

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

Daily Worker

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BASKY, TROTSKYITE HAS THUGS ATTACK WORKERS; SWEAR OUT WARRANTS

Cannon Gangsters Stab Militant Worker; Use Tammany Police; Attack USSR

Worker Stabbed Narrowly Escapes Death; Two Others Brutally Beaten

At a Trotskyist meeting Tuesday night at the Hungarian Educational Society, 323 E. 79th St., the renegade, Louis Basky, expelled from the Communist Party for counter-revolutionary activity, pointed out militant workers to the police and had them arrested and held in \$1,000 bail on charges of felonious assault.

URGE RELIEF FOR TEXTILE STRIKE

WIR 3-Day Tag Drive Opens Tomorrow

The need for relief for the striking textile workers becomes more urgent every day. The four strikers from Gastonia, N. C., who reached New York yesterday to appeal for the support of the New York workers, brought a message of working class solidarity that must be answered at once.

"Friday, Saturday and Sunday will be tag days for the textile strikers. Thousands of workers must participate as volunteers. Report at the station nearest your home or place of work, obtain a box and get on the job," the statement urges.

"The striking textile workers of the south are appealing for help! We must answer their cry. The tag days arranged by the Workers International Relief, Local New York, Room 221, 799 Broadway, must be given the fullest co-operation of all militant workers!"

"All other engagements should be postponed. Friday, Saturday and Sunday must be given exclusively to helping raise funds for the textile strikers. The 8,000 workers now on strike must be fed. The strike will spread, doubling, possibly trebling our responsibility. Our task is plain. We must not shrink it! All out for the tag days! Support the textile strikers! Help them win their strike! Volunteer as a collector!"

FEDERALS NOW OCCUPY JUAREZ

Fighting Expected in Naco

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 10.—New federal officials took charge of Juarez today after official surrender of the town by reactionary forces. Earlier in the day an advancing guard of federal soldiers from the south marched into the town and occupied the garrison which had been in clerical hands since the battle of March 7, which the clericals won.

Reactionaries Fleeing. MEXICO CITY, April 10.—The federal army under General Juan Almazan was reported to be following closely the retreat of the reactionary army across Chihuahua today. It is expected that the reactionaries will evacuate the whole state within a few days, taking up their main line of defense in mountainous Sonora.

The main army of General Ascarbar (reactionary), about 3,000 men, is reported to be planning to escape through the defiles of the Sierra Madre.

Meanwhile it is reported from Juarez that many reactionary officers have changed their Mexican money into American and have removed their goods to the American side of the line preliminary to their own flight.

See Fighting at Naco. NACO, Ariz., April 10.—All saloons and sporting clubs in Naco, Sonora, Mexico, were ordered closed today, indicating that the federal garrison believed another clerical assault was impending.

65 NON-UNION FOOD STORES SIGN IN 3 DAYS

A. F. of L. Officials Already Busy at Scab Work

10 Arrests Yesterday 50 More Open Shop Stores Struck

Thirty more non-union fruit and grocery stores signed up yesterday with the Retail Grocery, Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union on the third day of the general strike, making 65 settlements since the strike began. Fifty stores hitherto not affected by the strike call were struck when their workers walked out to the call of a union committee.

10 Arrested. This picketing work resulted in the arrest of ten strikers, eight in Brooklyn and 2 in the Bronx. They are to be tried in the Coney Island and 8th District Magistrate's Courts this Saturday.

The reactionary socialist officialdom of the United Hebrew Trades, a central A. F. of L. body from which the Clerks' Union had split, are intensifying their strikebreaking activities in both Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Posing as a committee from "the Grocery Clerks' Union," carefully failing to say whether they represented the small scab union they maintain or the real union, A. Heller and Rosenzweig, U. H. T. officials, duped the Weis Fruit Market, Bronx, into signing an agreement with them. It was not till after the clerks employed here had been ordered by the labor factors to "fork over" \$12 apiece as union entry fees, that the non-union workers recognized who the "committee" was. By this time the boss had been won over to the scab union, and a large sign telling of a pact with the A. F. of L. was hung over the store.

Four Strikers Assaulted. Four strikers were assaulted by employers yesterday at the Burland Fruit Market, Bronx. They are M. Novick, L. Berger, H. Rubacher and M. Tauber.

TELL WRECKERS TO ARBITRATE

Decision on the appeal for a permanent injunction against the house wreckers' strike was promised yesterday for tomorrow by Supreme Court Justice Henry L. Sherman, who heard arguments on the application of the demolition contractors' association for an order restraining the House Wreckers' Union, Local 95, Monday. The judge tried to persuade the union to meet with the employers and arbitrate.

Boss Swings Blackjack. A contractor named Abraham Lesser trying to wreck two houses at South Second and Roebling St., drove his scabs and some policemen into an attack on union pickets there, and when the pickets got the better of the struggle, drew a blackjack on them. He has been arrested also, as were several workers found watching the attack, and among those attacked.

The New York Building Trades Council has endorsed the house wreckers' strike, and the Bricklayers' Union Council of the Five Boroughs has officially decided to cooperate with the house wreckers and prevent the use of any second-hand brick at all while this strike is going on.

The Duncan Dancers will appear again in New York by special arrangement with the Daily Worker has aroused great enthusiasm among hundreds of workers. The memory of their previous appearances here at the beginning of the year is still fresh in the minds of all those who saw them. The dancers will appear in Manhattan Opera House April 18, 19, 20 and 21.

The Duncan Dancers are now concluding a brilliant national tour which took them to the chief industrial centers of the country. Everywhere they were received by working class audiences with acclaim. The art of these young Soviet dancers, nurtured on the new life being built in the workers' and peasants' republic, has proved an inspiration to thousands of workers.

Tickets for the farewell appearances of the Duncan troupe should be bought only at the Daily Worker office, 26 Union Square, as the "Daily" receives a percentage of the proceeds from all tickets it sells. Buy them at once and you'll be sure of getting in.

Cafeteria Strikers Defy Police Brutality



Striking cafeteria workers, in their huge picket demonstration Monday, pushed aside police lines and clubs, and continued their picketing despite the brutality of the police and thugs. Photo shows section of picket line.

"Elevator" Apartments in Harlem—on Eighth Ave.; Tenants Live Next to IRT

Negro Workers Have Markets at Their Door-steps; Plenty of Noise

NOTE:—This is the fourth of a series of articles appearing exclusively in the Daily Worker exposing housing conditions in Harlem. The previous articles have described the vile conditions under which Negro workers, both on the east and west side, are forced to live. The present article deals with some apartments on Eighth Avenue.

By SOL AUERBACH.

THERE are "elevator" apartments in Harlem, too. These elevators rush along the streets past the second stories of the tenements on Eighth Avenue.

The elevated trains roar over the Eighth Avenue tracks, shooting dust and grime into the windows of the tenements, leaving a black coat over the house-fronts.

When the weather becomes hotter, flies buzz around the stands and insects, carrying disease germs, add their deadly work to the elevator dirt. In the evenings, after a day of busy marketing, the street looks like a dump, with refuse and papers piled ankle high.

Imagine what a fine "playground" this is for the children, or what a fine boulevard this Eighth Avenue is for workers and their wives, after a day's work, for taking a little stroll in a summer evening! Quite different than for those "tenants" living on Riverside Drive, who have a river and a park all to themselves. Compare this Eighth Avenue with Gramercy Park in the center of the city, which is carefully locked except for the nurses of those delicate little children who have the keys to the gates. You need no key to get into Eighth Avenue. You must be a

(Continued on Page Three)

AWAIT DUNCAN TROUPE

Workers Look Forward to Farewell Here

The announcement that the Isadora Duncan Dancers will appear again in New York by special arrangement with the Daily Worker has aroused great enthusiasm among hundreds of workers. The memory of their previous appearances here at the beginning of the year is still fresh in the minds of all those who saw them. The dancers will appear in Manhattan Opera House April 18, 19, 20 and 21.

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Daily Agents Discuss May Day Campaign Friday

The May Day campaign will be discussed at the meeting of Daily Worker Agents of Section 3, Communist Party, at 101 W. 27th St., at 6:15 p. m. tomorrow.

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes. This new Commune (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

CAFETERIA RALLY TONIGHT DECIDES STRIKE SPREAD

Delegations Arriving With Pleas for Unionization

5 Days' Jail for Striker Women's Section C. P. in Picketing Call

Demands for spreading the strike of cafeteria workers, now confined to the garment manufacturing area, are increasing as delegations of workers from cafeterias in other sections of Greater New York come to register their places of work and join the union. The question of spreading the strike to other sections will be the chief object for decisions at the mass meeting tonight at 8 o'clock of cafeteria workers at Irving Plaza Hall, 16th St. and Irving Place.

