prosperity and I think we should have some of that. Now come on fellow workers and let's join the N.T.W.U. and get some prosperity here.

—MILL WORKER.

BLACK HUNDREDS CAN'T STOP N.T.W. IN GASTON C'Y

(By a Worker Correspondent)
GASTONIA, N. C.—I notice a paragraph in the Gassie Gazette, where labor had been trying to organize for 30 years and now have even worse conditions than they had 30 years ago. This may be so, but I want to let the prosperous guy (that wrote that paragraph) know that it won't be that way much longer until he can say, they have what they want now. I want to let all boss-loving scabs know that they had better not listen to too much of this damn foolishness of the capitalist class or they will be in the mud up to their necks one of these days.

And I know that the bosses won't pull them out. When the bosses get you down they push you still deeper instead of trying to pull you up.

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—MILL WORKER.

Nor Can the Lies of Gassy Gazette

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NORFOLK, Va.—The unemployment situation in the Tidewater Region of Virginia is becoming worse every day. There are at least 80,000 looking for jobs that don't exist in this state.

Some examples. Of about 800 organized longshoremen in Norfolk less than half are working but five days a week, and the rest are working from two hours to three days a week.

Several thousands of shipbuilding workers were thrown out of work from the Norfolk-Portsmouth Navy Yard, the Colonna Shipbuilding, Inc., the Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock, etc., in the last four months. In fact some of the smaller shipbuilding plants are practically at a standstill.

Then the Ford plant of Norfolk, which normally employs about 1400 workers has been operating with but a couple of hundred of workers (many working only part time). The woodworking establishments are employing about one-third of their forces.

The Parker Knit Hosiery Mills of Portsmouth have shut down completely three months ago, throwing some 250 workers out (mostly girls).

The workers of the Tidewater Region, both the unemployed and those working must get together and demonstrate on February 26 against unemployment. We have to form into unemployment councils led by the Trade Union Unity League, to get work or wages.

—TIDEWATER WORKER.

BUILDING FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN THE VILLAGE--TOLD BY A SOVIET PEASANT

An Answer to the Lies of the Capitalist Press; Peasants Enthusiastic for Collective Farms; the Grain Collecting

This is the answer of one Soviet peasant to the lies being spread broadcast about "discontent of the peasants" in the U.S.S.R. This peasant is eager to hear from poor farmers and farm workers of the United States. Write to him.

Dear Comrades: I will tell you about our work at home in the village.

Before the revolution our village was oppressed by the landowner and by the kulaks. The landowner compelled the peasants to build a millstone which cost 50,000 rubles. The peasants by work and impoverished by excessive taxes still accomplished this task. The priest played the leading role in the village. He established a church

school, and stuffed the heads of the children with useless trash, such as religion. The poor peasants were all indebted to the kulaks. But the revolution came and swept away with a proletarian hand the remnants of the past capitalist system.

Now the village is led by the local peasant soviet. We have an isha (hut) used as a reading room, where the peasants can get all kinds of information. Many groups work there, as for example, the group for abolition of illiteracy, the group of atheists, and the young Workers' theatre and many others.

The youth is getting less religious and visits the reading room. There we have wall newspapers, "The New Village" and "The Atheist," which reflect all our local life. The correspondents of these newspapers are the peasants themselves.

We have established a co-operative shop which supplies a thousand peasants' families. Not long ago two of the collectives which belong to our country-soviet organized collective farms.

In one of the villages they have established a big cattle farm. The peasants enter the collective farms willingly. In the village, Florovskoe, a combined collective farm is established. Instead of the old kulaks' water mill there is built a new mill and the flat refining factory.

The peasants of our country-

soviet organized a self-imposition of taxes for 50 per cent in 22 villages. For this money we built a school and the house of medical assistance.

In the village there are a Party and a Communist Youth nucleus and several other nuclei of voluntary associations as International Relief, Atheists and others. All consist of peasants.

Now it is not like it was in former times when the priest walked along the fields with a censer and a cross. An agriculturist shows to the peasants how to raise different kinds of plants. The peasants of the U.S.S.R. will improve the harvest 35 per cent in the course of the next few years.

In the villages of our country Soviet committees of peasants' mutual help associations are organized. After the grain collecting the peasants deposit there 15 kilos and in spring those who are in need get according to their necessity.

In the villages we have led voluntary fire (brigades) companies. The peasants work there voluntarily and gratis.

Now we have a milk workers' association which buy milk from the peasants and transport it into the town to supply the workers.

We intend to lead a campaign for the closing of the wine shop and the church.

So, comrades, I have described to you our life. Please write an

answer to my letter. I am interested in your life and work. What have you achieved in your struggle against exploitation? How is it reflected in the "Daily Worker"? Have you some voluntary associations?

Does religion play an important part? Please write me about everything. I will be very glad to receive a letter from you!

Keep in contact with us! Do not lose courage, comrades, the time of the proletarian revolution is near!

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Refuse to Crawl Into Dangerous Mississippi Mud

(By a Worker Correspondent)

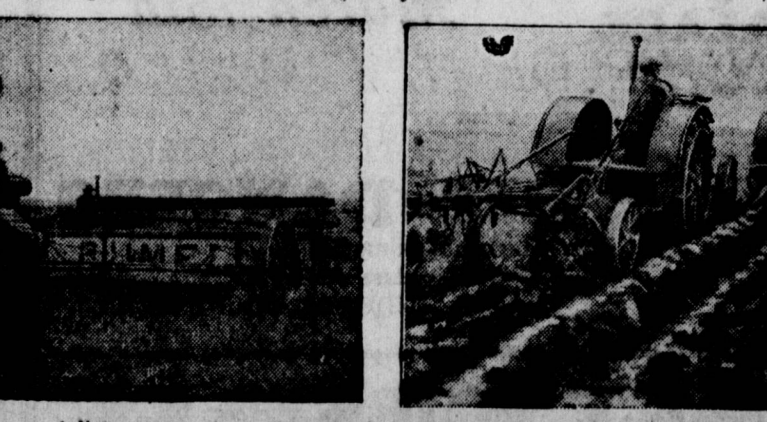
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—FELLOW WORKER.



