

Daily Worker Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A. (Section of the Communist International)



WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Vol. IX, No. 89

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1932

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

REPORT HARBIN EXPECTS JAPANESE ATTACK ON U.S.S.R.

Admissions of an Anti-Soviet Interventionist

We are on the very eve of an imperialist war against the Soviet Union. It is not only a question of diplomatic intrigues and hostile economic and financial combinations, but of immediate military operations against the Soviet Union on the very frontier.

The mobilization of the masses of workers and peasants throughout the world for the defense of the Soviet Union must be carried out not only on the basis of a generally correct appreciation of the fundamental contradictions between the U.S.S.R. and the imperialists camp, but also on the understanding of the changing and unstable relations that exist between the imperialists, instigating, supporting or encouraging the Japanese adventure.

One of the main reasons of the weaknesses in our anti-war struggle is the fact that our agitation concerning the world war danger has had until now a too general and abstract character. We will not be capable of mobilizing the broadest masses for immediate revolutionary actions against the war if we will not put the question of the imperialist war on a concrete basis.

A refusal to try to utilize the antagonisms between the imperialists, no matter how temporary and shifting they may be, would mean a retreat from the Leninist policy which demands the utilizing of each and every force and circumstance that could strengthen the position of the proletarian revolution, weakening the position of our enemies.

While we often in our resolutions and statements confine ourselves to general estimations, the concrete character of the war becomes so clear that it can no longer be hidden even by the bourgeois press and bourgeois statesmen.

From this point of view, the interview sent out by the United Press with Major General William S. Graves is particularly significant. It cannot be denied that General Graves has something to say about this problem with sufficient authority.

According to the opinion of General Graves, the "Tokio government has never, for one moment, surrendered the policy it supported from 1918 to 1922, a policy directed toward the creation of a Manchurian-Siberian empire at the expense of Russia, and with the support of puppet leaders."

The memories of General Graves can help every worker and farmer in the United States to understand the real meaning of the Japanese excuse for the concentration of an army on the Soviet frontier under the pretext of "defending the life of Japanese subjects."

But the head of the American intervention army becomes vague in his memory when it comes to the role of America at this time and forgets completely the reason why America preferred to discontinue the intervention.

What was the role of the other imperialist countries in the Siberian intervention of 1918? According to Graves, it was "an international conflict that began in 1918, when the Japanese, supported by the British and White Russians, nearly embroiled the United States in a Far Eastern quarrel of startling dimensions."

"Nearly embroiled"! As a matter of fact the attitude of America during a certain period supported the intervention of Japan in its robber plans in the dream to reach Lake Baikal. And it was only the lessons that were given to the invaders by the Siberian workers and peasants, simultaneously with the sharpening antagonisms between Japanese and American imperialism and not by any means the "pacifism" of the American military staff, that prevented America from being embroiled in the Far Eastern quarrel.

General Graves does not try to hide the fact that the war against the Soviet Union, which is now being prepared by the imperialists, will become a world war. From this point of view he differs from the social-fascists and labor bureaucrats throughout the world and also in the United States, who make all efforts to hush the watchfulness of the masses and to paralyze the revolutionary activities by trying to imbue them with the idea that the Far Eastern war will have a local character, that the operations in Manchuria do not represent an immediate military operation against the Soviet Union, that it does not concern them, that finally the "disarmament" conference with the fake proposals of all the imperialists beginning with Tardieu to Stimson, will prevent the war.

"If, unfortunately, this conflict should start, it seems improbable that it would be confined to Siberia, but might extend to Soviet territory in European Russia. If it should reach Europe, no human mind can foresee how far it will reach."

But the general reveals that he has no grasp of the situation by describing the policy of American imperialism precisely now in April, 1932, on the very eve of the new war against the Soviet Union. Of course, the head of the Siberian intervention has no doubt of the readiness of American imperialism to "protect the peace." But how can this "influence for peace" be exercised. Graves looks for an answer and cannot find it. More than that. He hints that the main hindrance lies in the "prejudices against such peace efforts on the side of the United States."

Graves asked helplessly: "The United States can always be depended upon to exert her influence for peace, but in Far Eastern affairs where Russia is involved, it is difficult to see how the United States could exert any influence at all because of the absence of a speaking acquaintance-ship with Russia. If she tried to use her influence in the interest of peace, she would almost surely be suspected of prejudice, as was shown when she called the attention of China and Soviet Russia to their obligations under the Kellogg-Briand Pact."

The recalling of the "peaceful" activities of the State Department in 1927 when the Chinese militarists, under the provocation of Japan, tried to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, is not a subtle diplomatic gesture on the part of the General.

It is ridiculous now, when the robber plans of Japan in Manchuria generally, and the relation to the Far Eastern Railway in particular, are so clear that even the author of the interview does not try to cover them up, to say that the actions of Stimson in 1927 under the pretext of stopping the Red Army from penetrating into Manchuria can be called a measure to "exert any influence for peace."

The workers and farmers in the United States who are ready to struggle against imperialism would help the general to find an answer to this question that troubles him so much. In order not to be directly responsible for the configuration of world war this Spring, American imperialism must, first of all, stop encouraging Japanese imperialism, change its own hostile policy towards the Soviet Union and put an immediate stop to the shipping of munitions and material for ammunition directly or indirectly to Japan.

