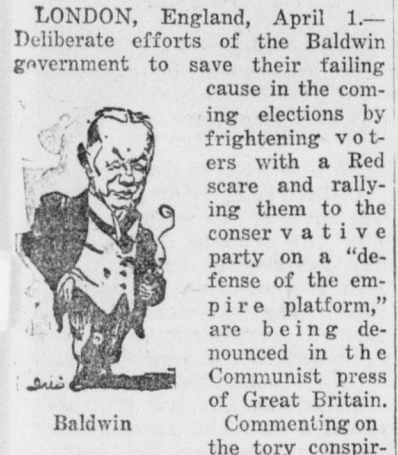


British Tories Try to Rally Voters by "Red" Scare, "Defense of Empire" Platform

IS SMOKE SCREEN FOR WAR PLANS AGAINST U.S.S.R.

Organ of Communist Party Exposes Plot



Baldwin

LONDON, England, April 1.—Deliberate efforts of the Baldwin government to save their failing cause in the coming elections by frightening voters with a Red scare and rallying them to the conservative party on a "defense of the empire platform," are being denounced in the Communist press of Great Britain.

Commenting on the Tory conspiracy, the Sunday Worker states: "The Tory government, discredited on every front by its black record of reaction and inaction, is about to attempt a desperate coup to stave off the inevitable disgust which will be expressed at the polls in May."

The British Communist press urges the workers to be prepared to meet this Tory offensive, which is to begin "with a scare that would justify intervention in Afghanistan, cover the preparations for war against the Soviet Union, stampede the electors in a frenzied atmosphere of 'Red plots,' and sweep the Tories back into office on a wave of 'khaki jingoism.'"

"The plot is well matured," the Sunday Worker warns, "and is already being put into execution." Reports of Soviet activity on the Afghan frontier, which the British government, through the capitalist news agencies, has been systematically spreading for days, already indicate that the Tories have embarked on their conspiracy.

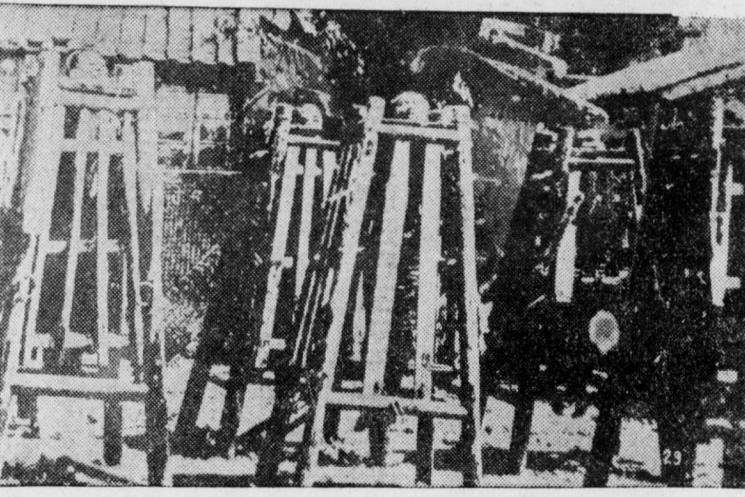
The Moscow gag is a little outworn as an election stunt and the Tories are this time depending upon their widespread arrests of working class leaders in India to hoist them into office. The Tories are already raising the alarm that the Indian empire is in peril from inner revolt, and that there is malign, foreign influence, "the hand of Moscow."

The British intelligence service is also making visits to the headquarters of the Communist Party of Great Britain, and is making every effort to connect as many British Communists as possible with the agitation against British oppression in India.

MYSTERIOUS WAVE DROWNS

MILFORD, Conn., April 1.—(U.P.)—There was no explanation today of the sudden swell in the Connecticut River which capsized a boat, drowning five men and a boy. The victims were William McDonald, Bert McDonald, John Clerkin, Sam DeFrance, Oliver Balmer and Wallace Fallon.

War-Lords Fight for Power, Terror Goes On



In Hunan, Hupeh and Anhwei the forces of the Nanking warlords are fighting with the Wuhan warlords for power to exploit the masses of China.