Extreme left, the collection of grain in a Siberian village. The grain is to be turned over for the realization of the 5 year plan of



socialist construction. Second photo, new grain elevator in collective farm "Gigant." Third, a tractor and combine, of the most modern type, on collective farm "Gigant." Extreme right, Uzbek



peasants bringing grain to Tashkent, to be turned over as a gift to the 5 year plan

METAL PLANTS IN AMBOY LAY OFF BY THOUSANDS

Working But Few Days a Week

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—This city is a city of workers of many nationalities. There are 12,000 Polish; 8,000 Ukrainians; 6,000 Hungarians; 4,000 Czechs and about 2,000 Portuguese and over 1,000 Spanish.

There are also Italians, Mexicans. Severe unemployment reigns in this city at the present time. The conditions of the workers here get worse and worse every day.

A Picture of "Prosperity."
Here's a picture of our "prosperity." One of the biggest factories, Standard Cable Co., has reduced the number of its workers from 3,000 to 1,500. It is working from three to four days a week, smelting, roofing, American Copper Co. producing different kinds of wire from copper, which formerly employed 2,500 is employing now not over 1000. On account of the unemployment the foremen drive the workers worse than ever. They hire a worker one day, chase him out in a day or two and get somebody else in his place.

Drinks—Graft for Foremen.
Exploitation is terrible. In another factory in the same line employing 2,600, the foremen shamelessly demand that the workers treat them to drinks. To refuse means discharge.

Now, the brick factories. The plant closed its gates for two weeks we were told. Two weeks have passed but the plant did not reopen.

Workers are walking in crowds along the streets and say we are compelled to die from hunger in this "prosperous" country.

Nothing has been done yet for the organization of the unorganized, yet it is necessary to organize the unemployed and begin in an organized manner the struggle for social insurance for the unemployed.

The Communist Party in Perth Amboy should begin its work.

—Perth Amboy Metal Worker.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VA. TIDEWATER

Shipyards, Ford, Mills Lay Off Many

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NORFOLK, Va.—The unemployment situation in the Tidewater Region of Virginia is becoming worse every day. There are at least 80,000 looking for jobs that don't exist in this state.

Some examples. Of about 800 organized longshoremen in Norfolk less than half are working but five days a week, and the rest are working from two hours to three days a week.

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—TIDEWATER WORKER.

WESTERN ELECTRIC DISCHARGES THOUSANDS IN "BOGEY" SYSTEM

AFTER SAPPING WORKERS' LIVES IN SPEED-UP, THROWS THEM ON STREET

Same Story of Hard Slavery in Department After Department

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 CHICAGO, Ill.—In the Western Electric Co. of Chicago there have been mass lay-offs of the workers. The workers at the Western are not being laid off two or three at a time but in thousands. The Western Electric has a hundred and one different ways of knocking workers out of jobs so the bosses can make more profits. They have big machinery which takes the place of the workers. At the same time they are replacing whatever old workers there are with the "Bogey" system. The Bogey system is a new system whereby the bosses find out just how much each one turns out and at the same time uses this as a club to speed-up the workers. Those workers that cannot keep up with what the bosses want them to put out, are thrown out of jobs first. They use the Bogey system to pit one worker against the other worker and in this way divide the workers.

THREATEN NEW BIG LAY-OFF IN MAJESTIC RADIO

Workers Boo Arrest of TUUL Speakers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 CHICAGO — At the Majestic Radio Corp. every day many young and adult workers are being laid off. Throughout the shop there is talk of very big layoffs in the near future. Hoover's "Prosperity" has hit the Majestic workers very hard in the form of bigger unemployment.

Wait for Work and Freeze

Recently the Trade Union Unity League organized a factory demonstration at the gates of the Majestic. There were around 300 unemployed young and old workers, many of them being girls, waiting in front of the Employment Office. They had to wait outside in freezing weather for over 2-1/2 hours before they were told that no work is to be had.

The TUUL in Action

The Trade Union Unity League speaker mounted an automobile and pointed out to the workers the cause of unemployment and called upon them to demonstrate on March 6.

The workers displayed their eagerness to listen to the speakers of the TUUL. The bosses of the Majestic called upon the police to break the demonstration of unemployed workers. This resulted in the arrest of the girl who spoke in the name of the TUUL. The workers booed at the arrest. No sooner was she arrested when a speaker of the Youth Committee of the TUUL mounted the auto and began to expose the police department as tools of the bosses.

Workers Demand Prisoners Be Free

The police seized him and placed him under arrest. The crowd in the meanwhile demanded the release of the two speakers of the TUUL and resisted the attempts of the police to break up the demonstration. In the meanwhile the two placed under arrest were taken thru the factory where thousands of men and young girls are heavily exploited and brought to an office in the factory. There the detective in charge cursed like anything at the arrested and delivered some heavy punches to both the girl speaker of the TUUL and the speaker for the Youth Committee of the TUUL. After warning the arrested they were both released.

Come Out on March 6

They both went back to the crowd of unemployed and spoke to them once again. The workers showed their indignation when they were told of what had happened to those that were arrested. The demonstration proved that they will fight against unemployment and will come out in huge numbers on March 6 and demonstrate together with the employed workers against unemployment.

