



ANTI-FASCISTI ORGANIZATION IS NOW WORLD WIDE

Berlin Congress Plans International Fight on Blackshirts

Police Attack Meeting

Billings Honored With Place on Presidium

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")
BERLIN, March 12.—The International Anti-Fascist Congress opened Saturday, with Barbusse in the chair. Seventy delegates were present from Germany, 34 from France, 20 from Czechoslovakia, 14 from Norway, 12 from Britain, 11 from Austria, 9 from Switzerland, 19 from Italy, 7 from Spain, 6 from Poland, 5 from Denmark, 5 from the United States of America, 3 from Sweden, 3 from Hungary, 4 from Bulgaria, 4 from Yugoslavia, 4 from Rumania and 6 from the Balkan national minorities. Among the well-known persons present were: Karolyi, Fan Noli, Miglioli and Ledebour.

The presidium, unanimously elected, consisted of Barbusse, Snook of Britain, Bitner of Poland, Karolyi of Hungary, Miglioli of Italy, Muenzenberg and Heckert of Germany, Fan Noli of Albania and others.

Billings on Presidium.

The following victims were elected honorary members of the presidium: Billings, Terracini, Gramsci, Rakosi, Stefanow, Dobrogheanu, Marty, Margies and others.

On the agenda were: fascism, imperialism, war danger, fascist terror, the situation of the workers, peasants and intellectuals under fascism, and international anti-fascist methods.

After numerous telegrams of greeting were read, Barbusse spoke on the first points of the agenda, stressing the great significance of the congress and describing fascism as the scourge of humanity. He declared the congress had not met to mourn the victims of fascism, but to prepare for the practical struggle to destroy fascism.

There was tremendous applause for Barbusse's speech.

Manfred Georg, chief editor of the big daily, Tempo, Karolyi, two victims of the Czechoslovakian fascism, Doctor Welzl of Switzerland and Heckert of Germany also spoke.

Britain Not Democratic.

Middleton, a British delegate, declared Britain was no longer a great democratic country, but that strong tendencies toward fascism existed, for instance, the anti-trade union bill, Mondism, etc. He said the reformist trade union leaders were assisting the government to abolish the workers' rights, but that the revolutionary spirit of the workers was unbroken. The great reception given the marching unemployed, the

(Continued on Page Three)

MAY STRIKE ALL CITY BUILDING

Carpenters Head Says Council Chiefs Bribed

The District Council of Carpenters met last night at 120 Madison St. to vote on a resolution to demand in the Building Trades Council a general strike of all carpenters on all subways, school buildings, and other city construction. Contractors on these projects are paying under the union scale of wages.

President Charles Johnson of the dock and pier carpenters accuses the Building Trades Council officials of being bribed by the city administration with jobs.

"The influence of the City Administration in the Building Trades Council can be seen readily by looking over the appointments of delegates to important city positions," said Johnson.

"Francis X. Sullivan, chief counsel of the Building Trades Council, has been appointed a member of the Board of Transportation. Others are County Clerk Thomas M. Farley, William Kennedy, democratic district leaders and member of the Board of Aldermen; Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner James J. Nugent and John Halkett, head of the council, who was appointed by Gov. Smith to the State Housing Commission. These men have not been doing their duty because of their affiliations with the city and for fear of embarrassing the city administration."

MOVIE OPERATORS STRIKE.

ALTOONA, Pa. (By Mail).—Thirty-two operators at the Capitol, Olympia and Palace Theaters went on strike for an increase in wages.

30 Workers Die in Turkish Capital



More than 30 workers lost their lives and thousands faced starvation when Constantinople was buried in the heaviest storm in 200 years. Photo shows enormous drifts on the city streets.

Big Cooper Union Rally of Needle Trade Workers Today

PROBATION FOR MORE STRIKERS

New Bedford Workers to Hold Mass Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 12.—Eleven picket captains and strike leaders of the six-month-long textile general strike which ended here some time ago, were given the same sentence as was received by the 100 strikers tried last week. They were freed but must undergo a six month's probation period. Five hundred and forty-nine cases are still to be heard and the next batch comes up tomorrow in the Superior Court, Bristol County.

By ordering the most active picket captains and strike leaders, bunched for trial together and separated from the other mass of defendants, the impression was created that the Massachusetts judges were preparing to assume their usual function of hangmen for the mill owners. The workers believed that a frame-up was in preparation against their

(Continued on Page Five)

MILITANTS CALL MEET IN LONDON

Compete With Yellow Conference, May 11

LONDON, March 12.—In invitations sent out by the reformist General Council of the Trade Union Congress to appoint delegates to the annual conference of Trades Councils in London on May 11, there is an intimation that no "person associated with the National Minority Movement" is entitled to be a delegate.

The Minority Movement has sent a letter to all Trades Councils taking up the challenge of the General Council and calling its own national conference of Councils for May 12 to which all delegates are invited to join in the fight of the militant rank and file of the British labor movement against the reformist trade union leaders.

Council Despises Workers.

The complete contempt in which the General Council holds the rank and file and the local Councils was shown at last year's conference when a resolution was carried against the platform by a big majority. Conley of the General Council merely remarked that it was not to be assumed that it would go into effect because the conference carried it—the General Council had the last word in the matter.

FALLING LOG KILLS WORKER.

READING, Eng. (By Mail).—L. Evans, a fog signalman, was killed when a falling log fell on him, breaking the worker's neck.

CHINESE OUTWIT POLICE

Put Up Communist Posters in Singapore

A number of Communist posters were found by the British police on November 7 in various parts of the town of Singapore, says the "Straits Budget," Singapore paper, and two Hylams (members of a Chinese workers organization of that name) were arrested while putting up posters in Queen Street. They are being detained for "inquiries."

The difficulty that a Chinese worker going about with a pot of gum and brush would soon fall under police suspicion is now got

over in a clever manner by Hylams engaged in putting up Communist posters.

A plantain (a plant with a very sticky sap) with one end sliced off is used. Directly a convenient spot is reached, up comes an accomplice carrying the leaflets, the end of the plantain is rubbed up and down the nearest wall, and the poster is affixed.

Police officers who have torn down Communist posters say that the adhesive quality of the juice of the plantain is remarkable.

LATHERS UNION OFFICIALS RUN MEN OFF JOBS

Use Gangsters to Help Big Bosses Organize Anti-Labor Trust

Militants Expose Waste

Issue Leaflet on Case of Suspended Local

When members of Local 6 of the Lathers' Union went to a job to which they were sent by the local union secretary recently, they found that because the employer, Turcowitz, did not belong to the big contractors' trust that is being organized in New York and vicinity, they were to be laid off, by their union officials.

The union delegate appeared, with a gang of strong arm men, and drove every man from the job. Turcowitz is being punished by the union, to aid the bosses form an anti-labor organization, and the union lathers who get jobs only occasionally these days, had to be punished too.

Progressives Fight.

Energetic protest is being made against such actions and other disgraceful conditions in the union by the Progressive Building Trades Group, Lathers' Section, which charges directly that this Turcowitz incident is but one of a series, a general policy of class collaboration with the largest and strongest employers.

In addition to this, the progressives charge in leaflets they are distributing, the union officials waste the money of the local, to the point where it was suspended by the international. The officials are also plainly charged in these leaflets with demanding graft from prospective members, and with making private agreements with the bosses, for an unknown consideration, to leave certain jobs non-union.

The officials against which the progressives bring these grave

(Continued on Page Two)

WIN MILL STRIKE IN NEW BEDFORD

New Union Gains Fast Victory for Weavers

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 12.—A quick victory was the reward reaped by the 50 weavers in the Achusnet Mills, who walked out on strike yesterday under the leadership of the Mill Committee of the National Textile Workers Union, in a demand for a raise in wages.

The superintendent was compelled to come and negotiate with the heartily disliked (by the bosses) mill committee of the left wing union, and agree to give in to the demand of the workers that they be given a raise in rates that is equivalent to \$2.50 per week.

Altogether the strike lasted only a few hours.

The weavers met with their committee and with the N. T. W. Local heads and decided to picket the looms from the inside, so that no scabs can be brought in to take their places. It was then that the boss approached the committee for a settlement.

This is by no means the first strike for improvement of conditions which the National Textile Workers Union Local here has waged since the end of the big general strike involving about 30,000 workers. Other single strikes have been called, nearly every one of which ended in either gaining a raise for the workers or in preventing the installation of some regulation that lowered the workers' standards.

U. S. Gives Ships to Grab Trade of Latins

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The U. S. Shipping Board today received four bids for the Gulf Brazil River Platte Line, of which the \$2,695,672 offer of the Munson Steamship Company of New York was the highest.

Thirteen steel cargo freighters operating between the gulf and South American east coast ports are included in the line which is now operated by the Mississippi Shipping Company of New Orleans.

The Shipping Board has been trying for some time to strengthen the Munson Line for competition with Enzland for South American trade.

Soviet Union Celebrates the Fall of Tsar

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 12.—A holiday throughout the Soviet Union today marked the twelfth anniversary of the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II. It was on March 12, 1917, that Nicholas was forced to give up his throne by the pressure of the rising revolution.

The overthrow of the czar was followed by the impotent Kerensky ministry which for a period of eight months tried to create a bourgeois democracy.

The bourgeoisie were finally ousted from power for good and the state was taken over by the Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Councils led by the Bolsheviks.

The victorious revolution of November created the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which today extends over one-sixth of the world's surface and is the only workers' government in the world.

TRY TO BREAK OUTLAW STRIKE

Hillmanites Threaten Thug, Police Terror

The fifty workers from the shop of Stolofsky and Hyman, who went out on strike in defiance of orders to the contrary issued by the Hillman machine in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, will be compelled to face an anti-picketing terror this morning, if the plans of Hollander, Hillman henchman, do not go astray.

In answer to this probability, which was openly threatened by the "trade manager" of the Hillman regime at a shop meeting of the workers, the fighters in the shop and the Executive Committee of the Shop Delegates Conference, organized as many strike sympathizers as possible for a picket demonstration early this morning.

Would Fire "Lefts."

The strike broke out in this shop after the plotting of the Hillman officials with the bosses, hatched the dismissals of two left wingers the union wanted to get rid of, and two other workers the boss wanted to get rid of. When the strike took place the officials agreed to reinstate three of the workers provided the fourth, the leading left winger, be ousted from his job. The workers revolted, demanding the reinstatement of all.

Hollander, at the shop meeting, tried to frighten the workers by declaring that he would send a "big committee" (of paid thugs) to allow anyone that desired to return to work. It was also learned that the Industrial Squad of the Police Department would be there to lend assistance to the Hillman underworld hirelings.

Open Revolt.

The strike in this shop is the first open revolt against the administration of Hillman which has made of the A. C. W. a company union and which has destroyed union conditions in the trade. This was done by a frank policy of collaboration with the bosses for the installation of speed up systems such as "standards of production," and "piece work."

The Executive Committee of the Shop Delegates Conference is the action committee of a conference of rank and file shop representatives which met recently and launched a movement which has as its aim the ousting of the Hillman gang from control.

Ladies Tailors Will Hold Protest Meet in Bryant Hall Tonight

While the workers in other crafts of the needle trades meet at a big mass meeting under the auspices of the new Left wing union, the workers in the small ladies tailor shops—members of Local 38 of the reactionary International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will hold a mass meeting tonight in Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St., as a protest demonstration of the removal of 20 Left wingers from the ballot by the Right wing clique in control of union machinery.

In a printed appeal to the members of their trade, the Left wingers removed from the ballot have issued a call to the workers to come to the meeting and begin a campaign to drive the union wreckers from their hold on the organization.

The appeal is signed by the 20 workers, whose activities for the welfare of the organization, has been union since its beginnings. Most of union since its beginnings. Most of them removed.

EARTH SHOCKS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, (By Mail).—A number of minor earth shocks have been felt at Corinth, Nemes and Athens.

HOOVER SAVING OIL FOR COMING WORLD CONFLICT

Complete Conservation Announced to Press as Permanent Plan

Shields Big Oil Barons

Appoints Millionaires to "Little Cabinet"

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Direct assistance to the largest oil companies which hold now enough oil lands to continue production at a rate faster than the market can absorb it at the most profitable prices was given by President Hoover today. He announced that no oil leases at all would be granted except on orders from Congress. This leaves the government oil supplies intact, ready for war with any large sea power, and leaves the Standard Oil and its friends secure from competition of rivals which might buy their way in as Sinclair did under a previous republican administration.

Save Oil.

The president's policy was stated in the regular twice-a-week press conference today, as follows:

"There will be no leases or disposal of government oil lands, no matter what category they may lie in, of government holdings or government control except those which may be mandatory by Congress. In other words, there will be complete conservation of government oil in this administration."

President Hoover today appointed Ernest L. Jahncke, of New Orleans, to be assistant secretary of the navy to succeed Theodore Douglas Robinson of New York.

Patrick J. Hurley, of Tulsa, Okla., was appointed assistant secretary of war. He succeeds Col. C. G. Robbins, of Iowa.

Two Millionaires.

Jahncke is a millionaire yachtsman from New Orleans. He owns the Jahncke dry docks there, and a shipping service. He led such republican forces as exist in that southern state.

Hurley is the leader of Hoover forces in Oklahoma. He was a lieutenant colonel during the world war, and will have charge of industrial mobilization plans in the coming war. He will also have much to say about the valuable contracts let by the government even before the war. There is much profit in the proper handling of these contracts.

LENINGRAD MEET FOR PARTY LINE

Approves Voroshilov's Attack on Right Wing

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")
MOSCOW, March 12.—The Leningrad conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, after hearing Voroshilov, member of the Political Bureau, report for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, adopted a resolution on the report, approving fully the political and organizational line of the Central Committee.

The resolution demanded that organizational measures be taken against the Right wing, the conciliators who support the Right wing, and against factionalism.

SPEEDUP KILLS MINER.

HARRISBURG, Pa. (By Mail).—William Cawthorn, a coal miner, was instantly killed when caught in an undercutting machine and thrown against the coal face at Eldorado. The speedup of coal miners is blamed.

MINERS BURN IN BLAST.

BELLEVILLE Ill. (By Mail).—Joe Sekoski and Jack Coffman, miners, were severely burned in a confined powder explosion while at work in the St. Louis and O'Fallon Co. mine No. 2 near here.

HIT GHEREA TORTURE

Worldwide Protest, Led by ILL, Grows

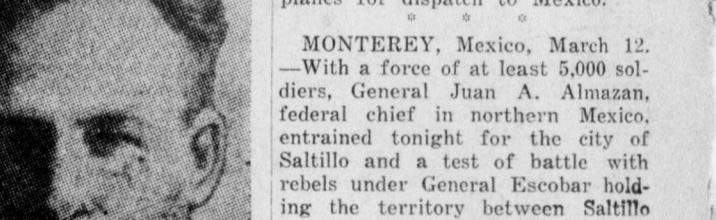
The storm of working class protest directed at the Maniu regime against the arrest of Alexander Dobrogeanu Gherea, leader of the Communist Party in Rumania, who has been on a hunger strike since Jan. 26 and is near death, is growing. Yesterday the New York District of the International Labor Defense sent a telegram to George Cretziu, Rumanian ambassador in Washington, protesting against the white terror in Rumania and demanding the immediate release of Gherea.

INTERVENTION OFFERED TO GIL BY U. S. ARMY OFFICER

To "Assure Peace" the U. S. Army "Would Give Its Life Blood Gladly," Gil Told

Kellogg Says U. S. Will Never Recognize the Rebels; Decisive Battle Expected

Sentence Communist



For writing an editorial attacking the British constitution which the court construed as "seditious," Arve Vaara, editor of the "Vapaus," daily organ of the Finnish Section of the Communist Party of Canada, was sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of \$1,000. In default, he will be compelled to serve two extra years in jail. An appeal by the Canadian Labor Defense has been rejected.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—War Department officials would say nothing concerning the report from Michigan that machine guns are being mounted on Selfridge Field planes for dispatch to Mexico.