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500 JAILED IN NEW JUGO-SLAV TERROR DRIVE

Follows Assassination of Croat Leader

VIENNA, Austria, April 1.—Control of police powers unsurpassed even in czarist Russia is revealed in consequence of the Jugo-Slav dictatorship's action in the assassination of Toni Schlegel, Croatian nationalist editor. Five hundred men and women were arrested in a few hours after the assassination, and many of them are still incarcerated in the Jugo-Slav prisons with no more definite charge than government suspicion against them.

Toni Schlegel, former Croatian nationalist, who made peace with the new dictator, King Alexander, and General Zirkovich, the power behind the throne, was murdered mysteriously a few days ago. News of his death reached Belgrade while the members of the cabinet were at a dinner and the police were instantly called to capture the assassins. They failed in this, but the government's dragnet secured a number of victims whom it has been seeking to jail on any charge for some time.

The dictatorship is now functioning so smoothly that the Jugo-Slav newspapers print no item whatsoever that will suggest what the political situation in the country may be. General Zirkovich, who was instrumental in causing King Alexander to sign the decree making himself dictator, is now the virtual dictator of Jugo-Slavia.

Ruthless oppression of working class organizations is the order of the day and the dictatorial powers permit the government to arrest and jail without any redress on the part of the victims.

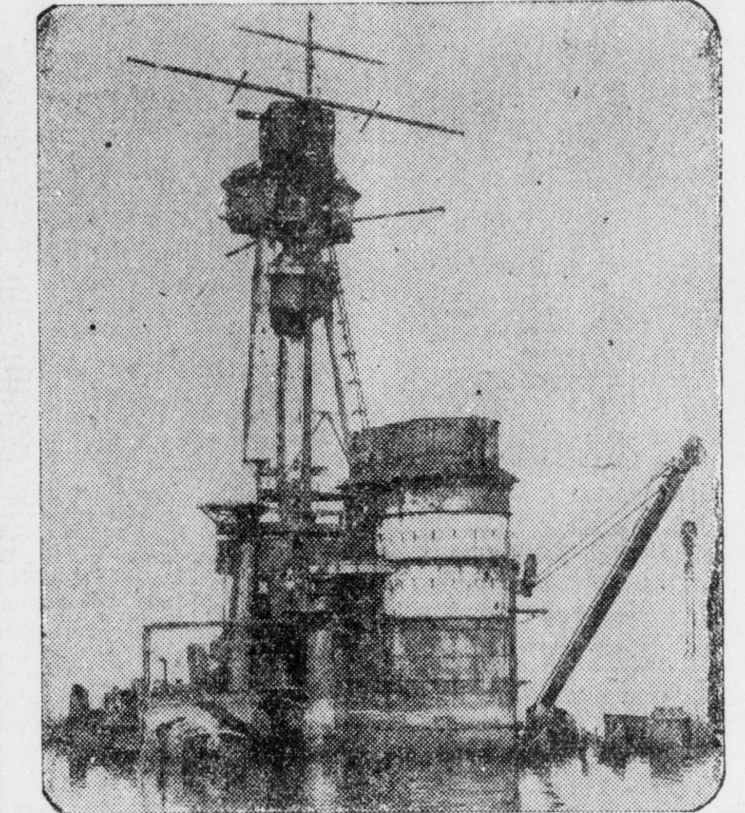
Greek-Serb Pact. ATHENS, Greece, April 1.—The chamber of deputies is to vote soon on the treaty with Jugo-Slavia, which Premier Venizelos, notorious for his efforts in smashing the Greek general strike last year, has been active in forwarding. The treaty is exactly similar to one signed recently with the Italian fascist government. It provides that the two countries will act together "to safeguard their common interests" if both are satisfied that such interests are threatened.

Devoted Imperialist. Herrick devoted a long life to interests of American imperialism. A member of the staff of William McKinley, then governor of Ohio, and like him a lieutenant of Mark Hanna, Ohio gang boss, Herrick himself later succeeded to the governorship. His lieutenant-governor was the oily, malodorous Warren G. Harding.