'All Day Trotters', They're Humans Too-Will Organize

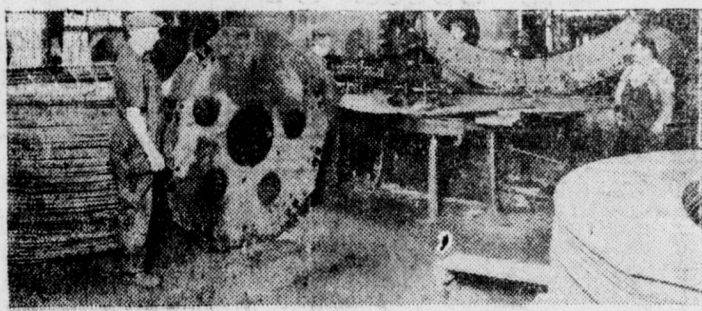
(By a Worker Correspondent)
 Recently, we, the messengers employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co., were notified that rates for messages and packages were reduced and at the same time were told that there were 4,000 boys waiting for our jobs if we left.

The Western Union, knowing if we left we would hardly be able to find a job, so we are forced to hang on to the rotten job of running around all day for as little as \$2 and most of the time less. With a very big cut on rates for delivery of messages, there is no chance that you can make more than \$2 a day.

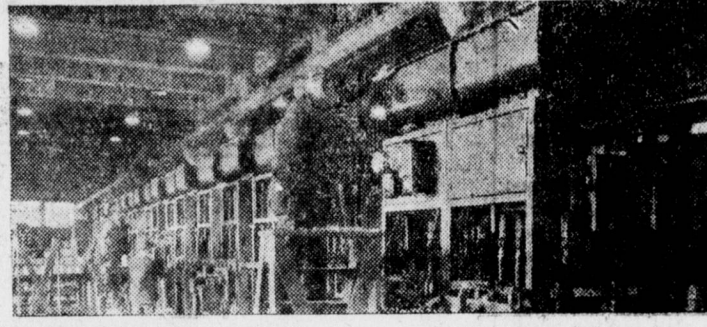
All around me I hear from messengers if they could get another job they would take it. No matter how bad the job was. Well, the thing for "all-day trotters," as we are called, is to organize. We young workers should join the Young Communist League.

—"ALL DAY TROTTER."

Western Electric Scraps Thousands Like These



Thousands of Western Electric workers have been cast on the streets after their strength was sapped away in the speed-up. They'll make themselves heard in the great unemployment demonstrations.



March 6. At left, Western Electric workers operating a 500 ton punch press. Right, workers assembling units in a Western Electric plant.

"PROSPERITY"?- A MYTH TO METAL WORKERS IN OHIO

Tens of Thousands Laid Off in Hamilton

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 HAMILTON, Ohio.—In some cities around here as much as 60 or 70 per cent of the workers are unemployed. In Hamilton the situation of the workers is shown by the following facts:

The Moesler Bank Safe Co., in normal times, employs 2,500. At present employs no more than 400, mostly part time.

Harrington-Hall Safe Works, in normal times, employs 700, now about 100.

Long and Alstatter Machine Tools Co., in normal times, employs 2,000, now employs less than 200.

Schuller and Bennhoff Woolen Mills, normally employs 2,500 workers, at present only 700, all part time.

Hamilton Knitting and Silk Mills, two months ago had over 2,000 workers, now only 500.

The Production Plant has reduced the number of workers employed in the last month or so from 3,800 to 1,000 and still continues to lay off more every day.

The Niles Tool Works has employed over 2,000; now it is practically closed.

The Hoover-Owen-Rentlicher Tool Works is down to 200, formerly had 1,500 workers.

Half the 3,500 workers of the Champion Paper Co. only two weeks ago were laid off and the wages of the rest cut 50%. The Hamilton unemployed workers see Hoover's talk of increased employment as a joke, only let's turn the joke on the capitalist system.

Hamilton unemployed workers, demonstrate on March 6, against unemployment.

—HAMILTON WORKER.

\$4 FALL RIVER NEEDLE WAGE

That's the Weekly Pay; Bosses Flee New York

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 FALL RIVER, Mass.—The needle trades manufacturers of all big cities are forced to go to the small industrial cities and get cheap labor.

The recent needle trades strike in New York has sent many of these bosses to Fall River and New Bedford.

These exploiters, knowing that unemployed workers in these two textile cities have opened many needle trades shops.

Just in Fall River and New Bedford there are about 30,000 unemployed textile workers.

The young workers are the most exploited in the needle trades shops here.

These young workers are receiving the average pay of \$4 to \$5 a week.

In Fall River today there are over 20 big shops in the needle trades with over 5,000 workers, mostly young.

About two months ago 20 young girls in the sewing shop formed a group and walked out on strike a few days but lost the strike because it did not have any leadership.

The TUUL must send out an organizer to Fall River and one to New Bedford and smash these exploiting needle trades bosses. Fall River needle trades young workers are waiting for the answer.—M. P.

the Reds, the Communists.

He told the super they could all three go to hell in a pile. How is that for telling them?

I want to say to all workers who have backbone enough to organize to get busy and bring more new members into the organization. Everyone already in the organization has a friend somewhere that

All Ready For March 6!



Some of the Milwaukee unemployed workers who took part in the second large jobs demonstration held in that city, demanding immediate relief for the 50,000 unemployed workers in Milwaukee. They'll make themselves heard on March 6, when millions of unemployed workers throughout the world demonstrate under the leadership of the Communist Party.