MONTEREY, Mexico, March 12.—With a force of at least 5,000 soldiers, General Juan A. Almazan, federal chief in northern Mexico, entrained tonight for the city of Saltillo and a test of battle with rebels under General Escobar holding the territory between Saltillo and Torreón. Almazan's force is attacking Escobar on the east, while Calles' main army is moving up from the south. This battle will probably decide whether the rebels win or lose throughout the nation.

NOGALES, Arizona, March 12.—General Manzo, rebel commander in Sonora, would not admit alarm at the news that 800 rebel troops at Naco, on the border, had reverted to the federals, and might attack Nogales, Sonora. However, Manzo moved his bank deposits from Mexican territory into Arizona and sent his family across the line as well.

EL PASO, Texas, March 12.—A thinly disguised offer to President Gil of Mexico to invade Mexico with United States troops to aid Gil suppress the present rebellion, was made today by Brigadier General George Van Horn Moseley, in the course of an "unofficial" exchange of telegrams.

Moseley is the officer commanding the U. S. troops massed on the border ready to act in case the Gil government may desire, with the supposed function of doing no more than "guarding the border," to enforce the embargo on arms and airplanes ordered by Hoover.

President Gil at Mexico City had sent a telegram thanking an American army officer for giving a blood transfusion in a vain effort to save the life of a Mexican officer wounded in the battle at Juarez. Moseley's broad hint that the U. S. Army would enjoy being asked by Gil to come in and "assure peace" was worded as follows:

"Speaking personally and unofficially, I feel that the officers and men of the United States army would gladly give of their life blood if permanent peace, prosperity and happiness could be guaranteed to all the Mexican people." This, of course, is nothing more nor less than an offer to intervene with arms in the present civil war.

Two members of the border patrol were shot and wounded by a group of men, supposedly gun runners trying to get munitions to Mexican rebels last night near this city.

"Never," Kellogg to Rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary of State Kellogg has announced that the Mexican rebels would never be recognized as belligerents by the United States. This cuts them off not only from recognition as a government, but deprives them as well of the possibility of a quasi-political recognition with the

(Continued on Page Three)

FIGHT TRAITORS IN CZECH UNION

Communists Call Labor to Oust Liquidators

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)
PRAGUE, March 12.—The opportunist liquidators at the session of the Central Committee of the Red Labor Union Federation, which is affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions (Profintern), have carried out their disruptive intentions.

The opportunists defeated the collective leadership which had previously been at the head of the Federation. The Trade Union House and the Central Council Secretariat are in the hands of the disruptors.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has appealed to the workers, mobilizing them against the disruptors.

FIREBAMP EXPLOSION

VIENNA, Austria, March 12.—Nine miners were killed in an explosion caused by fire-damp in a mine near Staraznora today, a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, said.

COURT REJECTS VAARA APPEAL

Finn Communist Editor Must Serve

TORONTO, Ont., March 12.—Arvo Vaara, editor of "Vapaus," daily newspaper of the Finnish section of the Communist Party of Canada, must serve a sentence of six months and pay a \$1,000 fine or, in default, serve two extra years in jail, was the decision of the Second Appellate Court at Osgoode Hall, in rejecting the appeal of the Canadian Labor Defense League.

Charged with sedition, Vaara was arrested for writing an editorial on the British King's illness in which he attacked the Baldwin government for its callous indifference to the plight of the British unemployed. The defense appealed on the grounds that the judge failed to state to the jury material facts in the evidence favorable to the accused, and especially prejudiced the jury by misstating the evidence of Ahlquist and Hill, co-workers with Vaara in the Finnish section of the Communist Party.

20,000 Demonstrate Against Primo De Rivera and Catholic Authorities in Madrid

PHONE COMPANY GETS BIG GIFT

Federal Master Grants It \$18,000,000 More

The New York Telephone Company is invited to raise its rates to an amount that will bring it \$18,000,000 more profit per year by the official statement yesterday of the special master appointed to report to the federal court.

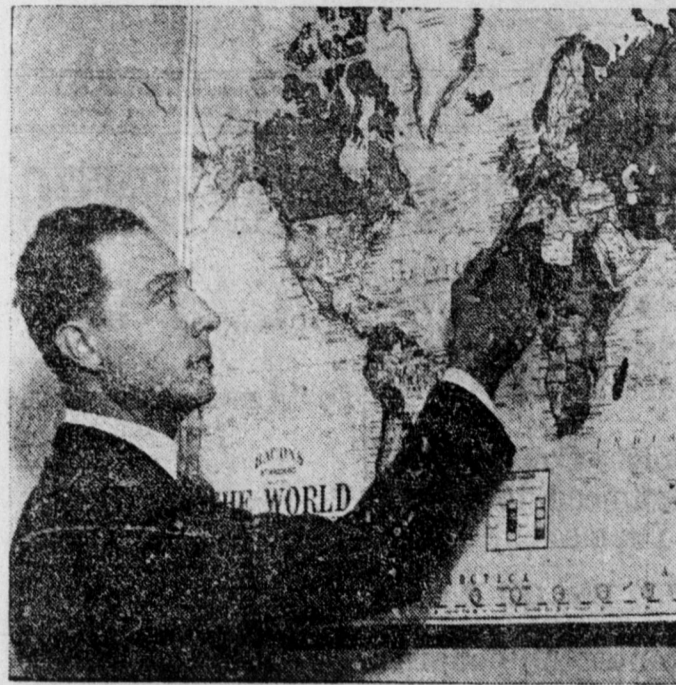
The master, Isaac R. Oeland, supports the company in all of its allegations, claiming for it that the increase will give it only an 8 per cent profit, and that it is now getting 41-2 per cent. It is generous to the company in this respect, that the telephone trust asked only for a \$5,000,000 increase at this time and got over three times as much. A court will have to pass on the report before it is effective.

In all the litigation involved in successive demands for rate increase during the last several years, the company has been uniformly victorious. The courts know that money is always right and the company is worth \$693,312,092.

On May 26, 1924, a statutory court affirmed the action of Federal Judge Knox in permitting the company a 10 per cent increase in exchange rates in this city. On May 27, 1926, the Public Service Commission allowed the company to raise its rates so as to produce an additional \$9,111,378, including approximately \$7,000,000 which was yielded by the 10 per cent surcharge.

In its 1926 decision the majority members of the commission fixed the company's property at \$427,069,375 in the entire state and its value in this city at \$309,233,977, and permitted the increase, which it was said would yield a return of 7 per cent. The minority members of the commission favored an increase in rates in the city sufficient to increase the net return of the company by \$14,842,633, instead of the \$9,111,378 that was allowed. It was believed that it was the difference between these two amounts, \$5,731,255, that the company was fighting for.

Misleaders Groom New Lindbergh



Not content with plastering union labels on the new cruisers just voted for war on England, Japan or the Soviet Union, the A.F.L. misleaders are trying to boost aviation, too. Here is William Pellegrini, an Italian war flier, brought into the bricklayers' union to make a flight over the Atlantic in its name.

FLOG RHODESIA SLAVES

Government Act Calls for Youth Torture

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa (By Mail).—The Native Juvenile Employment Act in Southern Rhodesia permits the indentured labor of children of both sexes under 14 years of age. It also provides for such penalties as the flogging of young boys.

The whips used are of rhinoceros hide, and there are intervals between the strokes, "to let the pain sink in," as the white overseers say. Fifteen strokes and more are usually inflicted on the young boys. No medical examinations given before or after the floggings; hundreds of the child slaves die under the ordeal. Starvation wages are paid, but even this is never received by the indentured slaves, for they are forced into permanent debt by the purchase of necessities from the stores of the companies, which charge whatever prices they please. In this way, the natives are often

kept enslaved for a lifetime. The agents of the British government protect the infliction of this penalty on the natives. Protests by natives against the flogging results in cruel punishment for those protesting.

Young Worker Benefits at Bronx YWL Social

"Marching Guns" was produced at the entertainment given by the Upper Bronx Units 1 and 2 of the Young Workers League Saturday evening, at 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. Over 100 young workers attended the play and the dance which followed, which was promoted for the benefit of the Young Worker, weekly organ of the Young Workers League. Ten dollars was collected for the paper.

WORKERS WILL AFFECT TEXTILE LOCAL MERGER

Silk, Knitting Union Join at Meet Tonight

A merger of the two textile locals in the New York District of the National Textile Workers Union will officially take place here tonight, when a joint membership meeting of both will be held at 7:30 o'clock at 16 West 21st St. The locals to be amalgamated into one large one are the Knit Goods Workers Union and the Silk Workers Union.

The merging of the locals is expected to facilitate the carrying on of the drive for the unionization of the industry here, according to statements made by Sarah Chernoff, organizer of the New York District of the textile union.

To this meeting are invited not only the members of the union, but also non-union workers.

LATHERS UNION OFFICIALS RUN MEN OFF JOBS

Issue Leaflet on Case of Suspended Local

(Continued from Page One) charges are especially, Delegates Cohen and Flattery, and Secretary Ed Anglin of Local 6.

The bosses, without opposition from these officials, are trying to abolish the "day room" a system of hiring men thru the union office. Abolition of the "day room" would mean that bosses hire men on the open market, picking whom they please, and starving the rest. This means a collapse of the union wage scale of \$10 a thousand, and a practical non-union condition everywhere. Even now, progressives charge, the little clique of 20 or so which runs the local by undemocratic means permits its following to work under the scale, and thus brings pressure on others to do the same.

The leaflet issued by the Progressive Building Trades Group, Lathers Section, on conditions in Local 6, reads in part as follows:

"The suspension of our local was due to the fact that all moneys derived from dues, assessments, fines, etc., was spent by our officers traveling from city to city under the pretext of negotiating for territorial jurisdiction. No honest worker can believe this open lie. The real reason for our officers traveling from city to city was to influence the International organizers to favor them against the men, because our officers know that their corruption, misuse of funds, violating union rules, favoritism and many other crimes against the members, would result in mass revolt against their crimes, which would mean that they would lose their soft jobs.

Secret Accusations. "No financial statements were presented to the membership for the past three years or more. Whenever any honest member demanded a financial statement the meeting was broken off by supporters of this corrupt clique.

"Our corporation bosses hire gangsters and gunmen in connivance with the officials of our local to keep the members in fear and subjecting them to the will of the bosses. This practice results in a reduction of prices so low that one could scarcely make a living. Our good union men who were laid on the 'shelf' and had no means at all of earning a living, because they fought for the maintaining of union rules and standards.

Men Starving. "The conditions in our trade are very bad. The delegates absolutely refuse to do any work along union lines and defend the members on the job against the attempt of the bosses to reduce their standards and wages.

"Instead of carrying on a campaign to organize the non-union men on the jobs our officers are bought by the bosses to leave the job non-union.

Progressive Demands. Demands put up by the progressives are: (1) a meeting of the local with a full report, (2) right to elect their own officers, (3) representation of laymen on district council, (4) no more unnecessary delegates appointed by the international, (5) election of job stewards by the men on the job, (6) job stewards to meet regularly twice a month and report, (7) stewards to call regular meetings of the men on the job, weekly, (8) job stewards to get co-operation of officers.

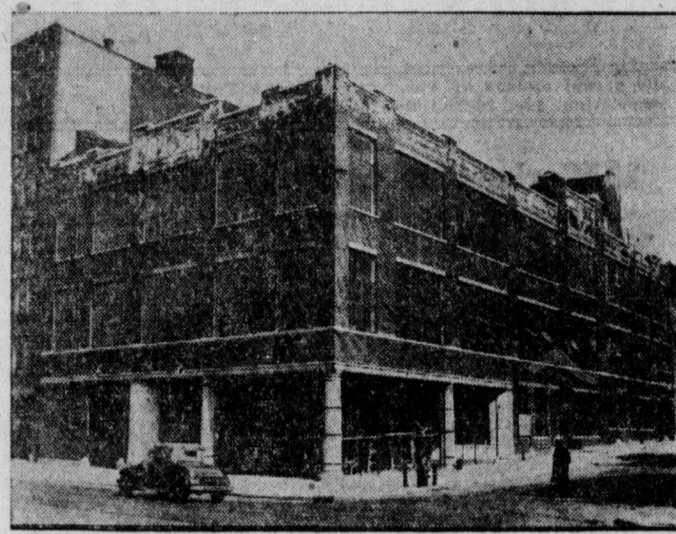
Spanish Chorus Sings 'Sandino March' Here

Latin American workers and peasants, together with the workers of the United States, will be the joint force which will shatter the power of Yankee imperialism. And representatives of all countries in the two Americas will unite next Saturday evening at the "Sandino Ball" in the chorus which will sing the new musical composition, "The Sandino March."

Not only men, but Spanish-American women will appear among the singers of the popular marching song, which has been printed on the circulars distributed among the Latin workers in Harlem.

The ball and entertainment, of which the singing is only a small part as there will be many special Spanish dances in costumes, will be held at Lexington Hall, 109-111 E. 116th St., and tickets can be obtained in advance from the Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Square, the Spanish Workers Center, 57 W. 113 St., at 1800 Seventh Ave. and at the Negro Champion, 165 W. 133d St.

Fine Fruit of Prohibition Law



Part of the \$3,000,000 Congress voted for dry spies will be used to keep up the first federal jail, shown above. Its fancy name is Federal House of Detention; it is in New York, and is supposed to hold 200 prisoners (they will probably put 400 in it). The intended primarily for prohibition cases, workers undergoing a federal frame-up and foreign born workers slated for deportation will be thrown in here too.

5 SHOE FIRMS FALL TO UNION

Sign Up, Grant Raises, Drive Gains Headway

Far from having reached the peak of its astoundingly successful three-week-old organization drive, the Independent Shoe Workers Union gives evidence of being only on the upward swing of the wave that promises to leave the New York shoe manufacturing industry completely unionized. Since the end of last week five more firms were compelled to acquiesce to the unionization of their plants after coming across with wage increases and other improvements of conditions.

In addition to this the union's strike headquarters report that three strikes called yesterday morning and the evening before are still in progress, with expectations that the bosses will be forced to capitulate momentarily as conferences have already been held with them.

The five employers reaching settlements with the union are the Monte Carlo and Floral Shoe Companies, settled after short strikes, and the Wolmar Shoe Co., signed after a five-day battle. This shop and those owned by the Septum Shoe Company and the Phil Jay Shoe Company were signed up yesterday, the strike in the Phil Jay lasting only a few hours, while the Septum strike carried on since Friday morning.

The shops on strike are the Goldstein Shoe Co. of 127 Spring St., the Dan Palter Co., 151 W. 26th St., of New York, and the Chandler Shoe Co. of Brooklyn. All other shops are in Brooklyn, since the industry is concentrated in that borough and in Long Island City.

The news of the victorious strikes and the subsequent gains in wages as well as other conditions has spread to all sections of the industry. Scores of workers are coming into the union headquarters representing themselves as committees from their shops.

Many committees are coming to the union from workers employed in the hundreds of Long Island factories where hundreds are employed. Preparations are under way for extending the struggle into that territory.

Restaurant Union for Organizing Campaign

Announcement was made from the offices of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, affiliated with the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, that an organization drive is about to be inaugurated. To this end the union is calling a membership meeting for this Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the union hall, 133 W. 51st St.

In a letter to its membership, the union secretary, S. Kromberg, recounts the exploitation of workers in that trade are compelled to endure because of the absence of organization, and calls upon them to join in the drive to unionize as great a part of the industry as possible.

MANY RALLY TO HELP STUDENTS AGAINST RULERS

Police Charge; Shoot and Use Sabers

MADRID, March 12. Great crowds gathered in Madrid tonight after a day of demonstrations by striking students, during which the police at one time fired into the demonstrators, wounding one student probably fatally and several others less seriously.

At 8 P. M. 20,000 persons, including hundreds of students, were gathered in the area around the Puerta Del Sol Arch and Alcala and Seville Streets.