In August of 1914, Herrick took over the embassies of the Central European imperialists, then at war with the allied imperialists. In this advantageous position he proceeded to carry on constant, unneutral pro-Allied propaganda.

Herrick, a bitter foe of the Soviet Union, attacked it constantly in speeches at every opportunity permitted. He was a constant retailer of the usual talk about the "nationalization of women."

Old Battleships for New



The raised section of the "Kaiser," the German battleship which was sunk during the war at Scapa Flow. Material from this warship is to be used on new battleships in preparation for another imperialist war.

27 KILLED IN BELGIAN MINE

Fresh Explosion Occur, Rescue Workers Die

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 1.—The number of dead in the Andre Dumont mine near Genck, Limburg, has reached 27 today and the number is still growing. Two of the latest dead are members of the rescue party, who were crushed to death by falling coal. One of the injured miners died last night.

The accident occurred Saturday, when a crew of miners had just entered the pit, and the explosion took place at a depth of 700 meters. At intervals during the day there were fresh explosions, caused by gases igniting from flames which were burning in some of the galleries.

Scores of relatives of the dead and injured crowded around the mine mouth as the rescuers brought up body after body during the night. Working long hours for miserable wages and with little or defective ventilation, the Belgian miners have repeatedly had to fight the attempts of the mine owners to lower their wages and worsen their conditions still further.

What Sentence?

"Buzheninov, Vassili Alexeievich, appears before the People's Court." With these words Alexey Tolstoy, noted Soviet writer, concludes his penetrating story, "Azure Cities," the last installment of which was printed in Saturday's Daily Worker.

Thousands of workers have followed the gripping story in the columns of the Daily Worker. They have come to know Vassili Alexeievich Buzheninov, a young student of architecture, who after fighting through the horror of the civil wars, finds it impossible to adjust himself psychologically to the reconstruction period and seeks escape in dreams about rebuilding Moscow—the Azure City—according to his plans. How these dreamings and his love for a beautiful young girl finally lead this sensitive young student to commit murder and to burn down a town have all been graphically told. The author ends the story at the point when Buzheninov is to face the People's Court and receive his sentence.

MUSICIANS STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, (By Mail).—Following the discharge of a union musician, 20 musicians of the Nasser Bros. Theatres are out on strike.

create electrical energy, as well as the substitution of oil fueling for coal in various industrial branches, is having a disastrous effect on the mining industry internationally. This effect is especially obvious in districts where the technical outfit of the mining industry is backward or at least not up-to-date. This seems to be the case in South Wales and in Scotland. It is also the case in Western Pennsylvania, and especially in the Allegheny Valley, which is one of the oldest fields of the coal industry in the United States.

During our stay in the district, we heard rumors that important steel plants are moving to Ohio, Illinois and especially to Chicago. Certain mining company directors are also announcing frankly that they intend to close down the less efficiently working enterprises of this district.

The first picture through the railroad windows is one of desperate, pale and underfed children and unemployed miners around bar-racks-like miners' houses—crowding the road in the Allegheny Valley. The great express of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Gotham Limited, passing through the town of Pennsylvania, and Broadway Limited, passing through the town of Pennsylvania, ceases to be the subject of conversation.

"The opinion of the country" is obviously not concerned with the coal empire anymore. Will the working class organizations and class conscious labor take up this question and show their solidarity?

Wm. D. Haywood's own story told against the turbulent background of American labor struggles—strikes, lockouts, deportations, imprisonments, murder trials, martial law, lynchings and exile—a swiftly moving narrative as absorbing as a novel, written during the last year of Haywood's life.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS 331 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Photograph of cover of book

Regular price of Bill Haywood's Book \$3.50 Subscription \$6.00 Total \$9.50

Study Your Quota in 'More Readers' Drive!