Picket in Spite of Rain. Rain and chilling winds yesterday failed to prevent the striking workers from picketing diligently all self-service restaurants tied up by the

On the first day of the Fruit and Grocery Clerks' strike for union recognition and improved working conditions, David Zaroff, shown here, was attacked by strikebreaking thugs at the Dyckman Fruit Market, near the Dyckman St. I. R. T. subway station. Zaroff was so viciously manhandled that his eye was saved only by prompt medical attention.



general strike in the garment district. As a result of these picketing activities, five arrests were made. Sapios Constantinos, a striker from the Zenith Cafeteria, arrested for picketing several days ago, was sentenced to five days in jail by Magistrate Gottlieb in Jefferson Market Court. He had been arrested previously. Harry Schneider, another picket was sentenced to one day. Others were dismissed. Leonard Rosen was re-arrested after dismissal, and faces trial today. These five arrested yesterday came to court today.

Completely deserted by the needle trades worker patrons of the

(Continued on Page Five)

3 DIE IN MEXICO WRECK

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—(U.P.)—Two federal soldiers and a brakeman were killed and eight passengers injured today when a railway train was derailed near Fortin, state of Vera Cruz. A faulty rail was responsible for the wreck, according to officials.

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purposes. This new Commune (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

Harlem Tenants Will Protest Housing Evil at Meeting Today

The Harlem Tenants' League, an organization of working class tenants, working jointly with the Daily Worker in fighting the robbery of the landlords, will have its regular meeting next Monday at 8 p. m. in the lecture room of the Public Library at 103 W. 135th St.

All tenants are invited. Turn this meeting into a monster mass meeting.

The speakers will be Richard Moore, president of the Harlem Tenants' League; Grace Campbell, vice-president; Elizabeth Anderson, secretary, and Sol Auerbach, of the staff of the Daily Worker.

COUNTERFEITERS ELECT GENEVA, April 10.—(U.P.)—An international conference for suppression of counterfeiting, organized for work at its opening session here today, electing Hugh Wilson, American minister to Berne, vice-president.

GASTONIA WORKERS ARRIVE IN N. Y. FOR AID AS STRIKE SPREADS TO INCLUDE 20,000

Weisbord Addresses Meets; 500 Walk Out in Bridgeport, Conn., Mill

The following are the outstanding events today of the textile strike movement, centering around Gastonia, N. C. 1.—Strikers number 1,000 in Anderson, S. C., and 500 in Forest Hills, N. C. Statements of the employers that the Forest Hills strike is settled are denied by the strikers. 2.—Four Gastonia strikers arrive in New York, to address mass meetings and raise relief funds through the Workers International Relief for the strikers. 3.—Albert Weisbord speaks to enthusiastic mass meeting of thousands in Gastonia, defying the owners to start their lynching program. 4.—Slanderous attacks on strike leaders and attempts to break the morale of strikers through hand bills distributed by the employers in Gastonia are laughed at by strikers. 5.—Five hundred in Bridgeport mill strike in spite of company union there.

Strikers Tell Tale of Terrible Slavery

A story of the most intensive exploitation, 72 hours work per week for children in their early teens, wages of \$6 to \$9 per week, was told to a Daily Worker reporter yesterday by a delegation of textile strikers from Gastonia, N. C., who arrived in New York City yesterday. Scheduled to speak at meetings of workers on conditions in the South and the necessity for immediate relief for the strikers, they will also aid in the Workers' International Relief tag day campaign that starts tomorrow.

Cecil Burger, the youngest of the delegation is 17 years of age, and has worked in the mills more than two years as a doffer. His wages were \$13 per week, above the average, for a 72-hour week. In addition, he often had to work on Sunday. Cecil looks like about ten years of age. He says that most children have to begin work in the mills at a much younger age.

A Third of Workers Are Children. More than a third of the workers in the Loray mills are children, under 16 years of age, according to the strikers. No attempt is made to enforce the North Carolina laws prohibiting the employment of children under 14. Many begin work in the mills at the age of from 10 to 12.

"I don't know what I would live on," said Iva Fulbright, one of the strikers, when asked by a newspaper reporter if she could not go back to her old home at Sylva, N. C. Like many of the Southern textile (Continued on Page Five)

PARADE ON MAY DAY IS PLANNED

Delegates Elected to Conference

A formal application was made yesterday to Mayor Walker, for a permit for the May Day parade and demonstration, by Charles Zimmerman, vice-president of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and Fred Biedenkapp, secretary of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, and other labor organizations.

Fred Biedenkapp stated that the shoe workers will have cause for a real celebration of May Day this year, as they have won many victories over the bosses. Within the past few weeks we have forced 44 bosses to sign an agreement with the union. This agreement calls for observance of all holidays, in (Continued on Page Five)

Truth About the Soviet Union Must Be Published!

THE authors of the two novels, "Cement" and "The Red Napoleon," are typical of the countries from which they come. Fedor Vasilievich Gladkov, the author of "Cement," depicting life in the Soviet Union as it is, was born in 1883, in the village of Chernavka, province of Saratov, district of Petrovsk, a member of a family of poor peasants. He suffered many years imprisonment for his revolutionary activities and finally took part in the Great Revolution that established the Soviet Power.

Floyd Gibbons, the author of "The Red Napoleon," that seeks to provoke war against the Soviet Union, sprang from the petty bourgeoisie of the middle western United States, was cradled in the lap of capitalist journalism as it is known in the editorial offices of the Chicago Tribune, blossoming into a war correspondent of Wall Street imperialism.

On the one hand, Gladkov, seeking to interpret the life of workers and peasants in the Soviet Union, building the new social order, on the other, Gibbons, the intellectual serf of capitalist journalism, fighting against the Soviet Union with all the power possessed by poisoned propaganda featured in a publication with a huge circulation. Gladkov writes of his own experiences as follows: "The first murmurs of the revolution (1905) began to sound. Instead of Moscow, I went to Tiflis, where I entered the Normal School. At the end of six months, I passed my examination as a day-scholar. I became initiated at this time, into revolutionary activity. I went to Kuban. There I was active among the social-democratic groups. Sought by the authorities, I took flight to Transbaikalia, where I fell into the hands of the police.

"Result: three years' exile on the banks of the Lena. Then I returned to Kuban, where, as a Communist, I took part in the Civil War from beginning to end."

The fiction serial, "The Red Napoleon" is now being published in the weekly magazine, "Liberty." It is spreading its vicious untruths about the Soviet Union.

7-CENT FARE IN ELECTION, SURE

Tammany Planned to Hit Republicans

Tammany city and state officials were actively planning yesterday to capitalize the 7-cent fare decision of the U. S. supreme court, throwing the whole case back to the state courts. Tammany will claim this as a "victory" for Mayor Walker, though it is practically certain that the state courts, at a suitable time after the election, will see the "regrettable necessity" for taxing the workers four to eight cents more a day for riding to work and back.

Worked Both Ways. It is whispered around the city hall by those in the know that if the I. R. T. loses its tokens, or has to store them for a while, the Tammany bunch is also having to scrap a lot of printing and press agent stuff, for, counting on a victory by the subways, they had planned to capitalize that as a wicked attack on the people of New York by the republican party. Either way, Tammany meant to use it in the elections.

The Winslow injunction will be quashed on a day or so.

IMPERIALIST RELATIVE DIES PARIS, April 10.—(U.P.)—Col. Alex Fournier, son-in-law of the late Marshal Foch, died of a heart attack on a train today while returning from a sanitarium near Clermont-Ferrand. Fournier, who was gassed in the war, was accompanied by his wife and Madame Foch.

MAYBE HE ISNT PARIS, April 10.—(U.P.)—Police held an insane bus conductor tonight after the man had inquired the way to the office of Premier Raymond Poincare with the announced intention of killing the premier.

2 Pennsylvania Silk Mills Stopped by Strike of the National Textile Workers Union

UPHOLSTERY FIRM CLOSES, PAY OF WORKERS KEPT

Needing Jobs, Must Waste Time

LOS ANGELES, Calif., (By Mail).—The workers of the Acme Upholstery Company recently lost their wages when this company was forced into bankruptcy by creditors. A few weeks ago the sheriff closed the doors of this company, tying up the pay of fifty workers. These averaged about \$20 each or a total of \$1,000.

Workers Pay Held Up.
A few of these workers moved to protect their wages, and filed mechanics liens against the company. They had to spend about two full days to file their claims, time badly needed to look for another job. The bourgeois creditors are now blocking these workers in their efforts to get their money from the bankrupt firm.