Heavy crowds of police mounted and afoot, were on guard. During the evening students gathered at various points. Police charged the crowds repeatedly to keep them circulating.

Fought Police. The shooting today came after numerous students had fought with police in several sections. It occurred in the Paseo De La Castellana, outside the office of Premier Primo De Rivera.

The student critically wounded was Emilio Marchesi, 25, nephew of an artillery colonel involved in the recent revolt of that corps against the government.

Shortly before the shooting, groups of students marched down Alcala Street toward the headquarters of the Patriotic Union, shouting insults at the government. They were charged by mounted police and dispersed. Other students started toward the Catholic newspaper debate, but were routed by police after several were wounded. The police used sabres in the encounter. At least one student was cut.

Against Catholics. Meanwhile other students surrounded the newspaper A. B. C. and stoned the premises. When they were pursued by police, they ran toward De Rivera's office.

Two students and a lieutenant of police were injured in another encounter outside the ministry of public instruction. The strike is due to general dissatisfaction among students at recent actions of the government affecting education.

La wretches objected to the government order permitting two Catholic universities run by the Jesuits, and Augustinian Fathers to issue degrees in law, claiming that the curriculum did not coincide with the state universities.

The strike has spread from Madrid to cities throughout Spain. All students were reported on strike in Barcelona, although the government said the strike there was "partial."

In bourgeois society, living labor is but a means to accumulate wealth. In Communist society, accumulated labor is but a means to widen, to enrich, to promote the existence of the laborer.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

'Negro Problems' Will Be Taught at Workers School Friday Night

The course in "History and Problems of the American Negro" will begin this Friday evening at 8:30 P. M. at the Workers School, 26-28 Union Sq. Otto Huiswood, instructor, is head of the Negro Dept. of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., and has long been identified as a leader in the workingclass movement and in the struggles of the Negro workers.

The Workers School offers free scholarships for this course to Negro workers. Already over 30 scholarships have been given to Negro workers who participated in the recent dressmakers strike. In addition many members of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters and of the American Negro Labor Congress will have been given scholarships. The Workers School urges black and white workers to take this course to learn more about the Negro problem in this country; its significance for the working class movement; the struggle for racial emancipation, class divisions among the negroes and the policy of the revolutionary working class movement on the Negro Question.

SOVIET RUSSIA TOURS FROM \$385.00

The Soviet government welcomes the friends and will put all facilities at your disposal to see everything—go everywhere—form your own opinion of the greatest social experiment in the history of mankind at first hand. World Tourists Inc. offer you a choice of tours which will exactly fit your desires and purse. Don't dream of going to Russia—make it a reality!

Write immediately to WORLD TOURISTS, Inc. 175-5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. Tel. ALGonquin 6536

Louis Gartner

NOTARY PUBLIC 2365 Broadway, New York City (Entrance N. W. Cor. 86th Street) — First Floor —

NOW is the time to have your Federal and State Income Tax Returns prepared and filed by experts. A full supply of forms on hand.

Last 3 Days!

A Powerful Drama of War Prisoners in Siberia!

Homecoming

Produced by ERICH POMMER, who created "The Last Laugh" "Caligari" "Variety"

film guild cinema

52 W. 8th St. (bet. 5th & 6th Aves.) Dir. by Erich Pommer. Running 5000 Copies. Pop. Prices: Daily 5 to 12 p.m.; Sat. & Sun. Noon to Midnight

Coin. Shortly. MOSCOW TODAY! A remarkable film of the Red Capital at work and play

Mill Owners and Their Slaves

By CLARINA MICHELSON.

There are 260 mills in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, a territory covering approximately 500 square miles; 184 of these are silk, 61 are knit goods and five are cotton mills. These mills are scattered through 88 of the towns, in the six counties of the anthracite—Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia. There are probably about 35,000 workers in the mills, averaging from 75 to 200 workers per mill, though there are some very large mills, like the C. K. Eagle, for example, in Shamokin, which has over 4,000 workers.

The mills, which have sprung up in the mining towns, draw in the miners' children, as soon as the law allows, at the age of 14, and sometimes before. Of the mill workers in the anthracite, the great majority are under 20 years of age. In a recent report gotten out by the Bureau of Women and Children, of the Penn. Department of Labor and Industry, it is stated that one out of every 6 children in Pennsylvania, 14 and 15 years old, leaves school to enter industry, the textile mills absorbing 31 per cent of them.

Child Supports Family. Of all the 14 and 15 year old children in Wilkes-Barre, the geographical center and second largest city of the anthracite, 10 per cent go to work to help support the family. These very young workers, under 20, are the quilters, winders, pickers, doers, silk carriers, bobbin girls and boys, spinners—in fact, they carry on most of the work of the mills except the weaving and warping. They slave for 9 hours a day—50 hours a week, and often 54 hours—and get starvation wages. Their average wage is probably about \$12 a week, although a great many get \$10, \$9 and even \$8.

Wages are paid every two weeks, and a week's pay held back, an effective weapon of the boss to hold the wage slaves in the mill. This means that a new worker, probably broke, has to wait three weeks for his first pay. Another trick of the bosses, used largely in the anthracite, is the use of the bonus; workers who work steadily for two weeks get a \$2 bonus. Many workers, too ill to work, can't afford to stay home a day, under this pressure. Workers, also, producing over a certain amount of work, are "rewarded" with a bonus, only to find after working at a greatly increased speed, that the amount they have to produce, is increased. "A fellow at our mill got a reward because he made too much," a worker told me. After "workers who make too much" are told that

the amount of work required is increased, or the price reduced, they either quit in disgust, or are fired, and new workers taken on, with less wages.

Old Arguments.

The anthracite bosses use the same musty lines as bosses elsewhere, as alibis for not paying a living wage. They say, "You live at home, so don't need so much money," "You live near the mill, and don't have to spend money for carfare," and "I am just trying to help your family out, by hiring you," and so on, ad infinitum. The truth of the matter is that the wages of the young wage slaves, who do live at home, are a necessary part of the family income. Some of the mothers will say to you, "I believe in a union, but if Jimmy should lose his job, I don't know what we would do, he is our main support." A young girl of 17, who was next to me in the mill where I worked, was the sole support of a family of six children, besides the mother and father, who was a miner, and had been out of work for six months. She made \$9 a week. A girl making \$12 as a winder was fired to make room for a new girl, hired for \$8. This throwing out of old workers and taking on new ones at less wages is a common practice among the silk bosses. The pay envelopes are usually taken directly home, unopened, and the money considered a necessary part of the family budget. Some mill workers in Scranton made out a budget of bare necessities; they found that \$20.40 was the minimum needed a week. These workers get about half of the wages needed for absolute necessities.

Weavers Rushed.

The warpers and weavers, older girls and fellows, work terribly hard for the money they get. They probably average between \$20 and \$30 in a 50-hour week. "Of course," one girl said, "in order to make enough, the weavers in our mill have to work all through dinner hour, and even come in at 6:30, a half hour early, and work till 5:30, an extra half hour." Although the workers are only paid from 4 to 10 cents a yard for the different kinds of silk they weave, if there is any defect in a yard of cloth, often through no fault of theirs, in many of the mills they are docked a dollar for the defective yard. The boss pays them a few cents a yard but they pay the boss a dollar for the same yard. One worker who was told she had to pay \$4 for having ends out for several yards, said that if she was paying for the material she would like to have it. This was quite a poser for the boss who had gotten away with this particular kind of graft for years, and he finally said, "Well, give me fifty cents and we'll call it square." A worker on the silks said, "My boss must get his all right. I saw ties selling for a dollar made of silk that I only get 6 1-4 cents a yard for." It is not uncommon for

the silk bosses to force extra looms on the weavers, until inhuman working conditions result.

Worse for Night Shift.

The conditions of the day workers with their starvation wages and exhausting hours are bad enough, but if anything, the men on the night shifts are even worse off. In most mills these fellows work from 6 at night until 6 in the morning, with not a minute off to rest, eat or sleep. Where they do get a half hour off, and fall down exhausted on the floor for a few minutes rest, they are obliged to work until 6:30 in the morning. "It's a pretty bad in winter," a young spinner, 17, said, "but it's in summer that we really lose weight." The deafening noise of the machines, often resulting in poor hearing, the harsh bright blue lights which affect the sight of many workers, and the intolerable heat—in some mills the windows cannot be opened—inevitably result not only in loss of weight but definitely affect the health of these workers.

Working these long hours, 12 hours at a stretch, five days a week, allows these workers no recreation at all the major part of their lives. When they get home from work they have something to eat, go to bed, get up, have something to eat, and go to work. Even on Saturday night, the bosses, sometimes on threat of discharge, force these night workers to toil from 5 until 11. (They stop at 11 because the bosses can't extend their profit-making greed into Sunday, when the town is shut down.) For these six hours, the workers are given pay for only eight hours. No double time or time-and-a-half. The spinners make from 20 cents to 35 cents an hour—a measly \$12 to \$21 for 60 hours slavery. "It is like being in prison," these workers say.

Strictly Non-union.

Occasionally, although completely unorganized, workers of different mills have gone on strike. Some mills have signs posted up stating that any worker who joins the union or goes to a union meeting will be fired. These terrorization methods of some bosses are supplemented by others, with "welfare" tricks to keep the workers from rebelling. The big Duplan plants, for example, scattered through the anthracite region, have lunch rooms with free coffee, free lemonade, gyms and basketball teams. The workers get very little money but a whole lot of coffee.

The Duplan mill in Dorranceton even takes over municipal jobs and holds a continuation school in the mill for its workers of 14 and 15 years old. Here hundreds of children get "educated" each week, presumably largely in how to become more docile wage slaves. It is said that although up to 16 years of age workers are obliged to go one day a week to a continuation school that in the continuation school in this mill the workers are apt to become 16 years

old about three months too soon.

Ready to Organize.

Are the chances for organizing these exploited silk workers of the anthracite region good? Yes. These are many favorable factors, first of which is their terrible exploitation, increased by new wage cuts, speed-ups and other profit-making schemes put over on them. Then they are used to unions and strikes, because probably in every family at least one member belongs to the miners union.

Fundamentally they are independent and willing to struggle as is shown in the occasional strikes and their resentment at any new "injustices." Although they will stand a whole lot that they are accustomed to, when the bosses put anything new over their reaction is potentially militant. They are mostly native-born which enhances a feeling of independence among the workers and they do not and will not suffer from fear of deportation. The fact that they all speak English is of course a great help in organization work. (The fact that almost all the mills are silk and are therefore not so apt to close down as cotton, knit goods or wool is also a favorable factor.)

The difficulties of organizing the workers in the anthracite region lie partly in the fact that the mills are widely scattered through this region covering 500 miles. The workers are practically all tied up with the United Mine Workers Union through their families. (What a world of difference it would make in organizing these silk workers if the National Miners Union were in control.)

The idea of a textile workers union has been to a great extent discredited by the actions of the United Textile Workers organizer, whose habit has been to lie low until a strike occurred, rush in, sign up the workers, collect their money, and not show up again. Several workers have said, "I don't intend to line any organizer's pockets with money any more, when the union does nothing for the workers."

The great majority of the workers are very young, and of course some of the young girls in the mills labor under the delusion that they will get married and live happily ever after—outside the mills. But perhaps the greatest difficulty is the universal fear the workers have of losing their jobs. Work is often slack, and because most of the workers do live at home they generally want to work in one particular mill near where they live, to save carfare and get to work and back quicker.

In spite of these difficulties some organization work has been accomplished. A local has been established in one of the mills. Workers of other mills are visited and called to meetings and before long there will be more locals in the mills of the Anthracite affiliated with the National Textile Workers Union.

TRY TO BLIND COSTA RICA SLAVES.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (By Mail).—The Republic Tobacco Co., a British company controlling the tobacco plantations in Costa Rica, has introduced the block insurance scheme to blind the workers.

Australian Coal Operators Lock Out 10,000 Men In Drive to Cut Costs of Production

WILL FIRE MORE LATER; HARDER WORK IN MINES

Assistance to Labor- Hating Government

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SYDNEY, Australia, (By Mail).—Ten thousand coal miners have been given two weeks notice that they will be locked out to "reduce the costs of production." The notices were issued February 16. This is the first act in a general campaign of "rationalization" by the employers in the Australian coal industry.

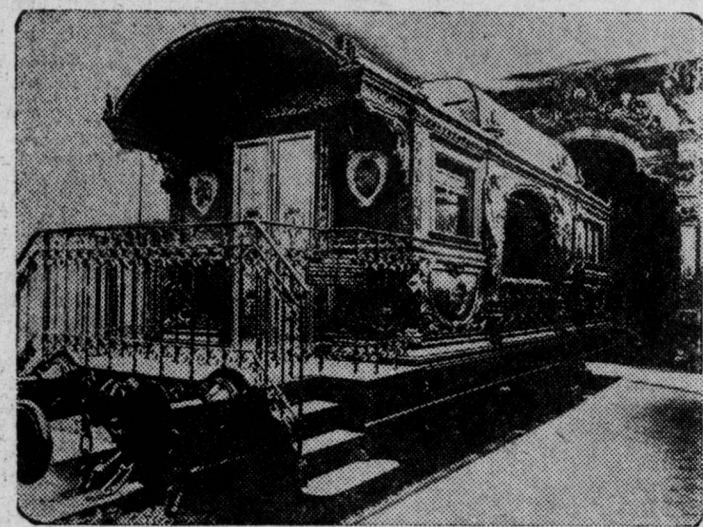
The owners' representative in a statement says "it is necessary" to reduce forces and speed the men remaining at work to cut production costs 5 shillings (about \$1.20) per ton to ensure New South Wales retaining Victorian and South Australian contracts.

Others To Be Fired.

So far coal operators who are not associated with the Northern Collieries have not given notice to their men, although it is believed that they will follow suit. It was previously announced that at the termination of the notices miners could return to work at reduced wages. Australian miners are militant and are preparing for a prolonged struggle.

The giving of notices by the employers is also considered as an attempt to bolster the government's anti-labor campaign, which forbids lockouts and strikes under the arbitration laws. The miners are all the more determined to fight as it is known that Bruce, the premier, sides with the coal owners.

Fascisti Resurrect Pope's Car from Museum



Not since 1870 has this gilded railway car been used. It belongs to the Vatican and 59 years ago was seized by Italian soldiers and put into a museum. Mussolini has now made an alliance between the catholic church and fascism and has refitted this monstrosity for the Pope. They will put him on it and send him to spread the fascist gospel over Italy.

Irish Free State Gov't Arrests 80 "Suspects"; Employs Third Degree

DUBLIN, March 12.—"Discovery of a plot to terrorize jurors" in the flimsy excuse offered by the Irish Free State government under which nearly 80 workers suspected of Republican sympathies were arrested during the past week. Lacking evidence which could be used against the arrested, Free State Civic Guards and secret service agents resorted freely to third degree methods in an effort to force "confessions."

While many of the 80 were subsequently released, 25 were immediately rearrested and subjected to further "grilling" from ex-gunmen and others who wear the military uniform of the "emancipated" Irish Free State.

Ruthenberg Memorial, Anti-War Meeting in Pittsburgh on Sunday

PITTSBURGH, March 12.—A Ruthenberg Memorial and anti-war mass meeting will be held here next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the Labor Lyceum on Miller St.

Speakers will include Pat Devine, organizer of District 9 (Minnesota), Communist Party, and Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, labor veteran, who fought with Ruthenberg against the last imperialist war.

An excellent musical program has been arranged.

REDUCE CLEANERS' WAGES.

LONDON, (By Mail).—Wages of cleaning women employed in the London County Council Schools were reduced by amounts ranging from 2 to 9 shillings a week.

ANTI-FASCISTI ORGANIZATION IS NOW WORLD WIDE

Berlin Congress Plans International Fight

(Continued from Page One)
"hunger marchers," in London promised the beginning of a British anti-fascist struggle which was part and parcel of the general struggle against capitalism, he said.