DEFINITE quotas in the Daily Worker Subscription Drive have been fixed for the various districts, corresponding with the districts into which the Communist Party is divided. The quotas are not very large, not taking into consideration the largest newsstand sales of the Daily Worker outside of New York City. Daily reports will be made on the subscriptions received, so that it will be possible for every reader to follow the progress that his section of the country is making in filling its quota. The quota for each district, with the central city, follows:

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Quota. Includes District No. One (Boston) 350, District No. Two (New York City) 2,750, District No. Three (Philadelphia) 375, etc.

At the same time, however, large increases are expected in the sale of the Daily Worker at newsstands in all sections of the country, as well as an increase in bundle orders for distribution at factories, workshops, mills, mines and workers' meetings.

The above does not include the newsstand circulation in any city except New York. With the approach of warmer weather there should be a large distribution of the Daily Worker at all open air meetings.

Read again the outline of tasks published in yesterday's Daily Worker on this page. Make every possible use of Bill Haywood's book as a subscription offer good until May First. Use the blank below! Send in your bundle order on the blank appearing on another page.

Marya the Bolshevik A STORY OF LIFE in the USSR FROM "AZURE CITIES"

International Publishers. Copyright, 1929. By ALEX. NEVEROV

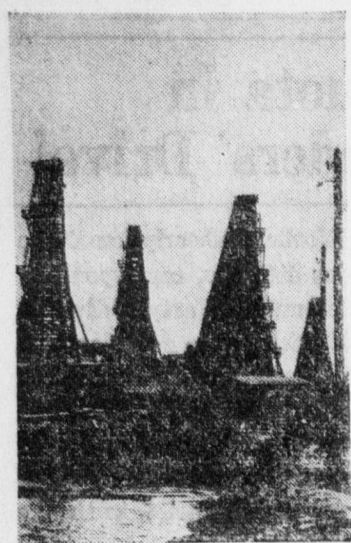
Note.—The father and mother of Alexander Neverov (1886-1923) were tillers of the soil. With an education slightly above elementary he worked as teacher in various village schools for over 11 years. In 1915 he was drafted into the army. Later he shouldered his rifle to fight Kolchak. In 1920-1921 he and his family found themselves in the famine area. This part of his experience he utilized in one of the finest bits of post-revolutionary writing—in the novel "Tashkent—the City of Bread." Neverov's first story saw light in 1906, but he actually grew to his real stature since the revolution. His eye was always fixed on the village, particularly on the poor peasant. With rare sympathy and humor Neverov introduced to the reader various village types—the red army men, etc. His stories always expressed a glowing faith in a brighter and happier life so characteristic of "The Smithy" group to which he belonged. He died of heart failure in 1923.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRES

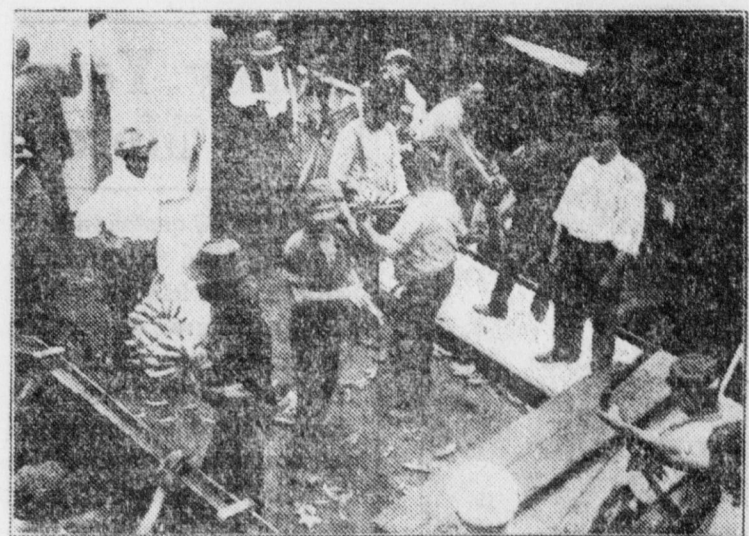
A Picture for Every Philadelphia Radical! 2nd BIG WEEK "Two Days" The Russian "Last Laugh"

Advertisement for Bill Haywood's Book. Includes a portrait of Bill Haywood and details of the subscription drive.