The receiver is always "out" so the workers cannot present their claims to him. Some of them, the lucky ones, already found another job. The others are looking for work, and cannot "haunt" the receiver's office to find that elusive guardian of the bosses' interests.

I. Cronen, former head of the Acme Upholstery Co., now has another shop of which he is the sole owner. Just before the company went "broke" about \$700 worth of frames were sold to this firm.

Labor Laws for Boss.
The Acme Upholstery Co. started about ten years ago with a capital of \$400,000 put in by four stockholders. During this time these stockholders have lived on the fat of the land off the surplus profits wrung from their "loyal workers."

When pinched a little hard by other capitalists they went into bankruptcy, and started some other business. Now their workers are left without even their last week's pay, which their bosses are doing their best to avoid paying. Labor laws are certainly made for the bosses.

Wets Confident Bill Repealing Dry Law Will Pass in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10 (U.P.).—Wets in the Illinois Assembly were confident today they would be able to force through the House the Weber-O'Grady bill providing for the repeal of the state dry law enforcement act.

Their optimism ran high after a referendum clause, which would submit the controversy to a statewide vote in November, 1930, was inserted in the bill and passed the House yesterday, 76 to 61. The bill comes up for final reading and vote next week.

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

American Oil Commission Leaves to Fleece Colombia

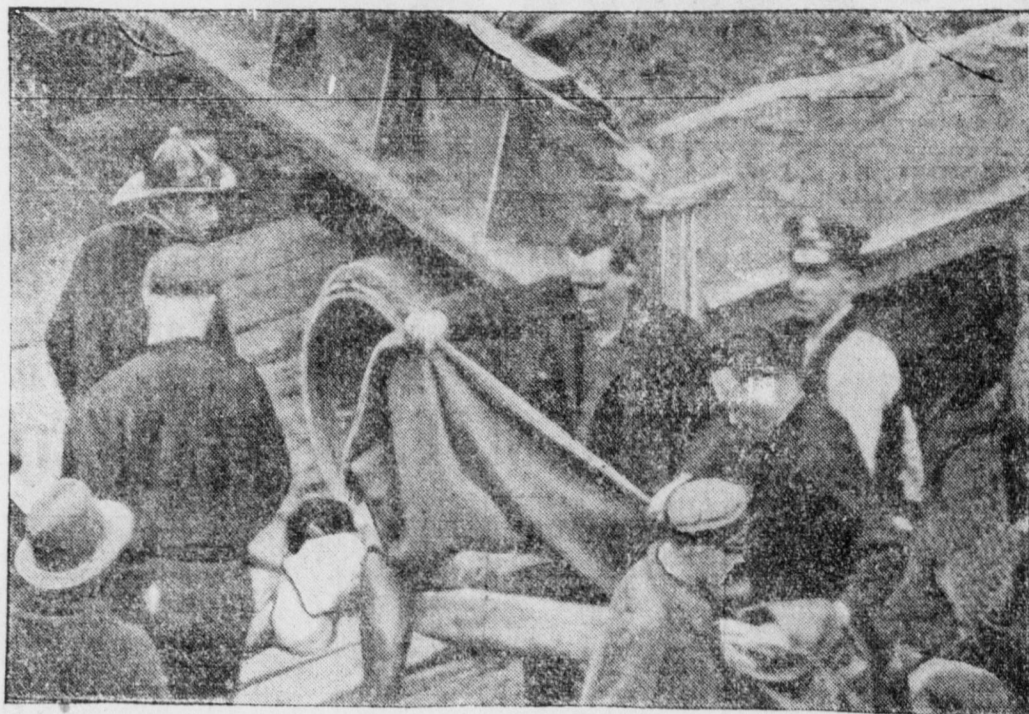
WASHINGTON, April 10.—An American commission of petroleum engineers sailed for Colombia on March 27, according to a statement issued by the Colombian legation here. This commission is headed by Dr. H. Foster Bain, chief of the United States Bureau of Mines; J. Steele of the U. S. Geological Survey; Jose Amado Ibarra, a Mexican petroleum engineer, and is said to include among others also a Rumanian oil engineer.

The commission, after studying the petroleum situation of Colombia, will submit a written report to the Colombian Ministry of the Interior about the best form of the exploitation of the national oil resources, on pipe lines, exploration, participation of the government, taxes, sales, reserves, etc.

The composition of the commission leaves little doubt that the report will satisfy the American oil interests. The oil laws of Colombia concerning foreign concessions and exploitations have been continuously changed, amended, revoked and re-established since 1858.

In 1927 and 1928 laws for the nationalization of oil lands, for the exploitation with government participation, for the elimination of foreign oil interests, through the system of rigid requirements of titles to the oil lands, were promulgated or postponed and later revoked as a result of the friendly "interpositions" of the American minister to Bogota and inquiries of the American state department.

Three Workers Dying After Subway Cave-In



Three workers were seriously injured when they were caught in a landslide as the subway excavation in which they were working in New York collapsed. Photo shows dying worker being taken to hospital. More than a dozen other workers barely escaped. Do the bosses care about the lives of the workers? Workers must organize and protect themselves.

TEXTILE LOCALS UNITE FOR MAY 1

To Open Wage Fight at New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 10.—Eli Keller, organizer of the left wing National Textile Workers Union, has announced that the 32 locals of the union have rented the Bristol Arena for their May Day celebration.

The City Central Committee, in which the locals are united, met last Thursday night and decided to make the revolutionary holiday the beginning of a campaign for a general increase in wages of 20 per cent for all textile workers in the city. The forty-hour week will be one of the slogans of the meeting.

George Pershing, member of the Young Workers Communist League, and cousin of the jingo general, will be one of the speakers.

Elaborate May Day celebrations will also be held in New York City, where the local district office of the Communist Party asks other cities to send programs of their May Day meetings.

Cooperative Aims to House 32 NTWU Locals

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (By Mail).—The Textile Mill Workers Co-operative, which received a charter last Saturday, is planning to secure a building to house the 32 locals of the National Textile Workers Union, of which Eli Keller is organizer. Keller is also president of the co-operative.

It is expected that the shares of the co-operative will be sold within the next three months. A building will be bought or built which will contain the largest hall in the city.

Establish New Science Institute in the USSR

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., (By Mail).—During 1929 the following cargo-and-passenger express lines will function between Leningrad and western ports: Leningrad to London with a stop in Hull, Leningrad to Hamburg and Leningrad-Stockholm. Regular traffic will be maintained between Leningrad and Hamburg, Leningrad and Havre and between the Baltic and Black Seas with stops at all ports of Western and Southern Europe and Northern Africa lying on the way.

WILBUR FOR OIL RESTRICTION

Ask Owners in Calif. to Curtail

WASHINGTON, April 10.—An appeal to owners of oil wells in the Kettleman Hills district in California to curtail production has been made by Secretary of Interior Wilbur.

His request is in line with the administration's policy of restriction, as explained at the interior department.

The Kettleman Hills district, it was said, is checkerboarded by various leases, and drilling is heavy. Though no definite reply has been received from the Kettleman Hills group, Secretary Wilbur was represented as having hopes his appeal will be accepted.

The Hoover administration is struggling to restrict competition to the Standard Oil Company, which has plenty of oil above ground, and does not want to see the price reduced.

\$40,000 FOR BROKEN BACK

A sealed verdict, opened yesterday in the supreme court here, awarded \$40,000 to Mrs. Nola Diess, whose back was broken when a fire escape fell on her. The suit was brought against William Nelson Cromwell, prominent lawyer, who owned the building at 6 Barclay St., to which the fire escape was attached.

AUSTRALIAN PLANE UNFOUND

SYDNEY, Australia, April 10.—Search for the missing monoplane Southern Cross continued without result today. Rescue planes failed to sight Captain Charles E. Kingsford-Smith and his three companions, despite native reports from the Drysdale River Mission that the plane had been seen near there.

Victim of Cave-In



One of the less seriously injured workers being carried out of the subway excavation where three of his fellow-workers were seriously injured in a cave-in.

ROTE FAHNE HITS U.S. COMMISSION

Exposes Purposes of Reparations Trio

In connection with the reparations conference which is taking place between the American delegates, J. F. Morgan, Owen Young and Thomas Lamont, the virtual dictators, and the Allied and German delegates, the Rote Fahne, German Communist daily, publishes the following comment:

"The 'German Mine Gazette', which, a few weeks ago, during the first phase of the Paris reparations conference, revealed the background of these negotiations and with cynical openness stated the German imperialist's foreign political aims, now, when the conference has entered a decisive stage and the question of the price of Germany's adhesion to the Entente bloc has assumed a concrete form, repeats its war cry against the Soviet Union.