The afternoon session was addressed by Miglioli, who spoke on fascist terror and described it as it operates in Italy. He attacked especially the pro-fascist attitude of the Catholic Church in Italy.

Polish Rulers Pro-Fascist.
Bitter of Poland declared the fascist terror was paving the way to war against the Soviet Union and informed the congress, the Polish government refused passes to the other delegates.

Archbishop Fan Noli described the fascist oppression of the national minorities in the Balkans, and declared Italy was oppressing Albania, making it a military base for imperialist extension. The only solution, said Noli, was workers' and peasants' republics in the Balkans.

Ledebour of Germany, Stoyanov of Bulgaria and Jean of Lithuania also spoke.

Chairman Heckert then read a telegram from the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, greeting the congress and explaining their inability to send delegates, owing to the refusal of German visas.

Folli, a member of the Young Communist League of Italy, and Dr. Iretescu of Rumania also spoke. Professor Gennari spoke on the situation of workers, peasants and intellectuals under fascism. He described the economic situation of the Italian working masses, and said that in order to parallel the present miserable situation of the workers one must remember the building of the pyramids under Pharaoh. Wages are still dropping and the present level is one-tenth of the average of British wages. The trade unions are suppressed, but are working illegally. There was applause for this statement.

Police Attack Demonstration.
On Sunday morning the commissions sat, while most of the delegates visited the anti-fascist mass demonstration at the Busch Circus.

The police brutally attacked the demonstrators and many were arrested.

The American delegation arrived in the afternoon and at this session Markoff of the United States of America greeted the congress from the American anti-fascist committee. He said the United States government is supporting the fascist states with loans, for instance, the latest Mussolini loan. However, in the United States there exists a strong anti-fascist movement of millions of foreign-born workers from the European fascist states who represent a fruitful ground for anti-fascist propaganda. The American workers, said Markoff, are commencing to organize anti-fascist committees, numerous meetings and two conferences having been held as an introduction of widespread anti-fascist campaigns.

Herman, a social democrat of Austria; Romagnoli, of Italy; Kaldyayev, ex-deputy of the Bulgarian parliament; Voitsinski, of Poland; Gorkin, of Spain; Volkow, of Holland, and Hornik, of Germany, also spoke.

Left Italy Illegally.
The Italian speakers Romagnoli and Nicoletti made passionate speeches which were greeted with tremendous applause. The whole Italian delegation left Italy illegally, and thrice suffered arrest on the way.

Mario Bergamo, ex-deputy and chairman of the republican party of Italy wrote a letter declaring the antifascist congress honored Europe and regretting that he was unable to attend owing to sickness.

Inard wrote on behalf of the other surviving Communards, greeting the congress.

Professor Nejedeli of Czechoslovakia declared the honest intellectuals must join the workers and peasants against fascism.

The commissions reported on international methods for fighting fascism. The congress unanimously adopted resolutions proposed by the commissions as a basis, referring the same to an editorial commission.

Permanent Organization.
The congress decided unanimously to found a permanent international anti-fascist bureau in Berlin, with representatives in all countries.

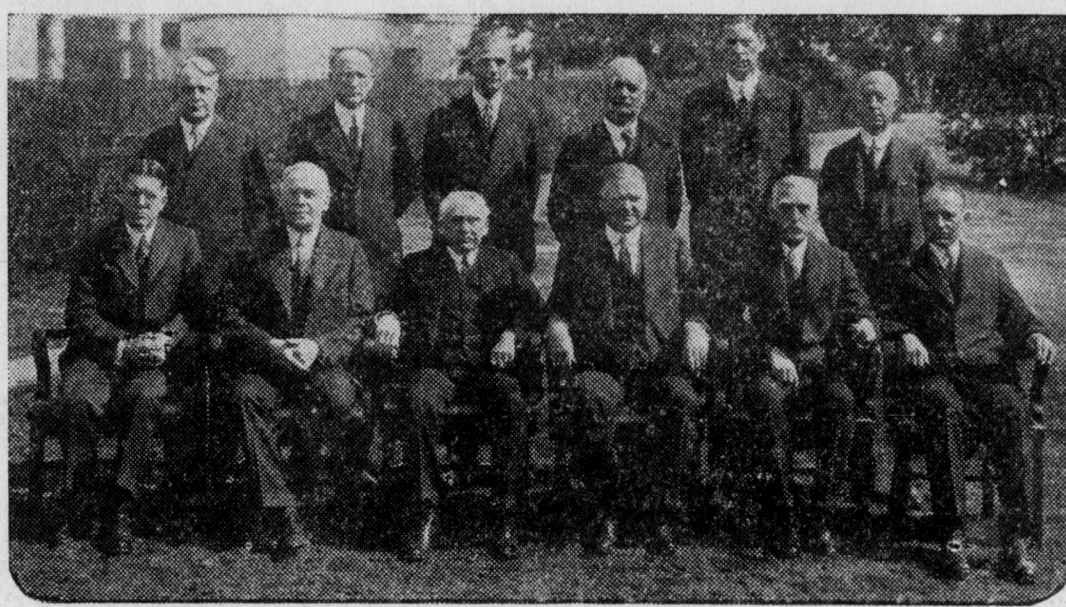
Barbusse made the closing speech, exhorting the delegates to return and carry on anti-fascist struggle with tenfold strength and declared that another name for anti-fascism was revolution.

There was tremendous applause and singing of the international.

The Italians enthusiastically sang Bandiera Rossa. Barbusse and the Italians received protracted ovations. At the last minute Max Hoelz appeared. He had been arrested during the morning demonstration. The congress closed amidst scenes of indescribable enthusiasm.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)
(Copyright by International Publishers, New York.)

The Most Openly Reactionary Cabinet Ever Named



This photograph is taken in the park called the "South Grounds of the White House." Left to right, front row, seated: Walter F. Brown, postmaster general, a professional politician; James W. Good, secretary of war, another political boss; Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state, but soon to make way for Stimson, a more expert war maker; Hoover himself, swollen with the products of actual slave labor in his Burma and Chinese minifits to corporations he owns of "surplus taxes," third richest man in the world, getting richer by gas; Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, William D. Mitchell, attorney general, a democrat, appointed as a concession to General Motors. Back row, left to right, standing: James J. Davis, secretary of labor, a millionaire and employer of labor; Robert P. Lamont, secretary of commerce, director of the Calumet & Heckla Copper Co., banks and power trust; Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, banker, land owner, politician from the South; Charles Curtis, vice president, reactionary senator for many years; Ray L. Wilbur, secretary of the interior, president of Stanford University, rich youth's playground; Charles Francis Adams, secretary of the navy, millionaire yacht racer, importer, banker, of the snobbish Massachusetts Adams.

Soviet Labor Unions Alter Trade Schools and Factory Training

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—According to a draft of the Central Council of Soviet Labor Unions, the workers trade schools are to be reorganized upon the following basis: The factory schools will train qualified and highly qualified workers for trades which require a long theoretical and practical training. For trades which do not need a long training, special factory departments will be established. In the factories trade-technical courses will be organized in order to increase the qualifications of the qualified workers.

The courses of the Central Labor Institute will take and train workers at the special instructions of the higher economic authorities. This institution will also occupy itself with pedagogical work of an industrial nature. Trade training is to be removed from the purview of the People's Commissariat for Education and placed under the Supreme Economic Council. The labor unions are to have a decisive voice in the organization of trade-training.

U. S. Supreme Court Still Evades Ruling on Seven-Cent Fare

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UP).—The U. S. Supreme Court did not hand down decisions on the New York subway fare case or the O'Fallon railroad case at its meeting today.

The O'Fallon case involves the setting of a precedent as to whether railroads shall be evaluated at their original cost or the cost to reproduce them now. This is important as profits are allowed under the Interstate Commerce Act at a percentage of the valuation.

The New York seven cent fare case has been before the Supreme Court for some time. Tammany city officials put up only a perfunctory fight against it, apparently intending all the time to let the subway get the seven cent fare. They want the republican appointed Supreme Court take the blame, however, and the court holds back, for political reasons.

Railroads won in Supreme Court today a test case involving \$49,000,000 awarded them by the Interstate Commerce Commission for carrying the mails.

Mother Says She Killed Priest Because of His Attack on Daughter

CANTON, Ohio, March 12.—Pleading not guilty to a charge of murder for shooting to death a priest named Joseph Riccardi, pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic Church here, Mrs. Mary Guerriri declared that she did it because the priest had mistreated her small daughter.

The mother said that, as the influence of the priests in Canton was so great she could not get retribution thru legal means, she had resorted to the revolver, and fired several shots into the priest as he stood in the door of his church, scowling at her.

The police, mostly Catholics, are trying to discredit Mrs. Guerriri's story, and put forward a fanciful theory that she was angered by the fact that the church was recently moved.

Murder Nanking Gen.
PEKING, China, March 12.—General Chu Tung-feng, once a minister of war in the Peking government, was assassinated at Tientsin by a group of five men who entered his house, bound him, terrorized his family and searched until they found documents supposed to connect him with the present Shantung revolt of Chang Tsung-chang. They shot him to death and escaped.

PEKING UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Labor Rising; Armies Start Fighting Soon

PEKING, March 12.—On the eve of the Kuomintang congress in Nanking, which opens Friday, this city is virtually in a state of siege. The largest army near here is that of General Pei Chung-hsi, who has 60,000 men outside the walls. Pei adheres to the Hankow, Canton clique, which is opposed to Chiang Kai-shek. Pei and his Canton friends have a British orientation, and Chiang may be with U. S. The Kuomintang congress seems to be thoroughly packed by Chiang, out of its 359 official delegates, 267 are virtually appointed by the central committee, about half of them frankly and openly so appointed. No real delegates are allowed from the territories controlled by generals inimical to Chiang.

Other armies in or near Peking are those of Yen Hsi-shan, nominally the commander of this area, and Fang Chen-wu, supposed to be for Chiang. Fang has 40,000 men, and fighting between Fang and Pei may start any minute.

Today is Sun Yat-sen's birthday, and demonstrations of the workers against all the military leaders and for the slogans of the Communist Party of China may take place. Sun was friendly to the Soviet Union, but the party he founded, the Kuomintang, has fallen into extremely reactionary hands, and all factions among its leaders oppress the workers and peasants, and ruthlessly murder the labor unionists and Communists.

Machado, U. S. Ruler of Cuba, Proposes Mutual Tariff Cuts

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—Heavy tariff concessions by Cuba to American farm and manufactured products in exchange for an increased United States preferential for Cuban sugar under the projected new American tariff law were proposed in a communication from Ambassador Orestes Ferrara transmitted by Secretary Kellogg, without any recommendation, to the house ways and means committee today.

Cuba outlined alternative proposals for new Cuban-American tariff relations, one providing for a completely new reciprocity treaty.

The Machado government of Cuba is an auxiliary to the American banking interests, and kills labor leaders who conduct strikes on American owned plantations. The new tariff makes Cuba still more like one of the American states.

22 Belgian Sailors in U.S. After Sea Rescue

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12 (UP).—Twenty-two Belgians, whose lives were in peril for nearly a week on a crippled ship at sea, arrived here yesterday on the Fabre line steamship Alesia.

The Belgians had been picked up by the Alesia in the Azores, where they had been landed by the steamship City of Winnipeg. The latter vessel had taken the Belgians' ship, The Carlier, in tow after it had snapped its propeller shaft during a gale 400 miles from the Azores.

Christian Socialism is but the holy water with which the priest consecrates the heartburnings of the aristocrat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

INTERVENTION IS OFFERED TO GIL BY U. S. OFFICER

Decisive Battle Soon Expected at Torreon

(Continued from Page One)
right to declare blockades and obtain material support in the United States. Kellogg's statement was made in reference to reports that a rebel agent sought recognition.

The American government is co-operating to get various military supplies for the Mexican government from private manufacturers. To this end airplanes, airplane bombs and machine guns are now being made or shipped under care of the U. S. government to the ports on the northeast and eastern parts of Mexico.

Torrean Decisive.

MEXICO CITY, March 12.—General Calles, commanding the federals in the northern campaign has moved his headquarters to the city of Rio Grande, otherwise known as Villa Ortega, in the state of Zacatecas. The rebel sars being repaired near

The rail lines torn up by retreat-Canitas, and troops concentrated by Calles to move north to Torreon, where a battle of major proportions, practically decisive in a military sense, will soon be fought. Another column will move westward over the line to Durango.

Federal aviators report that there are 8,000 rebels in Torreon, and dispatches from the U. S. border quote rebel officers as saying that General Escobar, leading the rebels, will have some 20,000 troops before the battle opens for Torreon.

All Over at Vera Cruz.
In the Vera Cruz region, however, General Simon Aguirre has surrendered, and Jesus M. Aguirre, who began the rebellion, is a fugitive in the south.

Jesus M. Aguirre telegraphed President Gil asking to be allowed to leave the country, but was told that all captured officers must be tried by court martial.

The northward drive of the has disrupted the rebel plan to take army under Calles has disrupted the rebel plan to take Mazatlan on the west coast of Sinaloa. Rebel troops sent to take Mazatlan have had to be returned to help those of Escobar at Torreon. They claim, however, that 5,000 men are preparing to advance on Mazatlan at once.

HAITIANS SLAVE IN CUBA.

HAVANA, (By Mail).—As a result of the Haitian puppet government's lifting the ban on the sending of Haitian workers to Cuban plantations, over 20,000 Haitian workers are expected to be imported to the plantations this year. Slave wages and long hours prevail.

"BLACK FRITTERS"

By P. ROMANOV From "AZURE CITIES"

NOTE.—Panteleimon Romanov is one of the best-known of the literary "fellow-travellers" of the Soviet Union. "Fellow-travellers" is a term that has been adopted to designate those writers who are of non-proletarian origin, are not members of the Communist Party, but who accept the Revolution and the proletarian dictatorship and draw their material from Soviet life.

Romanov was born in 1884 of a lower middle class family. Like many of his colleagues he preserves many traces of the outlook of a bourgeois intellectual. It must be remembered that comparatively few of the new Soviet writers are Communists. A large proportion, including some of the best, are "fellow-travellers" with many ideological shortcomings despite their support of the Soviet Union.

"Black Fritters" gives a vivid picture of the effect of the changing moral codes in the Soviet Union.

When the train was only thirty miles away from Moscow, Katerina could sit still no longer. It seemed to her that she would never reach the place. Her heart beat faster and faster with every mile.

Yesterday she had found out that Andrei, who had worked for the last five years in a Moscow factory, had begun to live with another woman.

He himself had written nothing to her and their relationship had not changed in the least; he still sent her money for the holidays, and now and then a letter. It was said that he was some sort of chairman now and lived well.

Maybe it meant nothing to him to give her the hundred rubles he was sending; he lived on the other four or five hundred with the other woman. The sum of one hundred rubles, which had seemed so large to her before, suddenly became insupportably small.

What should she do when she arrived in Moscow? Break into his place, unmask him on the spot, make a scandal? Let people see that he was a scoundrel and a cad. . . She would break the window panes—and with her bare hands, so that there might be blood. . . And she would tear the other woman's hair out.

lively, would walk barefoot across the yard to the barn to sleep in the fresh hay. Storm would break from a sudden summer cloud, lightning would flare through the cracks in the gates, and the fresh air would smell even more of hay and the fustian of her sarafan.

And now it was all gone. She felt she was capable of anything.

But when she walked out of the railroad station with a large crowd of people, she was overwhelmed, lost in the great city. What she had wanted to do was to sweep down on him like a tempest, tell him everything, but instead she had to ask how to reach the street where he lived. She was shown the tram, but when she bought her ticket she forgot to ask where she had to get off, and she sat in the tram until it reached a suburb of the city.

She had to ride back and then walk and ask for the number of the house, for she could not read. She would be told—and she would go, afraid to ask again, and when she did ask she would find that she had passed by the house and would have to retrace her steps.