WITH THE SHOP PAPERS

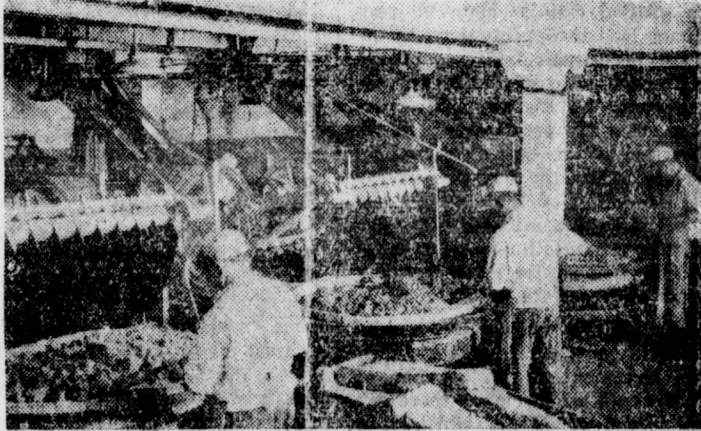
LAST week we let loose in boosting the good qualities of the shop papers we reviewed. We showed off some of the snappiest excerpts from those papers. Now we're going to do a little punning. Constructively, of course, and as a stimulus for more and better shop papers. But we won't forget the new papers that we got in this week.

More Workers' Letters, Cleveland!

We've got to raise a rumpus with the shop papers that come from Cleveland. The thing that gets shop papers across is workers correspondence, letters. Not even a peep of a letter in the "Red Motor," the "Spark Plug" which are one sheet bulletins in the White Motors and Fisher Body plants, respectively.

That's one reason why the "Red Ingot," the shop paper in the Republic Iron and Steel Co. is not so "hot." A good loadful of letters would sure be hot stuff. Same thing as regards the "Red Billet" issued in the Central Alloy. Another thing about the Cleveland shop papers. They are too much of a pattern, seemingly more office made than a reflection of the shop struggles. Let's see if Cleveland can't get out shop papers with a page or two of letters from the shops. We suggest four page papers in place of the single page bulletins. And don't make it hard on the workers' eyes.

The Risks They Take For Slave Wages



Meat choppers in a packing house. The loss of a worker's arm, a hand is a daily occurrence in these plants. The Trade Union Unity League will help lead the fight of these workers for safety protection, among other demands.

A Beefy Youngster Enters!

A robust young shop paper is the "Packing House Worker" issued in the Swift Packing houses in St. Paul, Minn. It starts off with a solar blow at the Hoover grand fascist council. But we'll let the Packingtown scrapper speak for itself.

HOOVER DECLARES WAR UPON WORKERS! PRES. SWIFT AND GREEN JOIN HIM

In the issue of the "Swift Arrow," of January 9, 1930, a front page photograph of Louis F. Swift and Herbert Hoover appeared, titled, "Two Presidents Meet to Talk Business."

This bosses' meet is trying to mislead us workers by telling us that when a business president gets together with the U. S. president, this furthers the interests of the workers. Exactly the opposite is true.

The visit of L. F. Swift to the White House can be understood only when we consider it in the light of the economic conference called by

the greatest labor organization ever for us. All workers that are able to help support The Daily Worker, the Labor Defender and other "shop papers"

Come on fellow workers, hoist the banner of the N.T.W.U. High, and let's go forward to victory. All workers know their rotten conditions. So come on fellow

workers let's do all we can to smash the bosses and their black hounds, so we can organize where we want to and in any way we want to. Solidarity means the world to the working class, so let's go with one union and one front. The N.T.W.U., make it solid.

—A Gastonia Mill Worker, a Strong Union Man.—C.R.E.

IT'S A DIFFERENT STORY IN THE U. S. S. R. ELECTRICAL FACTORIES

Seven-Hour Day; They Are Working Hard; All Get Out to Build Own Workers Government

Read the letter of a worker in the Western Electric Company in Chicago on this page, and then contrast the conditions described by the American worker with the conditions described by these workers in the huge Soviet electrical equipment plant, "Electroparat."

Enough said—these two letters, placed side by side, speak volumes to any American worker who has been ground under the iron heel of rationalization. Here is the Soviet electrical plant workers' letter. Workers in the Westinghouse, Edison, General Electric, Western Electric plants, answer these workers. They want to hear from you.

To the Metal Workers of U.S.A. The workers of the factory "Electroparat" turn to you with a wish to organize direct and regular contact with workers' organizations connected with the metal industry in the United States.

Our factory is the only one in the U.S.S.R. which produces equipment for electrical stations of our country.

All Are Organized. We have 2,200 workers in our factory, including 1,800 factory workers and 400 office and administrative technical workers.

We have 600 young workers and 350 women workers.

All the workers are organized in the Union of Metal Workers.

Busy Building 5-Year Plan. At the present time all forces are concentrated on carrying out the Five-Year Plan in our factory. The first year in our factory already shows that the workers are ready to carry through and go beyond their assignments.

We have already exceeded our scheduled production, far above that outlined in the control figures.

The third Government Loan was carried out in our factory 119%.

The Seven-Hour Day Here. Our change from the eight-hour day to the seven-hour day and the continuous work week, shows clearly that the Five-Year Plan is not a Utopia but a reality.

In conclusion, we hope that workers organizations of the electrical apparatus industry of the U. S. A. will respond to this letter. We want an exchange of experience through sending papers and magazines of our industry.

We can send such workers organizations in your country illustrations (litographs) showing moments of our building, and life.

For the victory of the working class the world over!

With revolutionary greetings, The Workers of Electroparat, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

Hoover immediately after the Wall Street stock market crash in New York.

Well, we can't pan "The Packing House Worker" for not having workers correspondence. There's a big letter in that's full of meat. Judge for yourself by reading part of it:

Nothing has yet been done about the terrible odor of the dressing room. The stink is worse than ever. When hog workers leave the plant, they smell a half block away. Nobody wants to be close to them. The dressing room is surrounded on all sides with horrible stinking odors since it is impossible to get proper ventilation with the present arrangements.

Our representative asked the assembly for relief for the poor stinking workers. But as usual nothing is being done about it. It seems that they tell us that we either can take it or leave it. But we will have to fight for it.—HOG WORKER.