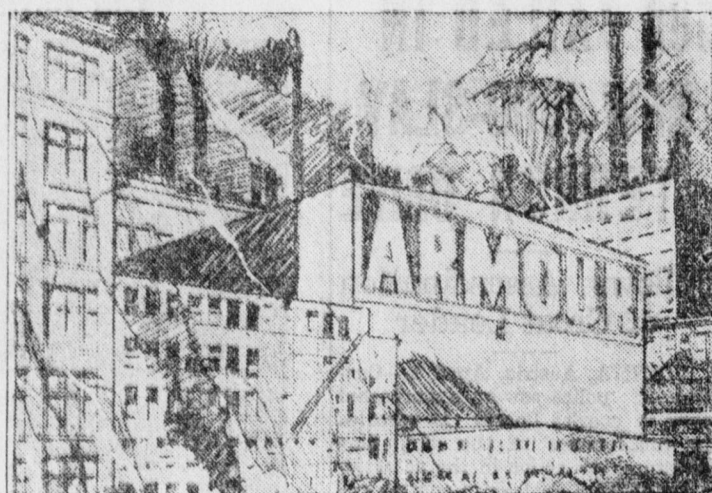
11 HOUR DAY FOR OIL WORKERS; EXPLOIT BANANA HANDLERS; COAL MINERS ARE CHEATED



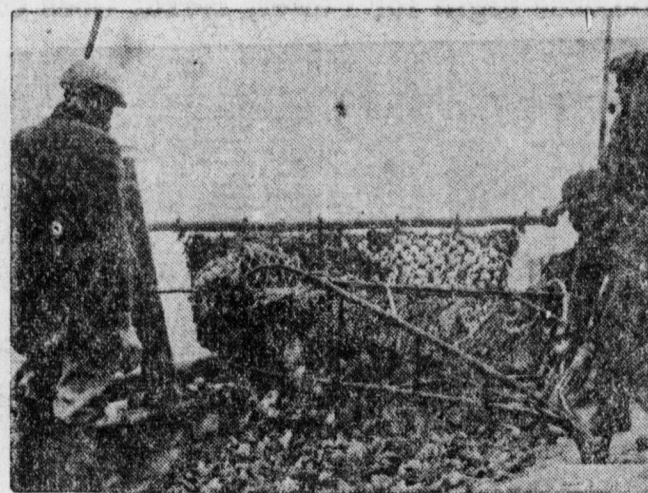
By a Worker Correspondent.
CRANE, Texas (By Mail).—Here in West Texas the oil workers on the oil fields used to generally have a nine hour day. The oil companies have now added two hours overtime a day to the hours, making an 11 hour day. An industrial union to take in all the oil workers is needed here.—OIL DRILLER. Photo shows portion of West Texas oil fields.



(By A Worker Correspondent.)
Labor conditions on pier 23, East River, are worse than any other pier in New York. Workers are hired twenty minutes before working hours are supposed to start, and starting before schedule, are not paid for this. Strong arm men are foremen. This is a banana pier. No lunch time is given the banana handlers. No lunch, so eat bananas, when the foreman don't see you. The dock is non-union. The company thugs are liable to beat up anyone kicking about rotten conditions on this dock.—LOUIS. Photo shows longshoremen at work unloading bananas on East River pier.



(By A Worker Correspondent.)
CHICAGO, Ill. (By Mail).—Conditions are worse daily in the Armour packing plant. A man does two men's work, due to speed-up. Wages average \$14 to \$23 a week. Laborers average 42 cents an hour. For a 50-hour week this means \$21 a week at most. The company may give some consideration to the cattle before they are slaughtered, but the workers in the stockyards get none. Sanitary conditions are terrible. The risks are great, and the safety appliances rare. Many accidents happen due to the speed-up. A hog-butcher was killed the other day. Above, Armour plant, scene of Chicago packinghouse workers' slavery.