She walked more and more quickly, thinking that while she was walking they would leave the house. When she found the place, a house with enormous doors and windows, all the apartments were locked, and she had to knock and ring. And which bell was she to ring, how was she to guess which door was his?

"Auntie, what are you doing here?" a man in an apron, holding a chisel in his hand, asked her. Katerina told him.

"He isn't here. He doesn't live here."

"What do you mean he doesn't live here? Good Lord, what am I to do now?"

She had only one ruble with her, tied in a corner of her kerchief. This was not enough for her fare home.

An old woman with a pail appeared from a door under the stairway, and on finding out what was wanted, said that Andrei Nikanorich had moved to the suburbs. Katerina had to take a train to get there.

Katerina was so happy that she had found a clue, that she almost ran out of the doorway. Because she was happy she had forgotten to ask exactly where he was, and so, when she came to the suburb, she knew the street, but not the number of the house.

Evening was approaching, and clouds. She ran from one end of the street to the other, asking and asking, but she could find out nothing. In her hands she had a kerchief with black fritters. She did not remember why she had taken them. She had come to make a scandal, but she had taken a present along, according to custom,—black rye fritters.

She had only eleven kopeks left now. The place was strange, night approached, a wind began to blow. Her face sweaty and bewildered, she ran along the grassy suburban street flanked by pine trees, and waved her hands in desperation, as she held on to the kerchief with the black fritters.

At the moment when she was most bewildered, when she was in the last throes of despair and fear, she turned into a little alley, and saw a familiar crown of dry hair beyond the railing of a fence.

It was he, Andrei. His tunic unbuttoned, he was squatting near a flower bed and digging the ground.

Katerina could only cry: "Andriushechka, my dear!"

She ran through the garden gate, and when Andrei rose in surprise from the ground, she embraced him and pressed her head to his chest, powerless to hold back her tears.

"Look who's here! How did you come here? Did you fall from heaven?" Andrei asked in amazement and joy.

Katerina could not answer as she wanted to. She said: "I was very frightened. I thought I would never find you. I looked for you all day. And I had nowhere to go."

And she wept again. "Why are you crying?"

Conscience-stricken, she wiped her eyes with the back of her hand, and smiled guiltily. Then she suddenly remembered why she had come. But after what had just occurred when she rushed to him as to her salvation and refuge and had wept with joy on his breast, it was impossible to start a scandal and pass from joyful tears to wild outcries.

And then, when she had seen his familiar crown of hair in the garden like a sudden, wonderful image, her heart was filled with joy which she had never known, not even when they went haying together and slept in the barn.

He had not at all shown what she had expected from him, from a man to whom had come his deserted wife, a woman from the village, in a fustian sarafan, while he was dressed in city clothes and lived in a suburb.

She could not catch the slightest shade of dislike or perturbation in his face or voice. He was placid, the same slightly patronizing carelessness was in his voice, especially when he said:

"Why are you crying? Come, I will tell them to put up the samovar."

He preceded her on the path that led to the new cottage painted a fresh yellow, which stood near the fence among tree stumps.


But on the way he stopped, and cried to a passerby in a civilian coat:

"Ivan Kuzmich, you must send to the city for the goods tomorrow. I will write you a note."

His manner of speaking to the man, the way in which the man said "all right" in reply, made Katerina feel that he was the old, clever, practical and kind Andrei, and yet at the same time another Andrei, on whom people depended, who arranged and gave orders in this strange, unknown place just as he had done at home. And he did it so simply and quietly, as if it could never be otherwise.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)
(Copyright by International Publishers, New York.)

READ NEW SERIAL



"BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK"

(EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS TO REPUBLISH BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE INTERN. PUBLISHERS)

THAT absorbing story of the class struggle by one who has a distinct place in the American Labor Movement. His life was devoted to a relentless fight against capitalism and for the emancipation of the workers.

START READING THESE
MEMOIRS TODAY!
IN THE

Daily Worker

26 UNION SQUARE, New York City
ON SALE AT ALL NEWSSTANDS
IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY

BUY AN EXTRA COPY FOR YOUR
SHOPMATE!—IF YOU LIVE OUT-
SIDE NEW YORK—SUBSCRIBE!

Chicago Waitresses Slave 70 Hour Week as Union Officials Hobnob with Bosses

INSPECTORS WINK AT STATE LAW VIOLATION

Union Agent Friendly to Boss Complaint

By a Woman Worker Correspondent CHICAGO (By Mail).—Waitresses in Chicago are exploited more than the women in any other industry. Not more than five per cent of the 15,000 waitresses are organized in any kind of organization, and only about a third of this amount into a trade union.

70-Hour Week.
The state law for women workers makes 70 hours a week the maximum, that is 10 hours a day, 7 days a week. In other industries it is rarely that full 70 hours a week are worked, but among waitresses it is an exception if it is not. In many places, even in houses where girls are employed through the union headquarters, they are forced to work 12 or 13 hours a day.

When it is called to the attention of the factory inspector he goes out to see the girls and reports that they were only working nine or nine and a half hours. The girls are forced to lie in order to hold their jobs, so, of course, nothing is done.

\$12 and \$14 a Week.
During the past few months, as one of the army of unemployed, knowing there was nothing at union headquarters, I started looking for my own job, only to be told the hours are 65 to 70 a week, wages \$12 or \$14 a week. Uniforms must be furnished by the girl. In about half of these houses the girls work a split watch, which means they get a few hours off in the morning or afternoon, resulting in extra car fare and an average of four hours wasted as a result of changing clothes and riding street cars, as restaurants do not have any place for the girls to rest, especially not in Chicago.

Service is no longer required in the restaurants; only in hotel dining rooms do they demand service.

Youth, minus brains, is the demand of the bosses today and the waitresses over 30 have a terrific struggle keeping their jobs. I have gone into houses displaying banners time after time, only to be told a girl was just hired; yet the banner would still be in the window the same evening and the next day.

I have been sent on jobs and only allowed to work one day; told at the close of the day by the boss that a more attractive, younger girl was wanted, as their customers wanted someone "they could kid and play around with."

Yet the union is doing nothing about this degrading condition. There are two dual organizations of waitresses in Chicago, the Selmoris Waitresses' League and the Chicago Waitresses' Club. Both are as strong in numbers as the union, but are organized as employment agencies and social clubs. No attempt is made by them to get decent conditions and a decent wage scale.

The union is no better. Though they talk more of doing something, it is never done. We have no jobs for our members, no conditions on the job, not more than half a dozen houses signed up in the city, with about 50 or 60 houses occasionally call us up for waitresses. We have a wage scale, made in 1920, that is never even mentioned now, as we usually work for what we can get.

But we have an international organizer here since last April and our membership has decreased since that time from 400 to 250. We have a fourth international president as secretary of the cooks and as secretary of the local joint board, yet we have had no joint board meeting since last May. We cannot picket a place unless authorized by the joint board, and as none is in existence, we do nothing.

The Bosses' Business Agent.
We have a business agent who agrees with the boss when he complains to her that the girls object to working overtime or doing all the porter work, or that they want the union scale.

She spends her time drinking coffee in the houses of friendly bosses, instead of organizing the girls and getting them decent conditions.

Yes, we have had four new locals organized in our craft in the past three months, not with any idea of helping the workers, but of taking their money and giving them nothing; organized solely for the purpose of getting more votes at the coming convention in Kansas City and to put a bartender into office to complete the ring that will further corrupt and exploit the workers in the culinary trades in Chicago.

We have the most corrupt, bootlegging, sluzzing, grafting boss-loving officialdom in the country.

Waitresses, cooks, waiters, let's get together and fight the corrupt A. F. of L. officialdom. Get the conditions in Chicago we are entitled to. Join the Workers (Communist) Party.

CHICAGO WAITRESS.
FUMES ENDANGER WORKERS.
LONDON, (By Mail).—Ten men working in a large steel tank at West India dock were overcome by coke fumes, and six of them have been detained in Poplar Hospital for treatment.

Jobless, in Jail for 4 Months



George Trago was arrested one cold winter day by Tammany police because he was without a job and looked "suspicious." He was kept in jail for four months without trial and then released without explanation. In the meantime his wife and child had to live in a poor house. Picture shows the family.

Scrub Women Slave While World Sleeps; Wages Miserable

By a Woman Worker Correspondent CLEVELAND, Ohio, (By Mail).—Little wonder that the scrub woman is looked up as just short of being an animal. Little wonder that she must continue to scrub the mire tracked in by heedless professionals in office buildings and clean cuspidors, carelessly used by the aforesaid individuals, only two hours before her baby takes its first breath in this world of milk and honey. Little wonder that the scrub woman must live through hell's suffering and agonies of labor-pains while she is being carted around in a police patrol, in zero weather for two hours, covered with a thin blanket, while police knock at hospital doors of Cleveland only to be informed that the hospitals are full, and besides they have no provisions for such cases, meaning scrub woman confinements.

All this in the great metropolis of Cleveland where councilmen and city clerks pocket \$33,000 and \$17,000 "rake-offs" on land deals, with the OK of the city manager. I say, little wonder that these conditions exist when even the class-conscious workers give the scrub woman little or no thought.

The Scrub Woman's Plight.
While the world is asleep, she is awake; eight o'clock in the evening when offices are closed, the "better" class having departed for the day, a conspicuously contrasting class makes its appearance; shabby women, stout women, thin women, young, middle-aged, and not infrequently old women, all bearing marks and evidence of a hard and bitter life. They carry their lunches, mostly wrapped in newspaper, their faces are a grayish pale, their hands a purplish-red with rough and shriveled skin.

The freight elevator (although the passenger elevators are empty) carries them up to the top floor, where they change from "street clothes" into working clothes, and each sets to work on the floor assigned. The work consists of cleaning offices, sweeping, mopping, dusting, washing marble walls, scrubbing floors, and the most detestable and unhealthful of all—cleaning cuspidors—in which the "better class" has de-

posited its millions of deadly germs through sputum and expectoration all day. At 12 a. m. they get thirty minutes in which to eat their lunch. This is a luxurious event.

The fact that lunch consists of dry cold sandwiches, that surrounding the "dining" tables are mops, pails, brooms, dust clothes, oils, polishes, and last, but not least, cockroaches, is of little consequence. The thing that count is rest.

Little, if any, conversation is had at these "feasts," each woman is engrossed in her own worries and responsibilities. Time up. They file out again to resume their tasks till five o'clock in the morning, at which time each wends her way home, tired, alone, weary, in blizzards, frosts, and storms. Stray cats and dogs find shelter and protection, somewhere, somehow, sometime, but the scrub woman's plight is not so fortunate. She may be out always. Six o'clock in the morning brings her home just in time to prepare breakfast for her husband, who must be on the job at seven in the morning.

Having prepared and served her husband's breakfast, she drops off to bed to snatch a few hours' sleep and much-needed rest. The children prepare and take their own breakfast, the elder taking care of the younger. They go to school improperly clothed and improperly fed.

After five or six hours' sleep she forces herself out of bed, shops, cooks supper for the family, and for several boarders, cleans house, and hurries back to repeat the same grind for a wage of \$2.25 per night.

Organize the Scrub Women.
Can they be organized into workers' unions and be made class conscious? A defeatist would say, "No!" "They are too ignorant, too crude and undeveloped, and work in small groups." With this attitude, which I fear many comrades take, I certainly take issue, and I say that any wide-awake conscientious organizer (a woman preferably) should give this matter three months of undivided, constructive, tireless effort, and the results will be no less, if not more, successful than any organizational work in a new field.

—ALICE SMITH.

3 Stenographers of Swift Co. Poisoned in Firm's Kitchen

CHICAGO, March 12 (UP).—Blood tests reveal that the three Swift & Co. stenographers whose illness baffled physicians last month, were the victims of methyl chloride which had leaked into their food in a faulty electric refrigerator, Dr. W. D. McNally, a coroner's physician reported today. The girls have recovered.

"We established first that there had been a leak in the electric refrigerator in the girls' apartment and that they had tried to repair it the night before they became ill," the doctor said. "Then we made exhaustive tests for methyl chloride in their blood and we found what we were looking for, there is no doubt now about what caused their illness."

U. S. Indicts Rothstein Aid in Opium Traffic

Sealed indictments against Sidney Stajer for smuggling a truckload of gum opium were handed down by the federal grand jury yesterday and served to revive interest in the Rothstein case. Stajer was a close associate of Tom Walsh, Rothstein bodyguard, shot in Miami a few days ago. It has always been freely charged that the Rothstein ring operated under the protection of New York police. No arrests have been made by the police, except of one man against whom there was no evidence, and who insisted on being arrested.

LAY OFF WAR VETERANS
SYDNEY (By Mail).—A number of returned soldiers employed at the general post office have been dismissed by the Australian government. The men were mechanics.

WORKER STARVES TO DEATH
PITTSBURGH (By Mail).—John Finely, a worker, starved to death here.

LAY OFF MANY GIRL GROCERY CO. CASHIERS

Clerks Will Have to Do Their Work

(By Worker Correspondent) PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—Hundreds of girl workers were laid off by the American Stores Co., the largest chain grocery in Pennsylvania and nearby states. The American Stores Co. is controlled by Drexel & Co., bankers, a branch of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Scores of girl cashiers have been laid off, and those who are still employed have been informed that they had better seek jobs elsewhere, as the company intends to do away with the girl cashiers in order to cut down expenses. The already underpaid, overworked clerks will be forced to do the work of the cashiers.

This is another evidence of capitalist "prosperity," and will end only when the workers kick the bankers and capitalist owners on what they sit on, and take control of the mills, mines and natural resources. Then will the workers own their jobs.

Soviet Academy of Science Elects Three Communist Members

LENINGRAD (By Mail).—As was reported some time ago the academy of science of the U. S. S. R. recently held elections of new members in accordance with the revised constitution of the academy which provided for the doubling of its membership (82 instead of 41). During the election three of the candidates who had been preliminarily elected in the various sections of the academy almost unanimously, did not secure the required majority of two thirds of the votes cast at the general meeting of the academy.

The situation thus created was regarded as abnormal and the president of the academy found it necessary to apply to the government for permission to hold a further ballot in respect of the three unsuccessful nominations. On February 13, the academy held a general meeting in the presence of the recently elected members where the Communist professors Deborin, Lukin and Fritche, who had failed in the last election, secured the requisite number of votes and were elected members of the academy, thus bringing up its membership to the full number.

Okanogan Indians War on the "Pocket Veto"

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A constitutional question which has been undecided for more than a century was placed before the Supreme Court today in arguments on the validity of pocket vetoes, a weapon used by many presidents to kill legislation passed just before congressional recesses.

William S. Lewis, representing the Okanogan Indian tribe of Washington, assisted by a representative of the house judiciary committee, attacked use of the veto as unconstitutional. Lewis said that when congress took an adjournment other than its final adjournment, its legislative business went on. Therefore, he said, the president must comply with the constitution by sending a veto message if he opposes legislation, allowing congress an opportunity to pass on his action.

Rich Corner Rice: China Peasants Starve

CANTON, (By Mail).—A serious shortage of rice supplies is reported in Wuchow, and in consequence the prices have risen to such a height that workers and peasants can get very little of this staple food. Great privation has resulted among the poor.

The rise in price is said to be due to a corner in rice by wealthy merchants.

No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer, so far as an end, that he receives his wages in cash, then he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Hackman Hurt



Above is Salvatore Piazza, cab-driver, who was injured when a sign hanging on the Corn Exchange Bank, crashed on his cab, during a gale.

THREE WORKERS ELECTROCUTED

One Dies in Brave Try to Save Other Two

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—The arm of a derrick came in contact with a power line and sent a high voltage electric current through two workers, standing on wet ground, were holding the end of a hoisting cable. Fred Wright, cement worker, gave his life in a vain effort to save the other two.

The powerful current that took the three lives, held the two workers, Salvador Narrez, 28, of 1515 W. 105th St., Watts, and Floyd Smith, 30, a lineman, 519 1/2 Southwestern Ave., Los Angeles, glued to the hook at the end of the cable.