Throw the Bosses Down the Shaft!

The miners are a fighting bunch. And so it is kind of natural that a mine nucleus paper should be a fighter. And that's exactly what "The Shaft" is. It is issued in the Duquoin Coal and Coak Co. Aurora Mine, Illinois. The miners in Illinois are face to face with the terrible ravages of intense boss rationalization. We can get an idea of the things they are fighting against by reading this short article in "The Shaft."

It is a regular thing in "our" mine to find loaders going down with the fire boss and working until quitting time.

This means that some men work 14 hours a day and, of course, the bosses say they are enjoying prosperity.

The Chinese and Indian workers who are not supposed to know half as much as we would have a revolution against such hellish conditions.

Any man compelled to work 14 hours a day might as well be dead. Organize and fight for six-hour day, five-day week!

A letter in this issue of "The Shaft" is salve to us. We can't get peeved about that. But, we do want the comrades to note this. It is hard on the eyes and illegible in big spots. A little more legibility and technical finish would do the trick. We'll be on the lookout for the next issue.

Some More Promises. (From Fisher Body Worker)

In December, 1929, the bosses told us plenty of work after New Year's. As soon as this was over they changed it to work after thirty days. And now with the Auto shows over they have again changed the "promise" to plenty of work in 60 or 90 days.

We can't live on promises and we know that it is only a trick of the bosses in the hope of keeping us on the string. We have only one answer—that is—refuse to starve! Fight back! We can't live on bosses' promises.

Send in Your Shop Paper! Establish Shop Papers!

Many are afraid to join the National Textile Union because the A.F.L. has pulled so many dirty tricks that they are afraid to join any other union, and if the bosses find out that we are union men they fire us right off and blacklist us.

The way the bosses try to find out who are union members, they hire a stool pigeon to join the union and get the names.

I know that to be true, for in the Poinsett Mill, in Greenville, S. C., the boss hired a man for \$2.50 to join the union and get the names, and in less than a week they fired four of our leaders. I knew they were going to fire me, so I quit and didn't give them a chance.

Comrades there is only one way to stop this and that is to get 10 new members every time they fire one, and raise our N.T.W.U. banners high and trample down the bosses and the A. F. of L. for its the bosses' pal.

—By a National School Student.

1500 LAID OFF IN MARE ISLAND, CAL. NAVY YARD

Fire 400 Machinists in Bremerton Yard

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—About fifteen hundred workers have been laid off at the Vallejo Navy Yard (Mare Island) in the past few weeks. Four hundred machinists have been laid off at the Bremerton Navy Yard, which together with the steamfitters, boilermakers, and other categories, totals another fifteen hundred.

Hundreds of machinists from Bremerton are coming into San Francisco looking for work, increasing the jobless army here. The Machinists Union reports about one-third of its membership unemployed in San Francisco.

The Electrical Workers Union has cancelled the charter of its apprentices branch, "due to unemployment among electrical workers."

—FRISCO WORKER.

CUT LUMBER WAGE IN MINN.

Speed-Up Filthy Camps for Woodsmen

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 DULUTH, Minn.—There's only one way out of slavery for the lumber workers of the Minnesota-Michigan-Wisconsin woods, and that's organizing into the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union.

The wages in the lumber camps are starvation wages. The regular wage scale averages \$30 to \$50 a month. We work from sun up to sun down. The camps are filthy, bedding full of bedbugs and lice. The food served is rotten.

A Wage-Slash Attack. The bosses are in a wage-slashing attack on the lumber workers. Wages have come from \$40-\$50, all the way down to \$30 a month. The bosses are laying off the old hands.

The type of the workers here is changing to younger men. The bosses want the slaves younger because they stand greater speed-up.

We want the seven-hour day, six day week, minimum wage of \$4.50 a day, clean camps, clean bunk, end of the contract system, no discrimination, recognition of the Industrial Union.

We'll only get these demands by joining the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union.

—MINN. LUMBER WORKER.

Get 10 Members of NTW for Each One Fired, Greenville!

(By a Worker Correspondent)

As a native of the South I know its conditions. We Southern workers work 10-11-12 hours a day, and our wages are from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day.

A textile worker making \$2.50 a day used to think he was making good money. But now they are waking up to the fact that they are only slaves. But very slowly.

Many are afraid to join the National Textile Union because the A.F.L. has pulled so many dirty tricks that they are afraid to join any other union, and if the bosses find out that we are union men they fire us right off and blacklist us.

The way the bosses try to find out who are union members, they hire a stool pigeon to join the union and get the names.

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—By a National School Student.

"LET'S HOIST BANNER OF N. T. W. U. HIGH" IN GASTONIA

Worker Tells Super Who Wanted Him to Disavow Reds, to Go to Hell

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 GASTONIA, N. C.—I was talking with a fellow worker the other day that told me he went to a super of a mill here in the county for a frame job. The super told him to get a recommendation from his boss and get Major A. L. Bullwinkle to sign it signifying that he didn't have anything to do with

the Reds, the Communists. He told the super they could all three go to hell in a pile. How is that for telling them?

I want to say to all workers who have backbone enough to organize to get busy and bring more new members into the organization. Everyone already in the organization has a friend somewhere that

can talk to and get into the organization.

So let's get busy fellow workers. We are all acquainted with the speed-up and stretch-out system in the mills. Let's get some speed-up and stretch out into our union work. Come on fellow workers. Join the N.T.W.U. Help your fellow workers, your own class. Don't

help the boss class, or you know that they won't help you. Now come on. Boost the N.T.W.U.