(By A Worker Correspondent.)
OYSTER BAY, Long Island (By Mail).—Oyster fishermen here off the Long Island coast are almost all Negroes. Many of them have been driven to this miserable way of trying to make a living by the fact that they are unable to find any work elsewhere. The work starts long before sunrise, and we have to work long after the sun sets. The oysters are sold in Fulton Market, where a poor price is given, and the wholesaler cheats besides, in weight. We do not average \$20 a week for our catches, and work every day in the week.—OYSTER FISHER. In the above photo are shown typical Negro oyster fishermen at work off Oyster Bay, Long Island.



By a Worker Correspondent.
CALDWELL, Ohio (By Mail).—The mines in this section are running two or three days a week. The speed-up is frightful. One man is now doing the work of three. The men working at the face of the loaders are cheated on weight for the coal they load.—CALDWELL MINER. Photo shows typical Ohio coal miner, a victim of speed-up, low wages, and betrayal by Lewis.

Steam, Strong Acids, Add to Hardships of Silk Dyers, Worker Correspondent Says

SLAVE THIRTEEN HOURS A DAY, NO TIME FOR LUNCH

Forced to Buy Own Rubber Aprons

By a Worker Correspondent.
LODI, N. J.—This letter is to let you know some of the conditions we work under in the United Pile Dye Works of Lodi, N. J.

We start work at twenty minutes past six in the morning and work through till quitting time, which means about thirteen or fourteen hours without any time off for lunch.

We have to run two machines. These fill the boxes with water, then fill the pieces on the machine and let it run. Then a big dipper of lye is used and the steam is turned on till it boils. Then the steam is turned off.

Going for color you have to be very careful as the room is full of steam and you can't see anything. You are liable to run into an overhead pulley which happens to several workers. Perhaps you will spill some of the color which has been added to one hundred and seventy-five degrees over your legs and the body and burn them.

This keeps on every twenty minutes till color matches customers' sample. Then silk is given a cold water rinse, then two vinegar washes, then another cold water wash. Then the goods are taken off, three pieces to a bunch.

In case of a mistake we have to re-dye it which means hauling an acid so strong that it could burn through steel or glass.

This acid comes in lead containers. When we have to use this acid we have to tip this container and let the acid flow into a copper dipper with a long handle. Going back to the machine carrying the dipper of acid, we are liable to run into a box and spill this acid over ourselves, causing blisters to form.

For this work, we need wooden shoes and rubber aprons, which we must buy ourselves.

If you want to go to the lavatory you must get the foreman's permission as we are not allowed to leave the machines.

In the other departments conditions are just as bad. In the frame-room they have speeded up the workers. On machines where seven workers were working they now have four.

Fellow workers, there is nothing we can do unless we organize ourselves into a local of the National Textile Workers of America. The local office is at 25 Dayton Ave., Passaic, N. J.—A DYER.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FORM VANGUARD DRIVE TH

The worker correspondents of vanguard in the campaign to be carried for doubling the number of subscribers to the Daily Worker.

The worker correspondents, led by the workers against conditions of task of building the Daily Worker.

In order to bring the Daily Worker shops, during this campaign. Special dealing with the conditions of the will appear. The worker correspondents make this possible, thru greater access to the Daily Worker among issues will be distributed in the shops.

Workers, make the special edition for your industry a banner issue. Send in worker correspondence to tell him about the Daily Worker; get him to send in worker correspondence.

A way to make this campaign for doubling the subscribers to the Daily Worker a success is to make thousands of workers as possible. The Daily, with special worker correspondence pages for different industries, this can be done.

BELT BRINGS SLAVERY AT THE WINCHESTER CO. Bosses Graft for Jobs; Women Slave

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (By Mail).—The Winchester Arms Company's \$50,000 a year efficiency engineers, who do nothing else but plan how to make us work harder for less and less money, decided to introduce the belt system. The cutlery department has the belt system now. After that it will be used in the whole Winchester plant.