Despite the sparks flying in every direction from the twisting cable, Wright, who was working at a cement mixer 50 feet away, seized the two men in an effort to drag them away. The force of the deadly current then went through his body, too.

The three workers were employed by Oswald Bros., contractors, laying concrete tile on Aerodrome Ave., 150 feet west of La Cienega, where the accident occurred on Feb. 13.

The killed being workers, neither the power trust nor other scabby employers need fear any real investigation of this affair by the corrupt officialdom of this city.

L. P. RINDAL.

LONDON, England (By Mail).—Local boards of guardians throughout England are reducing relief to the families of the great unemployed munter marchers, declares Jack V. Leckie, secretary of the Miners' Relief Committee of the W. I. R. Especially in the poorer London boroughs, families of the marchers are victimized.

The W. I. R. is helping to alleviate the distress in many of the families till the marchers return.

Hilarious Comedy by Sholom Aleichem, Yiddish Art Theatre

A jovial folk-comedy, lavishly produced and hilariously, if at times too raucously, played, is the new offering of the Yiddish Art Theatre. "Stempenyu" is the work of the master humorist—one of the titans of Yiddish literature—Sholom Aleichem. It is a dramatization of an early novelette by Sholom Aleichem, and Maurice Schwartz, director and chief actor of the Yiddish Art Theatre, is responsible for the present stage version.

The plot of "Stempenyu" is as simple and obvious as an old wives' tale. Stempenyu is a self-taught village violinist, the leader of a band of musicians who play at Jewish weddings. He is young and handsome, has a weakness for pretty women and an aversion for his shrewish wife. While playing at a wedding he meets and falls in love with Rochel, the beautiful and sensitive wife of the inane, commonplace, egotistical Moishe Mendel. She becomes enamored of the young musician, but struggles with herself, appalled and frightened by her "unholy" desire. She is on the point of yielding and running off with her romantic lover when the dead hand of traditional Jewish morality reaches out and draws her back—back to her inane, commonplace, egotistical Moishe Mendel.

A simple, not too ingenious, tale. But out of this material Sholom Aleichem has woven a rich fabric of comedy, tragedy, irony and pathos. It was Sholom Aleichem's greatness as an artist that he was always close to the life of the masses, and his characters are full of the salt of a life whose roots struck deep. In "Stempenyu," as in most of Sholom Aleichem's work, the comic elements predominate, but there emerges as an organic part of the play the tragedy of woman in the traditional Jewish life of the 19th century—the Jewish woman piously bought and sold and emotionally starved for the rest of her life. This tragedy, with its comic and ironic innuendoes, is subtly delineated by Celia Adler, who plays the role of Rochel.

As the silly, garrulous Moishe Mendel, Maurice Schwartz gives one of the most brilliant performances of his career. His playing is a real triumph of the art of the comic actor, reaching its high point at the end of the second act with his sidesplitting imitation of a Jewish cantor.

"Stempenyu" is expansively—at times too expansively—played by a notable supporting cast. Special honors should go to Bina Abramowitz, Ben Zeev Baratoff, Anna Teitelbaum and Gershon Rubin. The versatility of the Yiddish Art troupe is attested by the fact that the present production is quite as distinguished in way as that of Chekhov's "The Merry Orchard," which is almost an opposite pole of "Stempenyu" in style and content.

The settings by B. Aronson are imaginative, though a little too obtrusive. A revolving stage (something of an innovation in the Yiddish Art Theatre, I believe) is used and with great success. The music



Dita Farlo and Lars Hansen, leading players in the Ufa production, "Homecoming," at Film Guild Cinema.

by Joseph Achron is decidedly arresting. Though it sounds in places suspiciously like jazz, it never loses its essential folk quality. Altogether "Stempenyu" must take high rank among Yiddish Art Theatre productions.

A. B. MAGIL.

MRS. FISKE TO RETURN HERE IN COMEDY

Mrs. Fiske is planning to return to Broadway early next month. She will be seen in "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," Harry James Smith's comedy, which has not been acted since Mrs. Fiske produced it originally and scored a hit in the title role.

In recent seasons Mrs. Fiske has been seen only in classic comedies and modern plays of serious character, such as "The Rivals," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Ghosts." The comedy will be housed at the Klaw Theatre and will open on Monday, April 1. Sidney Toller will play the leading male role.

Memory Gone by Shell Shock; Now Bigamist

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—March 12.—Nelson F. Gray of Akron, Ohio, is being sued for divorce by his wife here. Gray has another wife in Akron, and a child. He is a shell shocked war veteran, and all parties agree that he probably contracted the two marriages innocently, while suffering loss of memory from being gassed in war to make the world safe for civilization, or something like that.

AGENCY SHARK, SHOT BY WORKER, A SCAB HERDER

Employment Gyp Helped Break R.R. Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent) Workers will remember that Julius Koffler, shot and killed by an unemployed worker at the employment agency at Thirteenth and Arch St., was a scab herder for the Norfolk and Western Railroad in 1922, who at the time was anxious to fill the places of striking shopmen. Koffler at that time had scouts covering the entire city and attempted to furnish the largest amount of scabs furnished that road. He was notorious among the workers as being a labor shark of the worst type.

—W. A. K.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Koffler was shot and killed on March 5th by Harry J. McCall, an unemployed worker, who had been swindled by the employment agency. McCall, a world war veteran, said that the government had neglected him, and added:

"I went to the employment agency and gave Koffler \$5 for a job as dishwasher to which he had sent me. I went there right away and found that the job was filled. Koffler refused to return my money, which I needed badly, so I shot him."

Swindling of jobless workers by employment agencies is common practice. Many workers send worker correspondence to the Daily Worker, telling of their treatment at the hands of employment sharks.

Defeat Move to Extend U.S. Deportation Laws

The House Immigration Committee's proposed amendment to deportation legislation was shorn of its worst features and the Senator Blease provision for voluntary registration of aliens was struck out before the bills to which they were attached reached President Coolidge.

The proposed amendment to the deportation bill provided for extension of the grounds for deportation, removal of time limits within which aliens could be deported after entry and more severe penalties for illegal entry. The deportation bill, as signed by the president, makes it a criminal offense to enter the United States by willful fraud or misrepresentation, at a place not designated by immigration officials, or after deportation. A further provision requires aliens to serve out prison sentences in full before they may be deported.

Paris on the Barricades

GEORGE SPIRO 50c

with an Introduction by M. J. OLGIN

An eyewitness' own story of the heroic struggle of the Parisian proletariat in defense of their dictatorship (1871).

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
43 EAST 125TH STREET

Who Murdered the Husband
That MURDER in Berlin!
CAMEO NOW

DYNAMO
MARTIN BECK THEA.
45th W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:50
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

CAPRICE
GUILD Thea. W. 52nd St.
Eves. 8:50
Mats., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Strange Interlude
John GOLDEN Thea., 55th E. of B'way
EVENINGS ONLY AT 5:30

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

Pleasure Bound

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

Draper
COMEDY HIT by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH Thea. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:50
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:55

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

SURPRISES! NEW IDEAS! SURPRISES!

Food Carnival and Dance

SUNDAY, MARCH 17TH, AT 8 P. M.

at
THE WORKERS CENTER, 26-28 UNION SQUARE

PROCEEDS TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION 1, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY AND DOWNTOWN SECTION YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE

FUN! FROLIC! DANCE!

ADMISSION 50c

Building the Revolutionary Organ of the Working Class at the Same Time

FIRST AND ONLY SHOWING IN NEW YORK!

"A Visit to Soviet Russia"

The official Motion Picture of the 10th Anniversary of the U. S. S. R.

at the
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., E. B'way

SUNDAY, MARCH 24TH

4 Continuous Performances — 2:00; 4:15; 6:30; 8:45

"The most comprehensive, stupendous motion picture of social, political and industrial conditions in the Soviet Union since the October Revolution."
—Henry Barbusse.

Auspices: PROVISIONAL COMM. FRIENDS OF THE U. S. S. R.
Admission, \$1.00—Tickets in advance at Workers Bookshop, 26-28 Union Square; Bronx Co-operative Cafeteria; Rappaport & Cutler, 1318 South Boulevard, Bronx.

Carpenter, Out of Work Three Months, Father of 3 Motherless Children, Kills Self

PROBATION FOR MORE MILITANT MILL STRIKERS

New Bedford Workers to Hold Mass Rally

(Continued from Page One) ion leaders. And the sentiment among the masses of workers was correspondingly tense.

Protest Got Them Out.

The swift mobilization of protest organized by the National Textile Workers Union and the International Labor Defense, which is entering aid to the strikers and providing legal defense, compelled a handing in of a comparatively ill sentence, strikers say.

Another group of strikers, this one a larger one, is to come up for trial today and this procedure will continue, it is believed, till the tide of appellants is exhausted.

These cases are in the form of appeals against the rulings and sentences meted out by the lower courts during the strike period. The sentences vary from heavy fines to 30, and 90 days in jail. No sooner are the workers sentenced than appeals were made by the attorneys for the International Labor Defense.

The attorneys appearing in court now are Joseph Brodsky of New York and Harry Hoffman of Boston.

Workers Celebrate.

Preparations are under way for huge mass celebration of the freeing of the workers. The celebrations will be in the form of a mass meeting to be held this Sunday afternoon, in the large Bristol Arena and to be held under the auspices of the New Bedford locals of the N. W. In addition to the local leaders, nationally known labor leaders will address the meeting.

The eleven freed on probation yesterday are: N.T.W. President mess P. Reid, organizers William Murdoch, Fred E. Beal, Ellen Dawson, Peter Hegelias, Jack Rubin, Elsa Pultur, Bill Siroka, Sam Iseman and Martha Stone.

Czech Communists on Hunger Strike in Jail; Demand Release

PRAGUE, (By Mail).—The eight communists of Banská Bystrica who were arrested by the police, who forced their way into a conference of the Communist Party, have been on hunger strike since Jan. 21. They demand their release.

The Communist deputy Harus, who was sentenced to seven months of hard labor on the 18th of January to the loss of his franchise, both live and passive, for the next five years, was sentenced to another four months hard labor for having taken part in a protest demonstration against the Rakosi process and having made a speech. This second conviction has the effect that the next conviction, which was conditioned, immediately takes force. Harus will thus lose his mandate as a deputy.

The Red Aid and the Communist Party throughout Czechoslovakia have organized protest actions against the inhuman treatment to which Rakosi and his comrades have been subjected by the Hungarian authorities. Protest resolutions were adopted in a number of factories.

Thousands Face Lay-off in British Grocery Merger

LONDON (By Mail).—A plan for the amalgamation of the Home and Colonial Stores, Ltd., and the Rowland Dairy Co., Ltd., the two largest grocery companies in England, was announced at the annual meeting of the former. The two corporations control 3,500 shops, employing over 10,000 workers, many of whom face dismissal after the merger.

Standard Oil Lays Off Negro Workers

CHICAGO III. (By Mail).—The Standard Oil Co. dismissed Negro workers at its filling stations here, replacing them with whites. "Falling off of patronage" was given as the reason.

Fraternal Organizations COMMUNISTS IN SCHOOL BALLOT IN WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—A big working class vote is being rolled up in the municipal elections for five Communist candidates. The election is the primary. There are 18 candidates, for five places open on the board. In case the Communists are not nominated, the Party will conduct a campaign between now and the final election, in April, for the workers to write in their names.

5 Candidates Up for Milwaukee Board

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—A big working class vote is being rolled up in the municipal elections for five Communist candidates. The election is the primary. There are 18 candidates, for five places open on the board. In case the Communists are not nominated, the Party will conduct a campaign between now and the final election, in April, for the workers to write in their names.

Socialists Bitter.

The capitalist and socialist press is distinctly angry over the appearance of the five Communists on the election lists. It was a hard job to put them there, as the law requires 1633 signatures per candidate. All Communists and sympathizers turned out, and collected an average of 1,750 signatures per candidate, and of these at least ten per cent were names of Negro voters. The campaign for signatures was based on the fact that the candidates were Communists, though this is supposed to be a non-partisan election. The Communist arguments were gladly listened to, by Negro as well as other workers.

Another difficulty the Communist candidates face is discharge from their jobs. In the mayorality campaign recently, one candidate, Charles Varga, a worker in the International Harvester Company plant was immediately discharged as soon as his name appeared on the Communist list.

The issues involved in the Milwaukee election center around militarization of the schools. A steady drive for military training in the high schools has been conducted by employers' organizations and capitalist party politicians, though not so much in the election campaign because of the workers' dislike for it.

The Communist candidates for school board are H. Friedrichs, M. Miller, P. Ordanoff, J. Kasun, and M. Berson.

London Trades Council Condemns British Gov't Policy Toward U.S.S.R.

(Special to the Daily Worker) LONDON, (By Mail).—The following resolution was passed on the motion of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union at the last meeting of the London Trades Council.

"The London Trades Council is of the opinion that the attitude of the British government towards the Union of Soviet Republics is inimical to world peace and contrary to the best interests of the workers both of this country and the U. S. S. R., and is one of the principal causes of the increasing unemployment of this country. The Council strongly urges the government to approach the Soviet Government without delay with a view to re-establishing diplomatic relations and to develop to the fullest possible extent exports to Russia."

Aged Worker, Wife, Grandson, Found Dead in Gas-Filled House

SALEM, Mass., March 12.—Daniel Murphy, 85, his wife and their grandson, David Connelly were found dead yesterday in a gas-filled house on Federal St. A neighbor discovered the bodies after being attracted to the Murphy home by the smell of the gas. The Murphy's ten children, all married, survive. The deaths were accidental, the police report.

Fever Epidemic Traced to Impure Milk Supply

PLYMOUTH, Mass., March 12.—Impure milk supply is the cause of a scarlet fever epidemic here which 112 to date have fallen victims. No deaths, however, are reported.

Refuse 7-Day Week Slavery; Workers Fired

CHICAGO (By Mail).—Workers who refuse to work Sunday as well as the six other days of the week were discharged by the United Suit Case Co. of Chicago. Leather workers at the plant are aroused, and threaten strike action.

Three Workers Killed When Truck Hits Cow

MONROE, La. (By Mail).—Jake Reed, Oscar Nelson and Frank Johnson, were killed when a large truck on which they were riding overturned after striking a cow. The truck was loaded with laborers, going from Rayville to Sterling. Dave and Robert Nelson were seriously injured.

Miner, Crushed by 2 Tons of Coal, Killed

BELLEVILLE, Ill. (By Mail).—Evan Bowen, 62-year-old miner of O'Fallon, was killed when he was crushed beneath a fall of two tons of coal, while at work in the Summit Coal Mine near here. Lack of proper safety devices is said to be the blame.

Automobile

INSTRUCTION TAUGHT. Complete Course \$10, until license granted; also private and special instruction to Ladies. Empire SCHOOL AUTO 845 Longwood INT'valle 10019 (Cor. Prospect Sts.)

Cooperators! SEROY CHEMIST

657 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

Dr. M. Wolfson

Surgeon Dentist 141 SECOND AVENUE, Cor. 9th St. Phone, Orchard 2332.

Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF

SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 9:30-12 a. m., 2-3 p. m. Sunday: 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. Please Telephone for Appointment 240 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York Telephone: Lehigh 6022

Cooperators! Patronize E. KARO

Your Nearest Stationery Store Cigars - Cigarettes - Candy 649 ALLERTON AVE. Cor. Barker, BRONX, N. Y. Tel. OLInville 9831-2-9791-2

Cooperators! Patronize SAM LESSER

Ladies' and Gents' Tailor 1818 - 7th Ave. New York Between 110th and 111th Sts. Next to Unity Co-operative House

Cooperators! Patronize DR. J. MINDEL

SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803-Phone: ALgonquin 8182 Not connected with any other office

SCHACHT ADMITS CRISIS IN BOARD OF REPARATIONS

BERLIN, March 12 (UP).—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, chief German delegate to the committee of reparations experts at Paris, arrived today to attend his daughter's wedding and to confer with Chancellor Herman Mueller and President Von Hindenburg on progress of the reparations negotiations.