Subscribe to The Daily Worker, the Labor Defender and all other labor papers and labor magazines. Read them, give them to some other workers and let them read them. By doing this we will be helping to organize the N.T.W.U.

the greatest labor organization ever for us. All workers that are able to help support The Daily Worker, the Labor Defender and other "shop papers"

Come on fellow workers, hoist the banner of the N.T.W.U. High, and let's go forward to victory. All workers know their rotten conditions. So come on fellow

workers let's do all we can to smash the bosses and their black hounds, so we can organize where we want to and in any way we want to. Solidarity means the world to the working class, so let's go with one union and one front. The N.T.W.U., make it solid.

—A Gastonia Mill Worker, a Strong Union Man.—C.R.E.

SOME ISSUES IN THE RECRUITING DRIVE

Letter to the Organization Department

Organization Dept., Central Committee, Dear Comrades:

You say in your letter "in order to mobilize the Party fully we request you to write an article." This is dated February 14. It follows the proper urging by the Comintern upon all districts that greater intensity be put into the recruiting campaign during the remaining days (or weeks). The organization department of the Central Committee wants to insure the Party a "grand conclusion on February 26." The points of the article are to be linked up with the necessity of "taking the Recruiting Drive into the factories." Fine, our Bolshevik membership wants as many new Party members proletarians from the factories—as possible—and right now. But how hard are they trying? How drastically good are the plans?

Absolutely intensify the drive. But what conclusions have been reached by our leading committees as to remedies for existing shortcomings? Should we not have gained a few times as many new Party members and tenfold increase in the T.U.U.L. and new unions given the period of radicalization we are in? How does it come that a section organizer can report that only 25 per cent of those who showed up for a Sunday recruiting were "old" members and 75 per cent were new (recent) members? What is our "veteran" membership doing? Talking and arguing among themselves, or committee-ing themselves to exhaustion? Where is the organized Communist application of the old "Jimmie Higgins" zeal for propaganda and getting members and readers of our press? How is The Daily Worker linked up with all our work? How serious efforts, based on analysis down to the roots, are being made for systematic Leninist recruiting, etc.?

This would mean, as of major importance also, the building up of mass organizations of the millions of unorganized—into the T. U. U. L., the new unions, etc. Then, to work at recruiting Party members out of these mass movements (which must have a sufficient apparatus and structure), while at the same time winning directly to the Party other thousands of workers.

No sharp turn has really been taken by the Party organization, as a whole toward recruiting—and persistently giving out papers, leaflets, etc.—on the job at factory gates, etc. One still hears even leading comrades in the districts say that "we can't get our members to this." There we have rank capitulation on the one hand, and an unawakened, old "opportunist period" attitude of certain types of members, on the other.

Even at mass meetings, protest and unemployment demonstrations, etc., there is, in many cases, no good systematic preparation for recruiting, handing out propaganda matter. For instance, no real follow up to appeals for members; sometimes no application cards on hand and so forth. There is still far too much of the idea that we only recruit on certain days, even during an intensive campaign. Sunday canvasses are excellent, have brought results, but surely other productive plans can be given for even more effective recruiting. Our new members have been gotten primarily only at mass meetings, house-to-house visits, and unemployment meetings. (Am I wrong in this?)

What is needed now is to get to the employed workers, also, more than up to the present; to reach them at the shops, mills, etc., to get them into the unemployment councils and movement; to build up the revolutionary unions; to go to the factories with the unemployed workers; to get unemployed workers into the unions as well as into the Party; to get the employed workers organized—into unions and the Party. Much more solidification is required, also, of the loosely organized Unemployed Councils and movement. They must take further steps—move speedily—beyond the agitational stage.

Better prepared and instructed and coordinated apparatus is required for all our work; the "link-up" between agitation (and demonstrative defensive battling of police) and the crystallization into organization results—a mass membership—must be effected.

We don't have any longer, at least, to prove our fighting militancy to the working class; we don't need further convincing of the readiness of masses of workers to struggle. We need to give them organizational leadership as well as political. The two things cannot be separated from a Bolshevik standpoint. (If you get what I mean.)

Not less important, more energy, more zeal, guided by understanding, Communists must be called forth on the part of the membership and non-party workers. Especially in this period of rapid development it is complete clarity and greatly increased activity that count.

No patience with old and wrong methods and practices. An awakening out of the "professional" habits by many "old comrades." We are living in 1930, February. We have to build a proletarian, factory-based mass Party. GEO. MAURER.

"HORSE RADISH"

By Fred Ellis



The Relation of the Workers Party to Religion

NOTE—This is the third installment of Lenin's article on Marxism and religion. At a time when the imperialists are seeking to split the working class along religious lines, when they are using religion for an ideological campaign preparatory to an armed attack against the first workers and peasants republic, it is especially important to make the position of the Communist Party clear to every worker.

By V. I. LENIN. (Continued)

Let us now consider the conditions which in Western Europe have produced an opportunist interpretation of the thesis, "Proclamation of religion as a private affair." Certainly there are also general causes here in play which at all times lead to opportunism, as the surrender of the permanent interests of the working class for the sake of temporary advantages. The party of the proletariat demands from the state the proclamation of religion as a private affair, but does not regard as a private affair the question of the flight against the opium of the people, the fight against religious superstition, etc. The opportunists distort the question so as to make it as if the Social Democratic Party actually regarded religion as a private affair.