"A firm and honorable alliance between Germany, France and England"—that much was understood. An alliance of a "militarily equal" Germany with the Entente powers—that is the aim of the "German Mine Gazette" and of German trust capital the aim which Vogler and Schacht represent in Paris.

"Against whom would such an alliance be directed? The 'German Mine Gazette' does not make any secret about it. It states: 'Around this 'Peace Bloc' (Germany, France and England, Ed.) the rest of Europe would naturally group itself, with the possible exception of Russia as long (!) as it remains Bolshevik! And in conclusion it states even more clearly:

"Of course a close collaboration and cooperation with Russia, an eastern orientation, is perfectly possible, but not with the present Russia. The present Russia can and will collaborate and cooperate only with a Bolshevik Germany. This form of government would be for Germany, as it has been for Russia, an economic, cultural, moral and political destruction. That form of government (the capitalist) is possible, but not possible to the powers that be in the Soviet Union. They will have to withdraw."

"But as they will not withdraw—that is the tacit, but compelling conclusion of the 'German Mine Gazette'—it is necessary to take care of their downfall by military intervention which will restore the rule of capitalism in the Soviet Union.

In order to pile up documentary proof of the necessity for a war of intervention, the 'German Mine Gazette' calls attention to the Communist press, in particular to the Rote Fahne. The aim of Bolshevik Russia, writes the organ of the West German trusts, is world revolution. It is not true that 'Moscow has altered this policy, that it is coming closer to the policies of bourgeois democracy and 'people who declare that Soviet Russia is on the road to moderation, that it means to build up the Nep in a capitalist sense, have absolutely incorrect information about Russia."

"People who think like that must have read very few Communist papers. . . . The basis of this alarm of world revolution, to Pilsudski and Poincare for a secret crusade against Moscow whose 'omissions' 'rage with redoubled zeal' in Poland and Germany, France and England 'to achieve the Communist Revolution.' "This offensive against the great creditor power across the sea is, at this juncture of the reparations conference in which America is playing a decisive role, of the greatest significance. It shows that German imperialism has not only determined to effect its western orientation by going over openly to the camp of the Entente but has already taken decisive steps along this path.

"The provocative language of the 'German Mine Gazette' is the echo of the war danger which is growing stronger from day to day."

CALHOUN SHOWS UP MUSTE FAKE 'PROGRESSIVES'

'Follow Communists,' Says Brookwood Man

KATONAH, N. Y., April 5 (By Mail).—Arthur W. Calhoun, a member of the faculty of Brookwood College, in his speech at the students' forum, on the new "progressive" or Muste movement pointed out he is opposed to it because of its make up of social democratic centrism. It will evidently be a bulwark of the capitalist class, he said, as for example the socialist parties' role during the world war and after.

Calhoun analyzed the German socialist party's joining the war, and said today that they are boasting about the fact that they prevented the German workers from setting up the dictatorship of the proletariat. The role played by Ramsay MacDonald is similar now, he said, in Great Britain.

All Discredited.

"If we turn to the American labor movement," said Calhoun, "we see that most of the progressives are the socialists, who are tools in the hands of the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. to break the most militant unions. Now these progressives speak of organizing the unorganized, and militant action. One old star of the so-called progressives, John Fitzpatrick, on the attack of the A. F. of L. against Brookwood, spoke at a large mass meeting defending the school and at the same time resigning from the board of directors and accepting the decision of Bill Green and Mat Woll. This is the kind of people that the progressives can reach to lead the workers in the militant struggle to organize the unorganized."

Some of them are the shareholders in the oil trust and the leader of the Second International, Mr. M. Hillquit, Mr. Abraham Beckerman, the union breaker of the A. C. W. of A., and the Reverend Norman Thomas, in whom the workers have lost their faith completely.

Communists Will Lead.

"What can the workers expect if such a movement should become a factor in the American labor movement? Nothing more than agents of capitalism," Calhoun declared. "The only way I can see clear," said the speaker, "is that the Communist Party will lead the American workers in the class struggle towards workers' control."

"I myself was a member of the socialist party and know just how far these people will go, and I don't choose to affiliate with that gang any more."

A general discussion by the students followed. Most of them expressed their disagreement with this "new progressivism." Some of the students came out clearly and denounced the whole outfit that will in the main mislead the workers in the present fight for real class-conscious unions.

LEAGUE DELAYS ON RUM

GENEVA, April 10 (U.P.).—The economic committee of the League of Nations postponed today until its June session a final decision on whether the league will undertake international control of smuggling in alcoholic drinks.

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

Seeing World On Riches Ground from Workers



The millions which the late German steel magnate, Hugo Stinnes, ground from the bodies of thousands of workers are now enabling his daughter Fraulein Clairenore Stinnes to lead a life of carefree pleasure. As the first girl to attempt a round-the-world tour by auto, she is also getting plenty of free publicity. Photo shows her with C. S. Soderstrom and her dog Lord (who probably gets more to eat in a single day than a Southern mill worker gets in a week), on arrival in Los Angeles.

Communist Candidates Campaign Vigorously in Newark Elections

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—A vigorous Communist Party campaign is being conducted for the City Commission, the local governing body. The Party is running three commissioners for the five places open. A straw vote conducted by the Newark Ledger, gives the Communists 870 votes, so far, as against 480 for the socialists and 2,184 for the other leading capitalist candidate.

The municipal election will take place May 14, to date neither the big bourgeois nor the petty-bourgeois socialist party (which has only one candidate) have printed their platforms.

Judge Aids Policeman Accused of Smuggling

The fate of Policeman John T. McIntyre, charged with being an accomplice to an international smuggling ring, rested with a jury in federal court today.

Judge Henry W. Goddard, in charging the jury, said it was unlikely that a man with as high a character as witnesses attributed to McIntyre would be involved in such a crime.

DEMAND UNION RECOGNITION, PAY INCREASE

Also for 44-Hr. Week; Workers Laugh at AFL

(Special to the Daily Worker) WILKES-BARRE, April 10.—Practically the entire force employed by the Goldsmith Silk Mill in Plymouth, near here, and all of the night shift of the Goldsmith Mill in Wilkes-Barre, walked out on strike for more wages, less hours and recognition of their union, the National Textile Workers Union of America.

A. F. of L. Unable to Hurt Strike. "That American Federation of Labor treachery and police brutality have failed to injure the strike sentiment in this section can be seen by this new walkout, according to a statement issued yesterday by Organizer Clarina Michelson from the union's Wilkes-Barre headquarters.

Picket Lines Formed.
Picket lines are already on duty. Chief demands of the workers are: Eight-hour day, 44-hour week, a twenty per cent wage increase and full recognition of the union.

A. F. of L. Urges Workers to Scab. Attacks against the National Textile Workers Union, its organizers, and their valiant fight in leading the silk workers here in struggles for better conditions, were made by the A. F. of L. press and officials. Members of the United Mine Workers Union of the A. F. of L., whose relatives work in the silk mills here, were urged to instruct their relatives to scab on these strikes. The miners and silk workers, however, ignore these attacks and are fighting under N. T. W. leadership.

MERGE FLYING FIELDS
Two famous airports of the metropolis, Curtiss Field and Roosevelt Field on Long Island, merged into one identity today when Curtiss Field was taken over by Roosevelt Field, Inc., a new organization recently incorporated here.

2nd BIG WEEK

Another SOVKINO Masterfilm!

AN ANKINO RELEASE

FLAMES ON THE VOLGA

DIRECTED BY JURI TARITSCH who produced "CAZAR IVAN THE TERRIBLE"

A powerful realistic drama depicting the Revolt of the Volga Peasants against the Oppressions of the Czaristic Regime under Catherine the Great. . . . Enacted by a Cast of 5000

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This year will carry the slogans:

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- "Defend the Soviet Union!"
- "Fight Imperialist War"

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

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PRICES:

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

TAG DAYS

for

Southern Textile Strikers

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY

April 12, 13 and 14

THE WORKERS, THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN CRY FOR FOOD! RALLY TO THEIR SUPPORT! SELL STAMPS! COLLECT FROM YOUR SHOPMATES!

Volunteer at the Office of Local, N. Y., Workers International Relief, Room 221, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Workers on Bengal State Railways Walk Out as India Strike Movement Spreads

LAND LABORERS QUIT TOO DESPITE OFFICIAL TERROR

500 Join Youth League in Allahabad

DELHI, India, April 10.—Reports have been received here that the strike movement in Bombay is spreading in spite of police persecution of the workers' leaders, the jailing of the most active and the repeated raids on trade union headquarters.