Reparations Delegate Rushes to Berlin

It was understood Schacht discussed with Mueller and other government officials the important question of the attitude of the German press and public toward the proposed international bank for handling reparations payments. He later was received by the president.

The conversations were regarded as most significant in view of the growing impression that the Paris conference has reached a critical point.

Schacht will return to Paris tonight.

FIRE SILLWAY; EXPOSED POLICE

WASHINGTON, March 12.—An echo of the recent machine gun slaughter of seven men in Chicago, was heard here today when prohibition Commissioner James M. Doran announced the dismissal from the prohibition service of F. D. Sillway, former assistant administrator.

Sillway was dismissed because he charges that Chicago police were involved in the gang murder, Doran said.

There were plenty of witnesses to back up Sillway's revelation of police connection with the beer running murder gangs, and several swore the car carrying the murderers of the Moran gang was a police car and that some of the assassins wore police uniforms.

Government and Gangster Unity.

But the political leaders of Chicago are part and parcel of the gangster system, so much so that recently an assistant states attorney, McSwiggen, was killed by a rival gang engaged in shooting up the gang leaders with whom the prosecutor associated himself. A picture was recently published showing States Attorney Crowe at a banquet of the now murdered Genna gang. The Al Capone gang was mobilized in full war footing in the recent aldermanic elections to defend the Thompson candidates.

Miner, Crushed by 2 Tons of Coal, Killed

BELLEVILLE, Ill. (By Mail).—Evan Bowen, 62-year-old miner of O'Fallon, was killed when he was crushed beneath a fall of two tons of coal, while at work in the Summit Coal Mine near here. Lack of proper safety devices is said to be the blame.

Automobile

INSTRUCTION TAUGHT. Complete Course \$10, until license granted; also private and special instruction to Ladies. Empire SCHOOL AUTO 845 Longwood INT'valle 10019 (Cor. Prospect Sts.)

Cooperators! Patronize SEROY CHEMIST

657 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3215 Bronx, N. Y.

Dr. M. Wolfson

Surgeon Dentist 141 SECOND AVENUE, Cor. 9th St. Phone, Orchard 2332.

Dr. ABRAHAM MARKOFF

SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 9:30-12 a. m., 2-3 p. m. Sunday: 10:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. Please Telephone for Appointment 240 EAST 115th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York Telephone: Lehigh 6022

Cooperators! Patronize E. KARO

Your Nearest Stationery Store Cigars - Cigarettes - Candy 649 ALLERTON AVE. Cor. Barker, BRONX, N. Y. Tel. OLInville 9831-2-9791-2

Cooperators! Patronize SAM LESSER

Ladies' and Gents' Tailor 1818 - 7th Ave. New York Between 110th and 111th Sts. Next to Unity Co-operative House

Cooperators! Patronize DR. J. MINDEL

SURGEON DENTIST 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803-Phone: ALgonquin 8182 Not connected with any other office

Workers Party Activities

Night Workers. Norman H. Tallentire will address the Night Workers International Branch of Section 1 at their educational meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp at 26 Union Square. Please come on time to present ample discussion.

Spanish Fraction Ball.

A "Ball of the Sandinistas" will be given by the Spanish Fraction of the Party, Saturday night, at Lexington Hall, 109-111 E. 116th St. Proceeds to "Vida Obrera," organ of the Spanish Bureau.

Daily Worker Spring Dance, Bath Beach.

Unit 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, will give a Daily Worker dance at 48 Bay 25th St., Saturday evening.

Young Workers League Dance.

An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the five Manhattan units of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., March 30. Proceeds to the Spanish Worker.

Section 4 Dance.

A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion, the Daily Worker and the Vida Obrera will be given by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22. Music by John C. Smith's March orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133rd St., Workers Bookshop, 25 Union Square, or the District Negro Committee, 28 Union Square.

Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L.

A social and dance will be given by the Lower Bronx Unit of the Y. W. L. Sunday, at 6 p. m., at 715 E. 128th St. "Marat" will be played on the Paris Commune, will be presented by the Bronx Section Dramatic Group. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Paterson Y. W. L. Dance.

A dance for the benefit of the Young Workers will be given by the Paterson Y. W. L. Saturday, 8 p. m., Governor St.

Brooklyn "Kaptunim" Ball.

Branch 6, Section 5, Workers Party, will give a "Kaptunim" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Saturday, March 23, at 2:00 p. m., Bronx Park East. A 12-scene opera show and imported souvenirs will be among the features.

Y. W. L. Food Carnival.

The Downtown section of the Y. W. L. urges members to attend the "Food Carnival" for the benefit of the Daily Worker Sunday at 26 Union Square.

Unit 4A, Daily Worker Dance.

A lantern dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given by Unit 4A, 8:30 p. m. Tomorrow, 126 West 131st St. A program of entertainment will be given.

Brooklyn Section Spring Dance.

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

Shop Nucleus 48, 3E.

Shop Nucleus 48, 3E, will meet tomorrow, 6:30 p. m., 110 W. 27th St.

Perth Amboy Pioneers.

Young Pioneers of Perth Amboy, N. J. Branch of the Young Pioneers meet every Sunday, 10 a. m., 508 Elm St.

Women's Work Directors, Section 2.

A meeting of Women's Work Directors of Section 2 will be held tonight, 7:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Night Workers.

A special educational meeting will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

Unit 4F, Section 1, Discussion.

Vera Bush will lead a discussion on "Work and Amalgamation" at the meeting of Unit 4F, Section 1, 60 St. Marks Place tonight, 6:30 p. m.

Women's Organizers Meet.

A meeting of Women's Work Organizers will be held Friday, 6 p. m., 26 Union Square, Room 602. Final preparations for International Women's Day will be made.

Unit 5F, Subsection 2C.

Unit 5F, Subsection 2C, will meet today, 6 p. m., 30 Union Square.

Morning International Branch.

The Morning International Branch will meet today, at 10 a. m., Sixth floor, Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

MEYER BERCH IS DEAD AFTER HIS SEARCH FOR JOB

Family Already Forced Into Charity 'Homes'

One more worker was overwhelmed by the unemployment wave yesterday. Meyer Berch, 38, father of three motherless children, a carpenter for whom there was no work, hanged himself in the closet of the dingy room he occupied at 1457 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, where he had lived for the past four months.

For the last three months, Berch has been without work. Every evening he came home with a weary, despairing expression on his face, friends say, but none of them pressed him very hard for the reason. They knew what it was like to go the rounds day after day, in vain for work, and get the usual answer.

In "Homc."

Berch's three children were forced some time ago into charity institutions, and fear for what might be happening to them because he was unable to take them out and give them a better life also preyed on him, it is said.

Berch's body was discovered lying on the floor in the doorway of his closet by the landlady who opened the door after she had knocked and received no answer. His death struggles had broken the cord which he had used to deliver him from the capitalist system.

SEWER WORKERS ASK RAISE.

MILWAUKEE, (By Mail).—Unskilled sewerage workers, employed by the city, have demanded a pay increase of 10 cents an hour.

The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Comrade Frances Pilat MIDWIFE

351 E. 77th St. New York, N. Y. Tel. Rhineland 3316

John's Restaurant

SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

COMRADES EAT at the SCIENTIFIC VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

1604-6 Madison Ave. Between 107th & 108th Sts.

For a Real Oriental Cooked Meal VISIT THE INTERNATIONAL PROGRESSIVE CENTER

101 WEST 28th STREET (Corner 6th Ave.) RESTAURANT, CAFETERIA RECREATION ROOM Open from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m.

All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S VEGETARIAN HEALTH RESTAURANT

558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

MELROSE Dairy RESTAURANT

Comrades Will Always Find it Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (near 174th St. Station) PHONE:—INTERVALLE 9149

Comrades, Patronize The Triangle Dairy Restaurant

1379 Intervale Avenue BRONX

MEET YOUR FRIENDS at Messinger's Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant

1763 Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y. Right off 174th St. Subway Station

We All Meet at the NEW WAY CAFETERIA

101 WEST 27th STREET NEW YORK

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant

199 SECOND AVE. U. E. Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian RESTAURANT

1600 MADISON AVE. Phone: UNIVERSITY 5865

ACTIVE PRESS, INC.
26-28 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Phone: DICKens 1096
"Photos of the better kind."
1558 PITKIN AVE., Cor. Amboy St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BALL OF THE SANDINISTAS!

Arranged by the Spanish Fraction, Workers (Communist) Party

SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 16TH, 1929
at 8:30 P. M.

LEXINGTON HALL
109-111 East 116th Street

EXHIBITIONS OF LATIN-AMERICAN COSTUMES, DANCES AND SONGS
John Smith Negro Jazz Band

Admission 75 cents. — Tickets now on sale at the Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Square; Unity Cooperative, 1800 Seventh Ave.; Negro Champion, 169 West 133rd St.; Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1492 Madison Ave.

DR. J. MINDEL
SURGEON DENTIST
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803—Phone: ALgonquin 8182
Not connected with any other office

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT
VOGEL'S
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
263 Grand Street
(Bet. Forsyth & Chrystie Sts.)
NEW YORK CITY Phone: DRYdock 1558

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

Published by the National Daily Worker Publishing Association, Inc., Daily, Except Sunday, at 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y., Telephone, Stuyvesant 1696-7-8. Cable: "DAIWORK."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (in New York only):
\$8.00 a year \$4.50 six months
\$2.00 three months
By Mail (outside of New York):
\$6.00 a year \$3.50 six months
\$2.00 three months
Address and mail all checks to The Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

ROBERT MINOR Editor
WM. F. DUNNE Ass. Editor

The Watson Coal Bill

Not content with anything less, the coal operators of the entire country are straining every tissue to take absolute control of not only the mining industry as such, but also of the bodies and minds of every miner working at the mines they own.

To this end, their agents in Congress are doing their damndest to pass the Wall Street-coal operators-John L. Lewis proposal that is advertised as the Watson Coal Bill. The passage of this bill means the return of peonage to the coal fields and its closer approach to all other industries. It means also, that if Wall Street, the coal operators and John L. Lewis have their way with this pet scheme of trustification and speed-up which they call "rationalization," you will be lucky to be able to draw your breath, let alone a pay on pay day.

To effectively stop these things the workers must organize! Class-conscious industrial unions already formed must be built to giant proportions and, through a national center, fling their economic and political strength in the teeth of their oppressors. The National Miners Union is such a union. Miners must join it and help to fight against the slavery that Lewis is seeking to impose on you for his friends, the coal operators and Wall Street.

Fight against the Watson coal bill. It is a bosses' plan for trustification.

They call it rationalization but it is the speed-up system intensified.

The Present Crisis Within the Irish Labor Movement

By JACK CARNEY.

Since the rout of the Irish Labor Party at the last general election, the Party has gone from bad to worse. Within the inner councils there were hot discussions. The division within came out in the open at the recent election of officers for the Irish senate. The Labor Party put forward a candidate for vice-chairmanship, an office carrying with it a salary of £1,000 per year. Senators Foran and Duffy, both members of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, voted openly against the nominee of the Party. Johnson, on his election as a senator had announced his resignation as secretary. Following the vote of Senators Foran and Duffy, R. J. P. Mortished, considered the "intellectual" head of the Party, tendered his resignation.

Previous to this there had been on foot in Dublin an alleged "unity" movement, which claimed to bring about the unification of the workers of Ireland into one organization. Unions that were Irish and were the result of opposition to British unions joined with the latter in this alleged unity move. The new council in Dublin met and at the second meeting the Irish Transport and General Workers Union withdrew leaving the situation as it was before the move was made for unity. The new council sits but carries no weight with the workers. On important issues it remains silent and at times brings itself before the public by a deputa- tion for a few more shillings extra relief, while other unions are hating for the development of employment schemes to absorb the growing army of unemployed.

Bevin, English Misdemeanor, Jeered. The fight in Ireland, along trade union lines, is one for the organization of Irish workers into Irish unions. Recently Ernest Bevin visited Dublin. He received such a hostile reception that he retired before the running fire of Irish trade unionists. In Belfast there were more speakers on the platform than there were workers in the audience. The reason for this is not far to seek. The wages of transport workers in England are from £1 to 28—less than what they are in Ireland. If the Irish transport workers were organized into the British union a national agreement would find wages reduced from 13 to 9 shillings per day. Where Bevin's union has gained a foothold, as for instance, in the Dublin tramways, the workers have had to submit to a reduction of five shillings per week. Every worker on the tramways is compelled by his employer to belong to Bevin's union.

The strongest British union in Ireland is the National Union of Railwaymen. It finds itself faced with the growing strength of the Workers Union of Ireland. Rationalization has reflected itself to a large extent in the railway construction shops of England. Here the railway workers work for 20 to 25 shillings per week less than the Irish workers similarly employed, the result being that members of British unions in Ireland are dismissed because members of the same union in England are doing the same work cheaper. The result that follows is the dismissal of Irish workers from the railways of Ireland. The Workers Union of Ireland has had to bear the brunt of the battle because the dismissals were directed in the beginning against the semi-

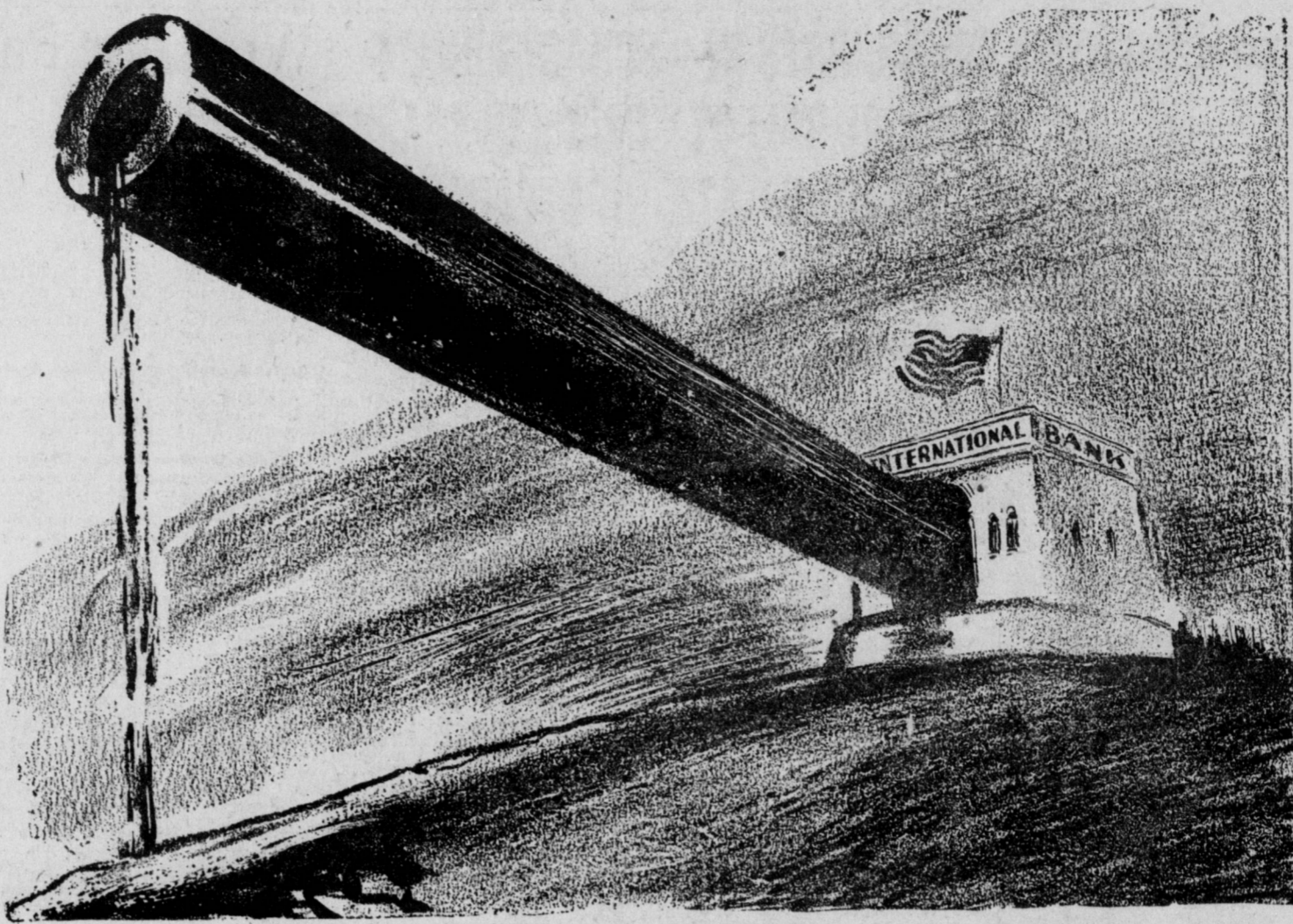
skilled and unskilled, the majority of whom are organized in the Workers Union of Ireland.