But in addition to the vicious opportunist distortion (which in the debates of our Duma fraction on the treatment of the question of religion was not at all made clear) there are also certain historical conditions which have produced the present, so to speak, excessive indifference of the Western European Social Democrats in questions of religion. These are conditions of two kinds. First, the task of the fight against religion is an historical task of the revolutionary bourgeoisie, and in the West this task has to an important extent, or at least partially, been fulfilled by the bourgeois democracy in the epoch of its revolutions against feudalism and mediaevalism. Both in France and in Germany there is a tradition of the bourgeois fight against religion, which was begun long before Socialism (the Encyclopedists and Feuerbach). In Russia, in accordance with the conditions of

the fight against capitalism as a whole. Lovestone therefore considers the policy of the Communist International in this important unemployment struggle as a "Putschist" campaign. Lovestone here advances the same accusations as the social-democrats and the capitalist class as a whole, that the Communist International is only a band of adventurers playing with the real interests of the workers. Lovestone does not dare to come out openly to call upon the workers not to participate in this international demonstration—this would lose him his last remnants of following. However, in his description of the policy of the Party in the unemployment campaign as a "Putschist" campaign, Lovestone is taking the same strike-breaking role as he took in the demonstration of August 1 against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. However, it will not be difficult for any class-conscious worker to understand where such Lovestone ideology comes from. What are the roots of such political thinking on the part of the renegades of Communism who are today clearly playing the role of agents of American imperialism? The first section of the above quotation explains it.

(To Be Continued)

our bourgeois democratic revolution, this task also falls almost entirely on the shoulders of the working class.

On the other hand, the tradition of the bourgeois war against religion in Europe has produced a specific bourgeois distortion of this war in the hands of anarchism, which, as the Marxists have long ago and repeatedly shown, stands on the basis of a bourgeois world conception, despite all the "vehemence" of its attacks on the bourgeoisie. The anarchists and Blanquists in the Latin countries, Most (who was a pupil of Dühring) and his associates in Germany, and the anarchists of the 'eighties in Austria raised the revolutionary phase in the war against religion to the highest pinnacle. What wonder that the European social democrats today fall into the other extreme! This is comprehensible and even in a certain measure justified, but we Russian social democrats must not forget the special historical conditions of the West.

Secondly, in the West, after the conclusion of the national bourgeois revolutions, after the introduction of more or less complete freedom of religion, the question of the democratic fight against religion was already to such an extent historically overborne by the fight of bourgeois democracy against socialism, that the bourgeois governments consciously attempted to draw the masses away from socialism by sham-liberal crusades against clericalism. Such was the character of the "Kulturkampf" in Germany, as also of the fight of the bourgeois republicans in France against clericalism. Bourgeois anti-clericalism as a means to draw the attention of the masses away from socialism in the West is what preceded the present "indifference" among social democrats towards the fight with religion. This is also comprehensible and justified, since the bourgeois and Bismarckian anti-clericalism must be held in check by the social democrats on the ground that the fight against religion must be subordinated to the fight for socialism.

In Russia the conditions are quite different. The proletariat is the leader of our bourgeois democratic revolution. Its party must be the spiritual leader in the fight against all remains of mediaevalism, including the old official religion, as also against all attempts to renovate or reconstruct it either on a reformed basis or on a completely new one. If Engels corrected with comparative mildness the opportunism of the German social democrats—who, in place of the demand of the workers' party that the state should declare religion a private affair, put forward the proclamation of religion as a private affair for social democrats themselves and the Social Democratic Party—it can be imagined how a taking over of the German distortion by the Russian opportunists would have earned a hundred times sharper criticism from Engels.

Our Duma fraction, in declaring that religion is opium for the people, acted entirely rightly, and has in this way established a precedent which must serve as the basis of all future

Fight the Right Danger. A Hundred Proletarians for Every Petty Bourgeois Renegade!

STARVE OR FIGHT!

A Challenge to the Unemployed

By GRACE M. BURNHAM, Labor Research Association. (Continued)

Unemployment Insurance.

Employers' Schemes.

PERHAPS 60,000 workers in the United States are partially insured against unemployment. Schemes voluntarily initiated by private employers cover less than 12,000 workers. The remaining number—about 50,000—are receiving some form of unemployment benefit through trade-union schemes or agreements between the union and the employers.

Private insurance schemes arbitrarily controlled by the employers are dangerous weapons held over the heads of a few thousand workers, by means of which these workers are kept unorganized, speeded up and used as shock troops in the employers' production drives. There will doubtless be an increase in this type of insurance in the near future since the large insurance companies can be counted on to exploit this field. It is therefore important to examine the various schemes of this kind now in operation and to see what workers get out of them.

The much heralded Columbia Conserve Company of Indianapolis, the first plant to establish an unemployment insurance plan in this country, confines its beneficiary features to the office force in return for which they are worked 70 to 80 hours a week in busy seasons with no extra pay.

The Dutchess Bleachery, headed by another "liberal" employer, established its unemployment fund in 1919, a year of huge profits. The scheme provides that workers have to be with the company one year before they can draw benefits, and then they receive only half pay. The fund started with \$85,000, and by October, 1927, had dropped to \$18,936.

The plan of the Dennison Manufacturing Company limits the paying of unemployment benefits to six days. Workers with dependents get 80 per cent of their weekly pay and others only 60 per cent. Temporary workers are not eligible for benefits. The Dennison Company runs an open shop. It is an ardent advocate of rationalization in industry. Its unemployment compensation is of no value to the hundreds of workers it has laid off in "stabilizing" its profits. In this process its force of compositors has been permanently cut down from 29 to 15. Electric trucks and conveyors have replaced skilled with unskilled labor, and materially reduced the average number of workers employed. The "belt" split operations, and improvements in machinery have already cut the working force from 20 to 40 per cent.

The United Diamond Works, the only non-union cutting factory in the diamond industry, started a plan of unemployment relief in 1921. To become eligible to benefits workers must be with the company six months. In case of shut down, factory employees receive 25 per cent of their average earnings, while men in supervisory positions get 50, 75, and, in some cases, 100 per cent of their wages. Women office workers receive 50 per cent, but factory hands get only 20 per cent. Less than 100 workers are covered.