The belt system always means more production, more money for the company, harder work and less money for us. It also means more and more of us laid off. Girls and boys get the jobs for miserable wages.

Belt Means Slavery. The belt system always means more production, more money for the company, harder work and less money for us. It also means more and more of us laid off. Girls and boys get the jobs for miserable wages.

Bosses Graft for Jobs. In many departments of the Winchester Company the bosses are grafting for jobs. They want booze and money for the jobs.

Women Workers Exploited. The condition of the women workers in the Winchester Co. are the worst in the shop. The bosses are taking advantage of the young girls and women in the shop. They get the lowest pay and do the hardest work. Most of them work 55 hours a week for an average of \$14 a week. They stand up all day over machines and if they want to sit down for a minute they find the boss near them.

Their wages are constantly cut. Because the bosses' wives and daughters are parasites, they think the women workers at Winchester can work for nothing.

Write to USSR Miners. If there are any other questions in which you are interested, please write to me and I shall gladly answer them. The questions which interest me are the following:

1. The attitude of your workers towards production.
2. What does speed-up product give you: does it reduce the working hours, does it diminish unemployment, does it increase your earnings and does it improve the living conditions of the workers?
3. What do you know about the profits of your industries and where do they go?
4. How is man's and particularly woman's work paid?
5. What are your earnings and the cost of living in your country?
6. Has the condition of women improved in comparison with pre-war and war time?

I would like to get a letter from you. Send it thru the worker correspondence department, Daily Worker, with fraternal greetings,

NIKOLAI MARINENKO, Worker Correspondent.

A. F. L. FAKERS SOLD OUT SILK WARPERS IN N. J.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
PATERSON, N. J. (By Mail).—In the year 1918 I decided to learn a trade and decided that I would become a warper, because to be a warper at that time was considered an aristocrat in the shop, and, naturally, the warper was earning more money than a weaver. The amount of work that was expected of a man in the trade at that period was to supply about twenty looms, which called for about five warps in two weeks, a warp being four hundred to four hundred and eighty yards long. The wage was \$27 per week for a nine-hour day.

In the spring of the year 1919 an issue for a strike was called for the eight-hour day and this being a busy season the strike was won in a couple of weeks of struggle. Well, we got the eight-hour day and a ten per cent increase in pay. At this period there was a boom in the industry and we got several increases in pay in the next eight or nine months without a fight.

In the following year of 1920 a big slump came in the silk industry and it sure was a hummer. The bosses took advantage of the great number of unemployed warpers by cutting their wages and by speed-up. Conditions steadily got worse, until the strike of 1924, which was led by the A. S. W. It was a good strike, but under the leadership of that union it was a flop. After the strike conditions became worse than before. Warpers were working all kinds of hours anywhere from 10 to 16 hours per day doing the work of three men. The rate of pay was cut and conditions in the shop were terrible.

And so it continued with great unemployment all over the city until this recent strike in the fall of 1928, which again was led by the "great A. S. W. leadership." When the strike was called they didn't even have a price list for us warpers. We came out, but didn't know what for. This was the A. S. W. leadership, rather misleadership. After a few days, shops began settlements, that is, fake settlements, and then warpers went back under the same conditions and same wages as before and in some cases even worse.

I. G. Against this historical background are the characters of Bulat Batir, leader of the Tartars, his son, Achmed, who was carried away by the Czarina's officers while a child, and who later, as a lieutenant in her

Tartars Attack Czar's Mercenaries

Scene from the new Sovkino film "Flames on the Volga," now on view at the Film Guild Cinema on West 8th Street. The picture was directed by Yuri Tzaritch (creator of "Czar Ivan"), and is based on the rebellion of the peasants during the oppressive regime of Catherine the Great.

'Flames on the Volga' Is Fine Historical Romance

An authentic historical epoch of czarist Russia, simple, genuine acting, moving mass scenes, and brilliant direction—these are the constituents of "Flames on the Volga," now playing at the Film Arts Guild on Eighth Street.

The picture is a powerfully realistic drama depicting the revolt of the Tartar peasants against the czarist oppression under the rule of Catherine the Great.