Groups of railway workers on the Bengal State Railways are the latest to join the strike of the 20,000 textile workers at the Tata plant, who walked out at the outset of the British terror and who are still out.

The railway workers are aroused over the arrest of Jogekar, the head of the powerful railwaymen's union, who was seized in Calcutta early in the Anglo-Indian raids and is still in prison.

In the Shabad district the land workers have also gone on strike, and the British government is alarmed at the prospect of the strike spreading among the Indian peasant masses.

500 Join Youth League

DELHI, India, April 10.—At a great meeting of the Youth League in Allahabad 500 new members were enrolled in that city alone. The response of the working class and peasant youth follows the wholesale arrests of workers and peasant leaders which the Anglo-Indian government is carrying on.

Under the chairmanship of Javahar Lal Nehru, the Youth League authorized its executive committee to take all necessary steps to defend Puran Chandra Joshi, secretary of the Workers and Peasants Party of the United Provinces. Joshi was arrested in Allahabad and jailed during the recent Red raids. The meeting also adopted unanimously a resolution protesting against the campaign of governmental terror aimed at crushing the workers' and peasants' movement in India.

Appeal for India Workers

BERLIN, Germany, April 10.—In reply to the mass terror which the Anglo-Indian government is carrying on against the Indian workers and peasants, the International Secretariat of the League Against Imperialism has issued an appeal to all Anti-Imperialist League and trade union groups throughout the world to join in one great anti-imperialist front to aid the Indian workers and peasants.

Meetings and demonstrations must be organized in the great cities! the appeal states. "Collections must be taken up in behalf of the victims of the imperialist terror in India. The terrorism of the British imperialists must be exposed in a great press campaign."

Telegrams and resolutions of sympathy should be sent through the League Against Imperialism or direct to Javahar Lal Nehru, Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, India.

Five Years at Hard Labor Given Polish Communist Deputy

WARSAW, Poland, April 10.—Vladislaw Baczynski, Communist member of the Polish Sejm (Diet), was sentenced here yesterday to five years at hard labor. The Pilsudski government charged him with "treasonable activities."

The sentencing of Baczynski follows the recent imprisonment of scores of West Ukrainian peasants and workers for alleged activities against the Polish fascist government in the western districts of Poland.

Ex-Soldier Writes in From Harlem on Housing Exposé

The following letter, responding enthusiastically to the announcement of the Daily Worker campaign to expose housing conditions in Harlem and other workingclass districts has been received from Solomon Harper, former sergeant-major in the 349th Field Artillery. "Editor of the Daily Worker: "Your issue of April 5th is one of the most important yet, for you are demonstrating the true purpose of the non-exploiting people of the world, to wit: Exposing the acts of our petty capitalists who through always complaining against Jim-Crowism, lynching, employment restriction and other inhuman acts of the white people—act hand in hand with petty white capitalists in helping maintain economic slavery, thus making more possible the enslavement of all people. "We, the workers of Harlem, are with you and shall not forget your activity in the future. Our soldiers fought in the last war to come back and endure the same treatment as

Poverty in Harlem Tenements



The rear of the row of tenements on Seventh Avenue, described today. Notice the iron balconies and the lack of stairways between them. They are supposed to be fire-escapes. —Photo by Nippon Camera Club.

Negro Workers Have I. R. T. for a Neighbor in Harlem

(Continued from Page One)

Negro to have the "privilege" of living in these "elevator" apartments.

Tenants Intimidated.

THE landlords have carried on an organized campaign of intimidation against Harlem tenants, and nowhere was this so evident as in some of the tenements on Eighth Avenue.

At 2666 Eighth Avenue none of the tenants, except one, would speak. They were afraid that we were landlords' agents sent to feel around and see if the ground was ripe for another rent raise.

The tenants we did get to speak, a laborer on a subway construction gang,—his name must not be mentioned—had just moved in and had accepted a rent raise over the old tenants from the very beginning.

We got to Tom Z. only after stumbling thru a dark and dirty entrance hall, falling over our feet in the dark corridors and knocking at many doors.

In answer to our inquiries one woman said she was not at home, another that she was not the lady who lived there, and so on. They were evidently afraid.

At Mercy of Landlords.

As a rule old tenants live in fear of a rent raise. The policy of the landlords is not to have a uniform rental in any one house. One tenant pays \$35, another pays \$37, still another \$40. When a new tenant comes he must pay the highest of them all. In this way rents are constantly kept on the upgrade, and the tenants are absolutely at the mercy of the landlords.

Finally we succeeded in reaching Tom, his wife and three children in their apartment of four small, unairied rooms, stuck away at the end of a dark corridor.

For these small four rooms, with the added entertainment of the elevator wheels and the buzzing of the flies, Tom pays \$45 a month. He moved in last June and since then has been raised \$5.

How Does He Provide?

You can picture the interior of this tenement and the apartment from what we have told you before. The same rotten conditions of walls and floors, old and defective plumbing, very little ventilation and air. The only difference is that you must speak a little louder when a train rumbles by.

Tom works on subway construction. His employment is irregular. When he works he makes 80 cents an hour, but is usually employed only part time. He averages about \$28 per week.

Out of this sum he must provide for his wife and three children and pay the enormous rental of \$45.

Dumbwaiter Slop-Cans.

AT 2658 Eighth Avenue, on the fourth floor, overlooking the wide expanse of elevator tracks, we found Mr. G. He also pays \$45 for his flat and the condition of the house is about the same. He has two children and works as a street-paver for the city.

When he works he makes 97c per hour. The work is very irregular. His stomach depends on the weather. When it rains for a whole week he has nothing to bring home. During the last 10 months he has averaged about between \$25 and \$30 a week.

Here, too, the garbage is thrown down the dumbwaiter by the tenants because the dumbwaiter has needed repairs for years. This causes a smell around the house at all times, especially in the summer, and attracts plenty of rats and vermin.

These are the Harlem "elevator" apartments. There are many like them. Negro workers, making even less than the two we have introduced you to, live here with their wives and families, intimidated by the landlords—Negro and white—having as intimate neighbors the I. R. T. and the avenue market.

Rent raises will tell you more about rents, and the threats of rent morasses and dispossession that hang over Harlem like storm clouds.

Rumania and England to Confer on USSR

PARIS, France, April 10.—G. G. Mironescu, Rumanian foreign minister, has left for London where he will confer with Sir Austen Chamberlain concerning the situation in Europe. Mironescu has had a conference with Premier Briand. It is understood that resumption by the Rumanian government of relations with the Soviet Union will be one of the items discussed.

BUILD HIGHEST SKYSCRAPER

Within a year Wall Street will have the largest office building in the world, housing the Bank of Manhattan Company and other prominent concerns in the financial community. The building which will be 63 stories high, rising 840 feet above the street, or 36 feet higher than the Chrysler building, and 44 feet higher than the Woolworth building.

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

TEN COMMUNISTS ARE WOUNDED BY RUMANIAN POLICE

Tried to Rescue Leader Jailed in Raid

VIENNA, Austria, April 10.—A struggle between massed police and several hundred Communist workers and peasants took place at Petrosani, Rumania, last night, according to dispatches from Bucharest. Ten Communists are reported to have been wounded by the police in the struggle.

The fight began with an attempt of the Communists to rescue one of their leaders whom the police had jailed in a recent raid.

Search Homes for Literature.

Mass arrests are being made by the Maniu government, which is alarmed at the growing strength of the workers' and peasants' movement. Wholesale searches, carried on in private houses, have resulted in the discovery by the authorities of Communist literature. The possessors of such literature are being arrested with no other charge against them than having "illegal" literature in their houses.

The Rumanian workers and peasants are thoroughly aroused by the recent police attack at Temevar on the funeral of a Communist leader. The police attacked the funeral demonstration, beating the workers who resisted. One policeman was killed. Unconfirmed reports of discontent in Bessarabia have also been received here.

BELGIUM BACKED CONGO SERFDOM

More Details in Tale of Negro Starvation

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 10.—Further details, including inter-racial serfdom, encouraged by the Belgian Congoese government, have been added to the tale of death by famine and combined British and Belgian rifles and machine guns, which makes up the futile struggle of thousands of Negroes in Belgian Ruanda against consuming starvation.

Previous reports told of desperate revolt of thousands of natives under the brother of the native king of Ruanda and a priestess of the Nga Bingri tribe, a revolt of Negroes in the swamps, fighting machine guns with spears.

There was also a censored account of their track strewn with dying jungle in search of food in British territory, hundreds of their bodies piled by the track they took through the swamps, the bodies of the fallen, though still living, torn by hyenas, leopards and lics. It is now reported that numbers of wild beasts have gathered along the line of march as though it were a feeding ground.