The Crocker McElwain Paper Company uses unemployment insurance to reward strike breakers and weaken the union. In 1920 when the skilled workers took the jobs of the unskilled who were on strike, the company introduced unemployment insurance as a reward. Workers must be with the company five years

acts of the Russian social democrats in questions of religion. Should one have gone further and set out in full detail all the atheist conclusions? We think not. This might have called forth an exaggeration of the fight against religion on the part of the political party of the proletariat, and have led to a blurring of the boundary between the bourgeois and socialist fight against religion. The first task which the social democratic fraction could do in the Black-Hundreds Duma has been honorably accomplished.

The second, almost the most important task of social democracy—the exposure of the class role of the church and the clergy in the support of the Black-Hundreds government and of the bourgeoisie in their fight against the working class—has also been splendidly fulfilled. Certainly, there is still much to be said on this theme, and the social democrats will on further occasions know how to amplify the speech of Comrade Surkov; but his speech was nevertheless excellent, and it is the duty of our party to spread it among all party organizations.

Thirdly, the right sense of the thesis which is so often distorted by the German opportunists—the "proclamation of religion as a private affair"—should be explicitly made clear. This, unfortunately, Comrade Surkov did not do. This is the more to be regretted, as the fraction had already committed an oversight in this question, which the Proletarii at the time nailed to the counter, namely, the error of Comrade Belousov. The debates in the fraction show that the discussion on atheism concealed the question of the right interpretation of the demand for the proclamation of religion as a private affair. We shall not lay the blame on Comrade Surkov alone for this error of the whole fraction. More, we state openly that it is the fault of the whole party, which has not sufficiently cleared up this question and has not sufficiently made social democrats aware of the meaning of Engels' comment concerning the German opportunists. The fraction debates show that there was an unclear approach to the question, not a deviation from Marxism, and we are convinced that this error will be put right at a later meeting of the fraction.

In broad outline the speech of Comrade Surkov is, as said, of outstanding excellence and should be circulated by all our organizations. In the handling of this speech the fraction has shown a conscientious fulfillment of its social democratic duty. It only remains to wish that correspondence concerning the debates in the fraction should appear more frequently in the party press and so build up a close ideological unity in the activity of the party and of the fraction.

(The End)

before receiving an employment guarantee of 52 weeks a year. In 1927 the company had about 600 workers, less than half of whom were covered by employment guarantees. Wages for these "guaranteed" workers have been steadily reduced in comparison with the "non-privileged" employees.

Some 5,000 to 6,000 workers employed by the Proctor and Gamble Company, soap manufacturers, are covered by unemployment insurance. Forty-eight weeks' employment with full pay is assured workers who have been with the company six months or more. "The company reserves the right to discharge any employee at any time for any cause and to transfer any employee to work other than at which he is regularly employed." This includes the arbitrary imposition of wage cuts and overtime. Thus the working force can be constantly manipulated to let out employees eligible for pensions.

Even a cursory analysis of these schemes shows that they are designed entirely in the interests of the corporations who initiate and terminate them at will. The majority are frankly anti-union in intent and purpose and are used to build up a small group of workers to be used as loyal pace setters for the rest of the working force. Moreover they cover a mere handful of workers.

(To Be Continued)

Geneva Coal Conference

By GUSTAV SOBOTKA (Berlin).

THE Geneva Coal Conference began on January 6 and ended on January 13. The course of the conference has plainly shown how the mine owners and their governments in the various countries regard the question of regulating working hours in the mines. Every capitalist representative spoke in favor of a regulation of working hours, but a regulation such as he would like to have for his own country. It was the representative of German mining capital, Dr. Jungst, who declared most openly for a prolongation of the working day. He stated that only in the case of compelling necessity would the lengthening of the working day be considered, but that such necessity might arise. Germany does not yet know how the Young Plan will affect its economy, therefore, he argued, we could not tie our hands and renounce the employment of one of the means which in a given case would render it possible for us to fulfill the obligations laid upon us.

The representative of the Polish mine owners, Dr. Falter, declared that Poland is suffering from over-population and therefore cannot accomplish so much as the other countries in the sphere of social policy. The representative of the Polish government, Mr. Sokal, also spoke to the same effect.

Mr. W. R. Smith, as representative of the English Government, declared that his government is urgently desirous that hours of work and also wages and other conditions in the mining industry should if possible be settled internationally in the near future.

A miserable role was played by the representatives of the Miners' International. They were all in favor of the seven-hour day, but this should be voluntarily granted by the mine owners and the capitalist governments. What the latter think of this proposal was shown by the vote taken at the end of the conference. The proposal that a seven-hour day be fixed was rejected by all the representatives of the mine owners and governments. A further proposal in favor of a seven and a half hour working day was likewise rejected. It was the German Government representative who was responsible for the turning down of this proposal. He declared that he could not vote for it as the underground lignite mines are included in this convention. This was not the real reason for the rejection as the lignite mines in Germany in which the workers are employed underground are of quite minor importance. The real reason for the rejection of a seven and a half hour day by the German Government representative is the desire to retain the 8 or 8 1/4-hour working day in the mining industry.

After the seven and the seven and a half working day had been rejected, the Dutch representative brought forward the proposal that hours be fixed at 7 1/2. The vote on this suggestion proving a tie, it was not adopted. Thus the comedy at Geneva reached an end, with which its reformist wirepullers are highly dissatisfied. The "Vorwärts," the organ of the German social fascists, writes that the conference was wrecked owing to the resistance of the mine owners, while the workers showed complete understanding. Quite right! The social fascist representatives of the workers showed a complete understanding for the wishes of mining capital, and mining capital wants an eight to nine-hour day and not reformist phrases.

The miners of all countries can, however, once again see that the conferences are intended to deceive them regarding the true state of affairs. The seven-hour shift cannot and will not come by means of international agreement, but the miners in the different countries must win it by determined fight both on a national and international scale.

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