Actually filmed along the Volga, the picture has rare examples of brilliant photography. This is said to be the first Volga film to be actually filmed in the Volga regions.

The story itself is somewhat transformed into the realm of melodrama at times. Nevertheless, the high quality of the acting, its utter simplicity and sincerity, prevent it always from becoming the cheap melodrama of the American screen.

"Flames on the Volga," was produced by the same Yuri Tzaritch who produced the great epic "Ivan, the Terrible." The story is simple: Revolting repeatedly against oppression by the czarist rulers whose immediate headquarters were in Kazan, the peasant Tartars on the Volga found persistent expeditions, reinforced by the parasitic monks, sent against them.

LEWIS TOOL FIGHTS GOAL BOSS' BATTLE

Kennedy, Faker, Asks for Tax Repeal
By a Worker Correspondent.
CHESTER, Pa. (By Mail).—At the bidding of his masters, the coal barons of Pennsylvania, Thomas Kennedy, international secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, has voiced his protest against the present coal tax during the divisional coal tax hearing that is being held in Harrisburg at present. He was introduced to the house committee as a "representative of the miners." In a long, rehearsed speech, this leader of labor said that the coal tax imposed on the mine owners is responsible for unemployment in the mines. He also declared that New England coal is replacing Pennsylvania coal with substitutes and that opposition to the local product is spreading to such an extent that the present tax should be repealed.

Many large delegations of mine owners' representatives, American Legion drum corps, business men and patriotic organizations flooded the halls of the house of representatives to support the Jones coal tax repeal law during the hearing before the house committee. The bosses' representatives claimed that the huge unemployment in the mine districts is caused by the eight cent coal tax that is imposed on the mine owners. No mention was made of the speed-up, wage cuts, the shooting and beating of the miners by the coal and iron police, who are employed by the owners to keep the miners in chains.

They also did not mention the fact that if they are successful in having the tax repealed that the unemployment situation will remain as it is at present and that the mine owners will be the only beneficiaries of the repeal.

NOVA SCOTIA MAY GO WET
OTTAWA, March 31.—This summer Nova Scotia will vote on the repeal of the dry law passed nine years ago. It will be the ninth Canadian province to reconsider the war time prohibition acts, and of the eight preceding, only one, the smallest, Prince Edward Island, has prohibition today.

Revolving repeatedly against oppression by the czarist rulers whose immediate headquarters were in Kazan, the peasant Tartars on the Volga found persistent expeditions, reinforced by the parasitic monks, sent against them.

Against this historical background are the characters of Bulat Batir, leader of the Tartars, his son, Achmed, who was carried away by the Czarina's officers while a child, and who later, as a lieutenant in her

BINNS DOESN'T CARE Textile Faker Closes Eyes to Wage Cuts

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (By Mail).—The weave room today is a living hell, compared to what it was only 15 years ago. The bosses then did not know how to adulterate cotton as they do today.

They have it down as a science now, so that the yarn will stick together till it goes through the different processes, and then, when it is washed, it falls to pieces.

In the old days the yarn was always good and so was the filling. In the past, when you went on a job, it was either all plain, all fancy or all broadcloth; each loom was the same. Then a change for the worse took place, but not until the present leaders of the old unions, or Textile Council, took office. Their indifference to the workers' conditions became noticeable to the bosses as

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Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
EUGENE O'NEILL'S

DYNAMO

LAST WEEK
MARTIN BECK THEA.
48th W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:50
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
SIL-VARA'S COMEDY

CAPRICE

GUILD Thea. W. 47th St.
Eves. 8:50
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40
EUGENE O'NEILL'S

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Saturdays & Sundays.)
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Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35
Extra Matinee Tuesday.

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

Pleasure Bound

DENY FORD BUYING WORKS
BERLIN, March 31.—Brennabor officials and the managers of Henry Ford's German factories denied today that Ford has bought the Brennabor automobile works. In this connection it is to be remembered that similar denials preceded that recent purchase, now admitted, of Ford of the Opel auto factories.