The Belgian Congoese government's attempt to shift blame for conditions which can no longer be ignored has revealed the fact that it had encouraged the serfdom of the Bahuti natives to the warlike Batutsi tribe. The government claims that it could not compel the latter to feed the Bahutis.

The Bahutis are enslaved to the Batutsi under a semi-feudal system, which the Congoese government has done nothing to disturb, but has utilized in securing slaves for its own purposes in gathering rubber.

Fifty thousand of the starving Bahutis are reported to have passed through one town in Uganda, leaving their track strewn with dying men, women and children. The trek of the Bahutis for food has been going on since November. The Congoese government, fearing that it has more to lose by attempting to conceal conditions any longer, now claims it is taking relief measures.

Soviet Union to Start Reconstruction of Big Petrovsky Metal Works

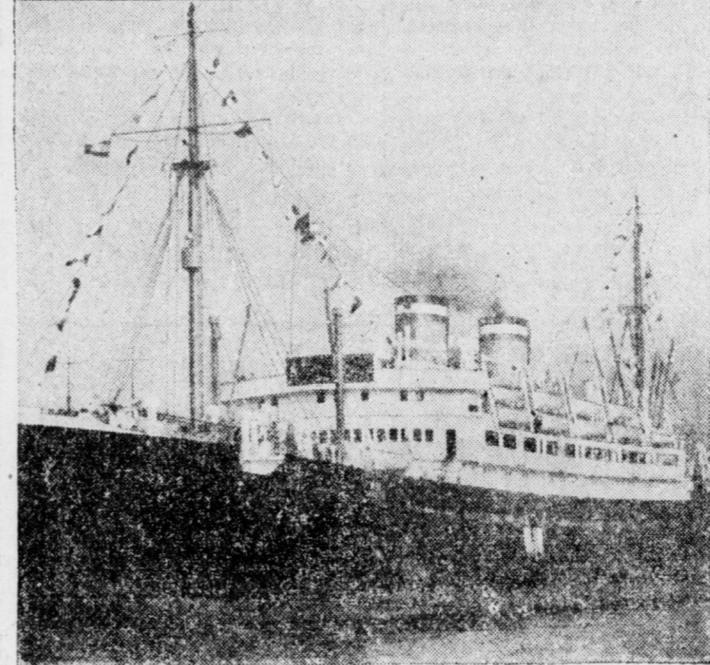
MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The Soviet Government has resolved to start this year the reconstruction of the existing Petrovsky Metallurgical Works in the Trans-Baikal region near the town of Tchita. The amount of 3,125,000 roubles has been assigned for building operations during the current year, while the total building costs are estimated at 12,000,000 roubles.

The output of the works after reconstruction is expected to be 33.5 thousand tons annually. According to latest data, the ore deposits in the region of the Petrovsky Works are estimated at 2,300,000 tons with a 50 per cent content of pure iron.

'Lawbreakers' Will Be Continued Tomorrow

Because of technical considerations today's installment of "The Lawbreakers," the short story by the famous Soviet writer, Lydia Seifulina, has been omitted. It will appear tomorrow. Don't miss it.

Largest German Motor Ship Arrives



The Hamburg-American liner St. Louis, the largest German motor ship afloat, which is now in New York after making her maiden voyage from Germany. The ship disgorged the usual number of fashionable parasites.

Italian Fascist Papers Lose Circulation at a Rapid Rate

(The following article is taken from the "Chicago Daily News" and was written by the Italian correspondent of that newspaper in Rome. Unfortunately the article had to be re-translated from the Italian. The article is completely authentic except for the style, which has undoubtedly been lost in the double translation. Tr.)

In 1922, before the commencement of the fascist regime, there were 592 newspaper kiosks in Rome which sold an approximate total of 400,000 copies of the newspapers appearing in Rome. Since 1922 the population of Rome has increased considerably and numbers at the present time approximately 800,000. Today, however, the number of newspaper kiosks has diminished to 420 and their daily sale approximates no more than 140,000 newspapers.

The largest Italian morning newspaper, the "Messaggero," has a circulation no larger than 50,000 today, 35,000 in Rome and 15,000 in the provinces. The total daily circulation of the "Giornale d'Italia," which appears from mid-day to midnight in six editions, is approximately 90,000, that is to say, about one-third of its former circulation.

Another newspaper, the "Tribuna," which for 40 years has been the semi-official of one government after another, prints a total daily edition of 10,000. The "Lavoro d'Italia" (re-named a few weeks ago "Lavoro Fascista"), the official organ of the fascist trade unions, has a circulation of about 40,000 a day, but only because every branch of the fascist trade unions is compelled to take a certain number. In Rome itself less than 500 copies are sold.

The "Corriere d'Italia," the official organ of the fascist Catholic "Center," prints a total daily edition of 5,000 copies. The "Popolo di Roma," the second largest morning newspaper, has a total daily edition of 10,000 copies. The other fascist daily newspapers appearing in Rome, the "Tevere," the "Impero," the "Brillante" and the "Piccolo," have a total circulation not exceeding 5,000 copies.

The Milan "Corriere della Sera" has still the largest circulation of all Italian newspapers, but even its circulation has considerably decreased.

(The above figures, given by the Rome correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News," substantiate a fact which has long been known to us, i. e., that great sections of the Italian people, who formerly read the daily press, now express their hostility towards fascism by refusing to buy or read the fascist newspapers. The consequence of this tremendous loss of readers and the consequent reduction of advertising matter, is that the entire Italian press, with the exception of the "Corriere della Sera," is working at a dead loss. The tremendous deficit which is made daily is made up by the "reserve funds" of the various ministries, or, in other words, out of the pockets of the taxpayers.—Ed.)

500 Strike at Bridgeport. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 10.—Five hundred workers of the Salt Textile Manufacturing Company at Bridgeport, Conn., were on strike today against a wage cut from 25 cents a yard to 14 cents. Two hundred workers struck at once. The company closed down and the other 300 workers were compelled to go with the strikers.

Tomorrow the elected strike committee will try to bring out 500 workers in Shelton, Conn., belonging to the same company. There is a company union here, but it has failed to stop the strike.

NOW PLAYING! PHILADELPHIA THEATRES ACTUAL! The Most Astounding Drama Which Shook the World! Artistic Picture Ever Filmed! Krassin AUTHENTIC! The Rescue Ship Official Motion Picture of the Russian Expedition Which Saved the Dying NOBILE Crew of the "Italia" FILM GUILD CINEMA 1632 MARKET STREET, (Between 16th & 17th Streets) Cont. Performance—Phone, SPRuce 2825 POPULAR PRICES 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., 35c; 3 P. M. to 6 P. M., 50c; After 6 P. M., 75c

The Daily Worker, as the Leader of the Mill Strikers, Feared by Textile Barons

AS a leader of the struggles of the textile workers of the South for a living wage and decent conditions, the Daily Worker badly scared the mill barons of Gastonia, N. C., where thousands of textile workers have gone on strike against their slavery.

The splendid solidarity of the strikers proved so great a surprise to the mill owners that they were forced to resort to the circulation of lying circulars, slandering the strike leaders, attempting to intimidate the strikers, by hints at a reign of terror to come.

But all to no result.

One of these vicious bombasts of the mill magnates in particular showed how the Daily Worker has become known as a champion of the struggles of all workers, even recognized as such by the bosses. It reads in part:

"Those of you we consider reliable may return to work by Wednesday noon, April 10."

The strikers just laughed at this. It further reads:

"To all others using our houses, we must respectfully request that you arrange at once to let us have the same at the earliest possible moment."

The strikers' determined defiance was the reply to this threat to evict them from their homes.

Now read this:

"And so we put an end to a subscription drive to a small newspaper in New York City, the Daily Worker."

The Daily Worker, giving full publicity to the strike of the southern mill workers, and urging them on in their struggles, has thus riled the mill bosses. Stung by the eagerness with which the strikers have received the Daily, they have resorted to this lie, about having put an end to the Daily's subscription drive.

Workers, the Daily Worker is in the vanguard of the struggles of the textile workers. It has always been, and will always be, in the vanguard of the struggles of the workers in every industry.

Spread the Daily Worker, so that it may reach all of the workers in every shop. Do your part in the drive to double the number of readers of the Daily Worker. Subscribe now, and get your shopmate to buy the Daily.

SEND GREETINGS TO THE SPECIAL MAY DAY EDITION OF THE DAILY WORKER Have your name and the names of your shopmates printed in the Red Honor Roll. See that your organization has a greeting printed in the Special Edition. NAME AMOUNT 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Total COLLECTED BY Name Address City State Daily Worker 26 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

Daily Worker

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

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: "DAILYWORK."