Railroad Bosses Cut Wages. Now come the railway directors and dismiss the running staff and also demand reduced wages. The British National Union of Railwaymen, due to the policies of the leaders, Thomas, Cramp & Co., stand helpless before the attacks of the railway companies. The men grow restive and so the mass meetings of the Workers Union of Ireland are the largest in the country and its membership increases daily. There have been up to date over 2500 Irish railway workers dismissed. The Workers Union of Ireland has brought the fight from the industrial field and now demands that the railways of the country be taken over and controlled by a national council composed of representatives of the workers. This move has been enthusiastically received by the railway workers. The officials of the British unions are afraid to face this issue before their own membership and so out of these day-to-day struggles the demand for Irish workers in Irish unions grows.

The demand of the opposition in the free state parliament for lower taxation, occasioned by the serious depression of Irish agriculture and the competition of British trusts, finds the government demanding from the government either taxation or reduced wages. In this struggle the government tries to retrieve its position by making itself the leader in the fight for lower wages. The rank and file of the trade unions demand action. The class collaboration policies of the Irish Labor Party and Trade Union Congress are opposed to any strikes. The representatives of trade unions against whom the fight is directed find themselves differing with leaders of the Party who turn more to middleclass support for a coalition to form a government. As the fight grows more intense the demands upon the trade union leaders grow more insistent. Hence this split within Irish Labor Party.

Labor Fakers Discredited. The "industrial" leaders of the Labor Party cannot regain the confidence of the rank and file. Their condoning of executions of republicans who opposed the British-inspired Free State, the open incitement to direct war upon the rebel forces and the pacts between them and the employers, have made it impossible for them ever to regain their control over the working class. Small unions under the domination of former large unions like the Irish Transport and General Workers Union now fight to throw off this control. Each day finds them involved in a struggle and each day finds them turning to the Workers Union of Ireland, which has the largest number of unskilled workers organized in Ireland. During the "stable" years when the country was torn in two with an armed struggle the price paid for the treacherous neutrality of the right wing was a class collaboration agreement. Today the employers feel comparatively secure. But rank and file workers throughout Ireland are now awakening. The crisis within the Irish Labor Party is proof positive. The Irish Labor Party can never return to anything like its former position. It lies discredited and broken, a warning to all those who believe that they can fool all the workers all the time.

MORGAN'S "REPARATIONS" BANK



By Fred Ellis

Some Experiences of the Armed Class Struggle

By L. A.

DURING the ten years' existence of the Comintern the class struggle has assumed in the various countries its sharpest form, that of armed insurrection. We wish merely to recall a few of the most important episodes of these struggles: insurrections and Soviet Republics in Munich and Hungary, 1919, occupation of enterprises and estates in North Italy, 1920, Ruhr struggles, 1920 (Kapp-Putsch), March struggles in Central Germany, 1921, insurrection in Hamburg and Bulgaria, 1923, insurrection in Reval, 1924, July-struggles in Vienna, 1927, struggles in China, 1927-28, (Shanghai, Canton).

Shortly before the formal establishment of the Comintern, mighty armed class struggles took place, such as the big victorious October insurrection in Russia, 1917, the civil war in Finland, 1918, the mutiny in the army and the transformation of the imperialist war into a civil war in Germany and Austria, 1918, the January struggles, 1919, in Berlin.

The leaders of social-democracy "repudiate" the armed class struggle. They are advocates of armed insurrection only in the countries of proletarian dictatorship (see Kautsky: "The International and Soviet Russia"), whereas in the capitalist countries they are for brutal suppression of the revolutionary mass movements (Ebert, Scheidemann, Noske).

Sometimes the Left social-democrats pay even lip service to the proletarian revolution. But when it really comes to the struggle, and especially when the struggle ends in defeat for the struggling masses, they declare "that one should not have taken up arms."

An eloquent example of this was given in the July days, 1927, when the Austrian Left social-democrats, who were certainly very "red" shortly before the struggle, condemned already in July, 1927, the demolition of the High Court of Justice by the excited masses as a dastardly action and hastened to dissociate themselves from the "incendiaries."

Class-conscious proletarians, Communists, take up a different attitude to armed class struggles. They cannot simply "repudiate" such struggles, because they are unavoidable historic phenomena which cannot be ordained or forbidden at will. They cannot desert the oppressed masses, who are fighting for their rights at such a critical moment (in contradistinction to the social-democratic leaders, who in such cases do not want to desert their own bourgeoisie). They cannot dissociate themselves from such struggles because this would mean cowardly betrayal of the cause of the international proletariat. These struggles regardless of whether they end in victory or defeat, even if serious errors were committed in their leadership. They look upon the positive as well as the negative experiences of these struggles as a source from which lessons can be drawn for the future inevitable struggles. This was exactly the attitudes of Marx and Engels to armed revolutionary struggles. They were not only enthusiastic believers in such struggles, they also thoroughly investigated the experience of these struggles. (See "Civil War in France," "The 18th Brumaire," "Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Germany.") At the same time, they did not neglect careful study of the practical questions of the carrying out of an armed insurrection. There is the expression "art of insurrection." They elaborated the fundamental rules of this art, repeatedly quoted

by Lenin. (See "Revolution and Counter-Revolution.")

The doctrine of Marx and Engels on armed insurrection was further developed by Lenin, who was not only a great theorist of armed insurrection but also the leader and organizer of the great October insurrection. It is characteristic of Lenin's genius that he did not give his mind only to "high" political and strategic problems, to the "universal line" of the insurrection, but took a great interest in the smallest technical details of the preparation and carrying out of the insurrection and was a greater adept at this than any one else.

We merely draw attention to an instruction elaborated by him in October, 1905, "on the tasks of the groups of the revolutionary army" in which he goes into the tasks, the equipment, the training, etc., of the revolutionary "groups of three" and "groups of five," and also to the article, "The Moscow Insurrection," in which he explains in great detail, among other matters, the methods of struggle for the army. Lenin's numerous articles on this question are a reliable key to a proper understanding of the experiences of armed class struggles, but they cannot take the place of a careful study of these experiences themselves. It is a regrettable fact that so little is done by the Communist Parties for the investigation of the wealth of civil war experiences in the last decade.

On the other hand, these experiences are busily studied in the camp of the bourgeoisie and utilized for its civil war preparations. There exists an extensive literature, especially in Germany, on struggle against "internal unrest." Everywhere detailed regulations are being worked out for the event of "internal unrest." We would like to mention here only the famous plan "Z," the plan of the French General Staff for the suppression of an eventual insurrection of the Paris population.

Although plan "Z" is already "obsolete" as a sensation, it is still very much alive because it hangs continually like a sword over the heads of the French workers. More-

over, it is not a purely French phenomenon, but a typical example of the civil war plans of the bourgeoisie throughout the world. Therefore there is every reason to make a careful study of plan "Z."

To put it briefly, this plan "Z" is: that in case of serious unrest in Paris, when it seems hopeless to nip the rebellion in the bud, the government troops be for the time being withdrawn from Paris and concentrated in Versailles together with the reinforcements drawn from the various provincial garrisons, in order to reconquer Paris with the concentrated forces.

Thus, the French General Staff wants to repeat today the tactic applied by Monsieur Thiers in the slaughtering of the Paris Commune. That a similar plan exists for the "defence of Berlin" was admitted in 1926, at the arrest of several leading German fascists (Col. Luck and others). According to this plan the Reichswehr and the fascist leagues were to be removed from insurgent Berlin, to be concentrated in Potsdam for the purpose of reconquering Berlin from outside.

What is the meaning of the tactic that in a civil war the counter-revolutionaries are prepared to abandon towns and even whole regions to the insurgents? This is due to the fact that the reaction is, above all, afraid of direct contact between its soldiers and the insurgent masses. To quote the German General Loffler, who has written a pamphlet on the experiences of the Reichswehr in the Ruhr struggle of 1920, "under the pressure of the growing excitement of a hostile working class population, hundreds of thousands strong, the troops sink as into a morass."

Thus, this tactic is dictated, first and foremost, by concern for the reliability of the soldiers, by fear that the revolutionary "infection" will spread to the cannon fodder at the disposal of the counter-revolution. Within the framework of big concentrated forces, in a war with proper fronts against the strongholds of rebellion, it is easiest to isolate the soldiers from the revolutionary masses.

Suppression of an insurrection of

Paris workers, provided for in plan "Z," certainly explains the efforts of the French bourgeoisie to create a thoroughly reliable army (with the help of Paul Boncour and Co.). An army composed of patriotic, de-classed and utterly unconscious (colored) elements is to defend France against the "internal enemy."

The cases of fraternization which took place this January between the French soldiers and the miners in Grand Combe show that the French bourgeoisie needs very much a reliable army. The government was compelled to substitute the conscripted forces, who proved themselves unreliable, by colored troops.

The efforts of the bourgeoisie to create mercenary cadres on whom it can rely, not only in the case of proletarian insurrections, but also in the labor struggles, as blind tools against the working population, are an international phenomenon. This phenomenon can be very dangerous to the proletariat if it shows itself incapable of enlightening the professional soldiers, including the colored troops, by suitable methods, and of shaking their confidence in the bourgeoisie.

The highest tactical principle of the counter-revolutionary side consists in not letting their forces be defeated singly, but to concentrate them, to form regular fronts against the insurgent, to liquidate one by one the various hotbeds of rebellion. Having "restored order" in one rebel center, it will be possible to proceed against another with concentrated forces.

This tactic is, no doubt, the most favorable to the bourgeoisie; it is bound to lead to the suppression of the insurrection if the insurgents do not succeed in preventing the concentration of the counter-revolutionary forces, in disorganizing them already before their concentration, in neutralizing them or drawing them to the side of the revolution, in disuniting and defeating the already concentrated troops.

But this presupposes maximum activity on the part of the insurgents, from the beginning. They are lost if they do not assume a relentless offensive. "The defensive is the death of every armed uprising" (Marx).

Use of Provincial Garrisons. It is said in plan "Z" that armed forces are to be drawn from the provincial garrisons to suppress an insurrection in Paris. Certainly, if the insurrection feared by the bourgeoisie is to become a repetition of the Paris Commune in the sense that it will be limited to the capital, that it will be impossible to extend the insurrection to the provinces, the insurrection in Paris will be a failure if the counter-revolution were really successful in employing also the provincial garrisons for the suppression of the insurrection.

But if the insurrection takes place simultaneously in various parts of the country and if the insurgents, first and foremost in the provinces, succeed in getting the best of the armed forces of the counter-revolution in their own regions and then immediately make an energetic attack on other counter-revolutionary troops, the issue of the struggle will be different.

Such a simultaneous insurrection everywhere, when there will be no "Vendees" where the counter-revolutionary forces can be concentrated undisturbed, can certainly only be visualized under the leadership of a revolutionary Party, well established among the masses not only in industrial districts but also in the countryside and among the rank and file of the army, and only if this Party has acquired the art of controlling the insurrection. This is the most important lesson of the armed class struggles of the past decade.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

Copyright, 1929, by International Publishers Co., Inc.

All rights reserved. Republication forbidden except by permission.

The First Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World; the I.W.W. and the 1905 Revolution

In previous parts, Haywood told of his early life in the Old West as miner, cowboy and homesteader; of his years as union man in the mines; his election to the head of the Western Federation of Miners; the union's great strikes in Idaho and Colorado; the movement which culminated in the organization of the I.W.W. (Industrial Workers of the World) at its first convention at Chicago in 1905. He is now speaking of the action of that convention. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD
PART 58.

AFTER considerable debate a constitution was adopted, with the preamble which follows:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation to any political party.

"The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

"These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or a lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all."

DURING the convention I was a very busy man. I seldom left the chair during the sessions, and after the meetings were over I met with many of the different committees of which I was considered an ex-officio member. Sullivan, president of the Colorado state federation of labor, was on the committee on the preamble. I suggested some of the changes in the preamble that were adopted. It was Coates who proposed the change of the old slogan of the Knights of Labor, "An injury to one is the concern of all," and made it read, "An injury to one is an injury to all." In the convention it was the miners' delegates that decided every important issue. They had come with the definite purpose of organizing an industrial union. All of these miners' delegates were socialists, but they fully appreciated the need of an economic organization as a foundation.

The first of May was adopted as the international holiday of the American working class. The general strike was recommended as the most effective weapon against capitalism. It was decided that only wage workers should be eligible to membership. The universal transfer of membership was adopted; any man coming to America with a paid-up card to any union in his own country was accepted into the I.W.W. The American unions at this time were demanding enormous initiation fees from foreign union men applying for membership.

A RESOLUTION was adopted for a labor press, a literature committee and a lecture bureau. Militarism was condemned, and any one who joined the army, the militia, or the police power was forever denied membership. This was, of course, at a time when there was no conscription in America.

A. M. SIMONS and a number of other delegates had referred in their speeches to the Russian Revolution of 1905, which was already an inspiration to the labor movement all over the world. Lucy Parsons spoke of the terror felt by the capitalists of Russia at the raising of the red flag in Odessa. Delegate Kiehn of the Longshoremens introduced a resolution on Russia:

"WHEREAS there is in progress at the present time a mighty struggle of the laboring class of far-off Russia against unbearable outrage, oppression and cruelty, and for more humane conditions for the working class of that country; and

"Whereas the outcome of the struggle is of the utmost consequence to the members of the working class of all countries in their struggle for their emancipation; and

"Whereas, this convention is assembled for the purpose of organizing the working class of America into an organization that will enable them to shake off the yoke of capitalist oppression: now therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the industrial unionists of America in convention assembled, urge our Russian fellow-workmen on in their struggle, and express our heartfelt sympathy with the victims of outrage, oppression and cruelty, and pledge our moral support and promise financial assistance as much as lies within our power, to our persecuted, struggling and suffering comrades in far-off Russia."

THE delegates visited Waldheim cemetery to see the graves of the Chicago martyrs.

When the officers of the new organization were elected, I was nominated by Guy Miller for president. Several other delegates spoke in support of the nomination when it was seconded, one of them saying that I was a man who wouldn't be afraid to go to bull-pen if necessary. "And lick the militia!" added Mother Jones. But I had to decline, as I had just been re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, and my duties lay with them for the time being. Coates and Sherman were also nominated. Coates declining, Sherman was unanimously elected first—and last—president of the Industrial Workers of the World.

* This first preamble includes the "political action clause" on which the fight to make the I.W.W. an anarcho-syndicalist organization soon began.

In the next instalment Haywood writes of his speech at the I.W.W. convention; what he thought of its prospects; he organizes the "Broncho Busters and Range Riders union of the I.W.W." Readers who wish to get a copy of Haywood's book in regular book form, may get one free with each yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker. Send it in now.

On to Bigger Harvests in the Soviet Village