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 \$2.50 three months

By Mail (outside of New York):
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 \$3.50 six months
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Address and mail all checks to the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

The Drive to Build the Party.

The basic organizational task of our Party is to sink its roots deep in the ranks of the workers in the heavy industries. This is the main feature of the orientation of the Party completely towards the factories and the reorganization of the Party completely on the basis of factory nuclei. This inevitably widens the base of the Party among the native-born and the Negro workers, while at the same time retaining its position among the revolutionary immigrant workers.

These ambitions of our Party are stressed in the Party Building Drive announced by the Central Committee in its statement to the Party membership published in yesterday's issue of the Daily Worker. Every member and sympathizer should carefully study this declaration framed on the line of the Open Letter addressed by the Communist International to the Sixth Congress of our Party and issued with the slogan, "For the Line of the Open Letter! For the Strengthening of the Party!"

In a Bolshevik Party every member is an active member. The call for the Party Building Drive, April 15th to June 15th, provides important tasks for all. There is no room here for slackers. In fact, the whole conduct of the drive will reveal the inactive members of the Party, and these will be dealt with accordingly.

The growing imminence of the war danger specifically demands the carrying out of such slogans as, Fight the right danger! Every factory our fortress! Build factory nuclei! Activate and politicize the factory nuclei! Improve the social composition of the Party! To build up and proletarianize the leading committees of the Party!

It is only when the entire membership clearly understands the line and the concrete aims of the Open Letter, that it will be possible to go forward correctly and successfully with the task of recruiting 5,000 new members, establishing 100 additional factory nuclei, bringing forth 35 additional factory papers, securing additional thousands of readers for our Party's Central Organ, the Daily Worker, and increasing the circulation and influence of the entire Party press.

The Party Building Drive demands the immediate and concentrated attention of every Party member for the two months designated.

The Froth of "the 5-Cent Victory."

The Sun sounds a discordant note in discussing the time "when the froth of the 5-cent victory evaporates." It recalls that the "poverty-pleading" Interborough has failed to provide proper service in the past, and that the Transit Commission will not be able to force it now.

This may be taken as the republican viewpoint of the excitement over traction developments. The democrats have analyzed the froth and predict the overwhelming re-election of Mayor James J. Walker. The candidacy of John F. Hylan, former mayor, is immediately stricken.

Thus both the capitalist parties are trying to make political capital out of the supreme court decision in Washington that didn't decide anything. Even the World (democrat) refers to "the point on which the decision turned, that of the timeliness of seeking federal intervention." The federal (U. S.) courts held that the 5-cent fare decision was out of their jurisdiction, at least for the present, that it is a matter for consideration by the Transit Commission and the state (N. Y.) courts.

It may clearly be taken for granted that the courts found this an easy way to dodge a decision in the face of the rapidly approaching municipal elections. The supreme court is republican. A 7-cent fare decision would have crucified any republican candidate. So the court simply passed the buck back to the lower courts. There is no decision and both parties will again claim to be "the friends of the people," while the sardine packing industry flourishes as ever in the subway depths, and the straphangers, nearly all workers, continue to be afflicted with all the evils hitherto prevailing.

The Communist Party will have its candidates in the field for the municipal elections, fighting for the only working class program that will be offered. It may be worth mentioning that in Moscow, in the Soviet Union, the street car fare under the rule of the Workers' Soviets is four cents. The fare for workers in Moscow is two and a half cents. In Baku, in the metropolis of the Soviet oil fields, the oil workers ride free to and from their work on one of the most modern and comfortable traction systems in the world. These facts will not be pointed out by labor's betrayers directing the affairs of the New York Central Labor Union in the interests of Tammany Hall. But they will be pointed out by the Communist candidates. New York's workers will also be told, that while they are fighting the day-to-day battles with the traction trust and its creature, the city government, they must look ahead to the complete abolition of profit rule and the extermination of all profit takers. This will indeed be something more than blowing the froth not only off "the 5-cent fare victory," but off the two capitalist parties, and the social system for which they stand.

The Daily Worker yesterday told the story of "The Two Fifth Avenues" in New York City. There is the Fifth Ave. that goes through the working class district, cutting through a section of the Negro neighborhood in Harlem, densely populated, with ugly firetraps on every side. There is the "Fifth Avenue" of the fashionable rich, most of whom are away in Florida or Europe, with palatial mansions empty except for caretakers. In time the working class will move into exclusive "Fifth Avenue" so the rickety tenements now inhabited by them can be torn down and real "homes" built in their places. That will be a task of the revolution. In the meantime the profit-taking interests must be fought every inch of the way on this evil.

It is announced that the former vice-president, General Charles G. "Hell an' Maria" Dawes, has been appointed by President Hoover as ambassador to Great Britain, and has accepted. Wall Street could pick no better representative of its own interests.

ANOTHER SPOILED DISH



By Fred Ellis

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Paterson Workers Refuse to 'Starve Under the Flags They Weave; 1,200 In the Paterson Pageant: Akron Strike

Haywood has told of his boyhood in the Rocky Mountain region, where, after working at many trades, he became a miner, quite young in life. He soon was convinced of the class struggle, and the need of labor organization, and never changed from this point of view. He took part in the early struggles of the Western Federation of Miners, was its secretary-treasurer during its period of greatest activity, joined the socialist party and went on its executive committee, was a prime mover in the organization for the I. W. W., and fought misleaders of labor in all of these organizations. He was a brilliant strike leader, and describes strikes with a stark and moving simplicity, painting a swift and colorful picture of each labor struggle. In the last issue he was telling of the Paterson strike, led by the I. W. W., and by Haywood.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD. PART 83.

DURING the strike the mill owners and flag manufacturers attempted a patriotic stunt like that pulled off at Lawrence. Here in Paterson the silk weavers and others who were on strike produced the flag cloth. They allowed the flag sentiment to get a fairly good hold. All the mills were bedecked with flags, some of the stores were decorated with the colors and "patriots" were wearing flags on their lapels. But the strikers were alive to the situation. One day in a big parade every striker and his family wore a flag under which was printed:

- "We weave the flag.
- "We live under the flag.
- "We die under the flag.
- "But damn'd if we'll starve under the flag."

The patriotic wind raised, by the manufacturers soon died down. The big flags that were flapping about in the wind and rain were removed and the flag waving became a mere incident of the strike.

The strikers of Paterson felt that "life without labor is robbery, labor without art is barbarity." They proceeded to produce the greatest labor pageant ever held in America.

At this time Jack Reed, who was then the dramatic editor of the American Magazine, came to Paterson and got interested in the strike. It was Jack's first venture in anything like a revolutionary movement. I introduced him at a meeting of the strikers where he spoke and later he taught the strikers a song which when sung by 25,000 people made an impression that cannot be realized without hearing such a great crowd give vent to their full voice. Booes like those of Lawrence were now used by the strikers of Paterson against the police. The sound of 25,000 people shouting, "Boo, boo, boo" was like the blast of Gabriel's trumpet that shook down the walls of Jericho. These thunderous choruses will never be forgotten by those who took part in them or heard them sung.

ON the day of the Paterson pageant 1,200 strikers crossed the Hudson River. From the dock we marched to Madison Square Garden, which for a week previous had every night been lighted by an electric sign of giant proportions with the letters "I.W.W." in red lamps. We had enlisted the services of 80 or 90 people with radical tendencies in New York. "Bobby" Jones, now a leading scenic designer, with Jack Reed, drew the poster—an heroic figure of a worker rising out of the background of factories, smokestacks and chimneys. A great stage had been erected in Madison Square Garden and scenery painted depicting the silk mills. Jack Reed acted as stage manager of the pageant.

The first scene showed the mill alive, working. Lights shone through hundreds of windows. The workers with spirits dead, walked down the street—the center of the great auditorium—in groups, singly and by twos—an occasional one glancing at a newspaper, another humming a song, some talking, all with small baskets, buckets or packages of lunch in their hands or under their arms. The mill whistles blow. The thump, chug, rattle and buzz of machinery was heard. Then the wide aisle—the street—was deserted. All were at work. Two hours were supposed to elapse, when voices inside the mill were heard shouting "Strike! strike!" The workers came rushing out pell-mell, laughing, jostling each other. They burst out into glorious song—the "International"—joined by the audience.

In Scene Two the mills were dead—no lights, no a sound. They stood like monstrous specters. It was the morning following the strike. The workers were coming on massed picket duty. They sang their strike songs. One, an exuberant Italian, gayly strummed his guitar. A few policemen mingled with the laughing, singing crowd parading in front of the mills. Without warning the police began to club and beat the strikers. A fight ensued. Shots rang out. A striker fell. The police had killed one. Another limped out of the crowd wounded. The dead man was carried away. The strikers followed the body to its home. The day was done.

THE third scene was the burial of the murdered striker. A coffin was carried on the shoulders of the pallbearers, followed by marching strikers singing the "Funeral March." The coffin was set down near the center of the stage. The strikers marched onto the stage, one on either side, placing a twig of evergreen and a red carnation on the coffin. The tributes pile high as the strikers formed in a group to the rear. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca and I spoke, as we really did at the graveside of the dead striker in Paterson, impressing the listeners and again pledging the strikers to battle onward until the infamous system of exploitation is overthrown and the workers come into their own.

In Scene Four striking parents sent their children to other cities while the strike was on. A pathetic sense of filial devotion portraying the human reason for the strike—it was for the children. These same children had gone on a school strike because the teachers had called the striking silk workers and their organizers "Anarchists and good-for-nothing foreigners." The children who were bidding their parents good-bye were decked out in red ashes. They departed singing the "Red Flag." They were then with new-found friends—their strike parents—to stay until the strike was ended.

The last scene was a strike meeting in Turn Hall, Paterson. The strikers came to the meeting down the main aisle. A platform had been made at the rear of the stage around which the strikers gathered with their backs turned to the audience, transforming the setting into a vast meeting. I addressed this great gathering as earnestly and as vigorously as one could whose heart was in the cause and inspired by thousands of sympathetic listeners.

The great pageant was ended with the crowd standing again singing the "International."

When the train pulled into the depot I saw 35 or 40 men with long yellow ribbons pinned on the lapels of their coats. I thought to myself, "That's a strange decoration for a reception committee." Then I saw that each man had a long, hickory club fastened to his wrist with a thong. When I stepped down from the coach two or three men came up to me and asked: "Are you Mr. Haywood?"

I said: "Yes, that's my name."
 He added: "The chief wants to see you."
 I asked: "Where is he?"
 He said: "Right here."
 I stepped over to where the chief of police was standing and he accosted me with: "Mr. Haywood, you realize that the situation in this city at the present time is very tense. I want to notify you that while you are here you are treading on very thin ice."
 "I said: 'I know there is a strike here, and in all strikes the feeling is tense.' Then I asked him if he had a warrant for me."
 He said: "I have no warrant I just wanted to warn you about the situation."
 I remarked: "If that is all, step aside. I'm going this way."

In the next issue Haywood tells of "battleshiping" the Paterson jail during the silk strike. Only one of countless incidents of his vivid story of his 35 years as a leading factor in the class struggle. You can get Haywood's Book, an autobiography, free by sending in one year's subscription to the Daily Worker, new or renewal.

Japan Unrest Defies Terrorism

By K. YAMAGATA, (Shanghai)

The number of strikes in Japan during 1928 showed a decrease of about 50 per cent from the previous year. Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Home Affairs show that during the first eleven months of the year there were 689 strikes involving 74,545 workers. This is a decrease of 263 strikes and 2,000 in the number of strikers. The preliminary investigation for December does not alter appreciably the totals for the entire year.

Number of Strikes.

Classifying the strikes during the past year the Ministry found that 178 were due to demands for increased wages, 114 were concerned with the bonus question and 78 arose out of attempts of the employers to cut wages. The Noda strike, which lasted over four months and finally ended in failure due to the treacherous deeds of Matsuo, Bunji Suzuki and company, was forced to a settlement early in the year. Since that time there was hardly a dispute in which it could be said that the workers got the best of it. An exception was the strike of the Seamen against the unsubsidized steamship companies. This ended in June when the strikers were granted the most important of their demands.

The chief reasons for the decrease in strikes during last year in Japan are as follows: 1—The general industrial depression; 2—the systematic suppression of strikes by armed forces; 3—ruthless persecution of the militant trade unions. For instance the dissolution of the Hyogikai (Left Wing Trade Union Federation) etc.; 4—systematic mass arrests of revolutionary trade unionists and their imprisonment for long terms. It is also noteworthy that though the number of strikes decreased, the strikes were fought with greater determination and endurance than ever before, undoubtedly indicating a sharpening of the class struggle.

Revolutionary Tendencies Manifested

The growing unrest in Japan was very sharply demonstrated during the Mikado's enthronement last November, when, though all precautions had been taken by the police and over ten thousand militants rounded up and thrown into jails, mass demonstrations, nevertheless, took place.

There were such revolutionary outbreaks in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and other places on November eleventh and twelfth culminating in open street battles with the police and soldiers that resulted in tens of casualties on both sides. Of course, this was all hushed up by the strict censorship, being reported only by the Chinese press and several of the English language papers in Shanghai.

There is other proof of this tendency for example, though all the suspected Communists are being kept in jail with the newly-enacted Death Penalty Law for Communists hanging over their heads, Communist influence in Japan is spreading rapidly. This was clearly expressed in the recent Reorganization Conference of the Ronoto (Workers and Peasants Party) and the mass protest demonstration and armed clash between the police and the members of the Ronoto in Tokyo.

Not less important were the clashes between the police and the members of the Ronoto over the dissolution of a local membership meeting of the Ronoto in Tokyo the previous week. Of like significance

Thousands Thrown Into Prisons But Revolutionary Outbreaks Show Mass Discontent

is the courageous attitude and fighting spirit of our comrades, including women, dragged before the bourgeois courts and sentenced to long years of imprisonment. Moreover, student strikes are continuing, although the universities and high schools were purged time and again of all radical students and professors.

Jobless Storm City Hall.

One of the latest manifestations of this growing proletarian unrest occurred in Yokohama January 15. Five thousand unemployed stormed the city hall in a violent protest against the recent decision of the city officials to give the jobless work every-other-day instead of daily. A call was sent out for the police reserves but despite the large police force the unemployed broke the doors of the city hall and occupied the second floor of the building.

The previous day five delegates representing the unemployed had petitioned the mayor of the city declaring that they would live on the one yen and 40 sen (65 cents US) received every other day, and requested that work should be given every day. The request was refused. This made the unemployed representatives highly indignant and they promptly organized the unemployed for a mass action, which turned into the storming of the building. The unemployed workers, with set faces and fixed determination and in a long grim line marched as a mass to the city hall. The police—the guardians of bourgeois peace and order—made a strenuous effort to break up the demonstra-

tion but were brushed aside by the proletarian masses. It happened that the mayor was not in the city hall. The workers then demanded an official answer to their plea from Harando Matsumoto, chief of the bureau of social affairs. Matsumoto replied that the recent decision—work for every other day—could not be changed. Upon this announcement the unemployed attacked him and gave him a good beating. Large reinforcements of police and soldiers which soon arrived dispersed the angry workers and drove them out of the city hall. As usual, a large number of the demonstrators were very roughly handled and beaten. Over 200 were arrested and are still in jail.

Peasants Also Stirred.

Last but not least, the sharpening of the deep and wide unrest of the toiling masses in our country has been demonstrated by the two recent peasant riots. The first occurred in Miyazaki, Kyushu, in December, when an excited mass of 5,000 villagers, in which hundreds of women participated, stormed the prefectural assembly and broke up a meeting which was discussing the removal of the high school for women from the city to another town. This removal was to be the price for the entry of a Mineito (opposition party) Diet member to the Seiyukai (government party).

Following addresses by the leaders of local Peasants Union (Nomin Kumiai) the huge crowd with loud shouts of "Banzai" scattered the 700-800 policemen sent to stop the demonstration. Firemen, sympathetic to the protest, ran their

SONG

For the Revolutionaries of India

By L. SPIER.

1.
 No more shall greedy ones
 Toss their wormed crust
 Down to the 'dumb millions'
 Prostrate in dust.

Who gave the plunderers right
 To lash souls to barren soil?
 O rise, in your own deep might,
 Life sides with those who toil!

3.
 Workers of India's mills,
 Comrades commend you,
 You have the strength to kill
 Those who would bend you.

Toilers of India's mines,
 Worlds shall repay you,
 You who near shattered shrines
 Slay who betray you.

2.
 No more the prayer-wheel's song,
 "God of the lotus flower,"
 Shall with its whirl of wrong
 Bring to the pompous, power.

No more shall blinded man,
 Plundered and tied,
 Kneel down to Hanuman,
 Strangling his pride.

Who gave the plunderers right
 To lash souls to barren soil?
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No more shall blinded man,
 Plundered and tied,
 Kneel down to Hanuman,
 Strangling his pride.

We hear the thrilling cries!
 We hear the slavers curse!
 We see the new lights rise
 And spread o'er the universe!