WAR VETS' BONUS MARCH TOMORROW

To Demand Immediate Cash Payment of Bonus

Meet at Madison Sq. To Parade to Union Sq. at Noon

Tomorrow the veterans of the last world war will show where they stand on the bonus question, which is now before Congress, by rallying to a monster bonus parade under the leadership of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League.

The parade, led by the W. E. L. bugle corps, will follow a mass meeting and demonstration which will commence at 11 a. m. at Madison Square and proceed to Union Square, where another meeting will be held.

Three million five hundred thousand veterans of the working class need and demand the bonus, which is a back pay debt due them.

The bankers and officials of the American Legion are opposed to paying the veterans what is rightly theirs because the bankers benefit by robbing the vets of two billion dollars a year through compound interest rates.

Veterans of all organizations are urged to join this huge parade and demonstration and through mass pressure force congress to pass the bill.

All veterans of Legion and V. F. W. posts should fall in line. Form one solid united front. Don't rely on congressmen. Rely on your own mass strength.

All out to Madison Square tomorrow at 11 a. m.

Tenants of Arnow Ave. Win Demands, Led by Unemployed Council

NEW YORK.—Under the leadership of the Unemployed Council, the tenants of 788 Arnow Avenue organized themselves and put forward concrete demands which the landlord, in view of their determination to strike, had to grant.

- The demands were the following: 1. An average reduction of \$1 per room. 2. Recognition of the Home Committee. 3. No evictions of unemployed families. 4. No discrimination against any of the tenants. 5. Repairing and alterations whenever necessary.

Have you sent in your Half-Dollar?

Harlem Demonstration Starts Intense Scottsboro Campaign

A protest demonstration against the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court to electrocute the 7 Scottsboro boys on March 13, will be held in Harlem and Brooklyn, Saturday, April 16. The demonstration in Harlem will start at 125th St. and Lenox Ave. at 2 p. m. From there the parade of Negro and white workers will proceed up Lenox Ave. to 132nd St. east to 5th Ave. on Fifth Ave. to 135th St. west to Lenox Ave. up Lenox to 141st St. west to 7th Ave. and then down 7th Ave. to 116th St. east to 5th Ave. down 5th Ave. to 110th St. There the demonstration will end in a mass meeting.

Three protest demonstrations will also take place in Brooklyn on April 16. Mrs. Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, has accepted the invitation extended by the German Red Aid to tour Germany and other European countries in behalf of the fight for the freedom of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys. A series of mass meetings and demonstrations will mark the last week in this country of Mrs. Wright before she sails for Europe.

In behalf of the Scottsboro boys the International Workers Order celebrating the anniversary of the Cr-

Shanghai Reports Tense Situation at Harbin in Anticipation of Japanese Attack on U.S.S.R.

A Japanese troop train on the Chinese Eastern Railway was dynamited yesterday by insurgent Chinese troops. 14 Japanese soldiers were killed and 50 injured in the wreck.

The Japanese are using the incident for further war incitement against the Soviet Union, the Nippon Dempo Agency sending out a dispatch in which it is stated that Communists of "a certain country" are being sought in connection with the dynamiting.

A Shanghai dispatch reports news from Harbin, Manchuria, that the situation there is tense "in anticipation of conflict between Russians and Japanese."

Miner Beaten Unconscious at Socialist "Relief" Meeting

NEW YORK, April 13.—Scenes of wild disorder reigned for almost an hour at socialist gangsters and wobbly toughs tried vainly to eject workers demanding the floor at the socialist party—Emergency Miners' "Relief" Meeting at the Rand School last night.

Ann Barton, N. M. U. organizer recently released from Pineville Jail where she was held for strike activity, was roughly handled when she asked for permission to speak in the name of the miners. Dan Kilchuck, miner from Mollnour Mine No. 3, Pennsylvania, was black-jacked into unconsciousness when he sought to protect the girl from assault.

"The fakers started this riot in order to prevent any statement from the miners which would have completely exposed them as strike-breakers and grafters," said Joe Lawson, striking Kentucky miner from Arjay who was also a victim of the fascist attack.

7 MEETINGS IN B'KLYN AGAINST RELIEF CUT OFF

Meetings Tonight Led by Williamsburg Council

Tonight the Unemployed Council of Williamsburg will hold seven meetings to protest the shutting off of relief by the Home Relief Bureaus. Fifty-six thousand workers who were registered at the Bureaus in New York City are left to starve.

The meetings in Williamsburg will be held at the following places: 61 Graham Ave., 46 Ten Eyck, 118 Cook St., 795 Flushing Ave., 226 Throop Ave., 285 Rodney St. and 73 Myrtle Avenue.

RED ARMY STANDS READY TO DEFEND SOVIET SOIL



Gen. Galen-Blucher, one of the brilliant commanders of the Soviet Red Army, who recently repeated Stalin's warning: "We do not want an inch of foreign soil, but neither will we give up an inch of our own."

At the Workers International Relief medical unit where the injured workers received first aid treatment, Lawson called attention to the fact that not one cent of relief has been given to the striking miners by the socialist outfit in spite of the fact that they have been collecting funds in the name of the miners since January 30th of this year.

"On the other hand," Lawson said "The Workers International Relief has aided the miners in every way to carry on their struggle under the leadership of the National Miners Union. The socialist plan is to go into Kentucky with "relief" as a wedge to try to win the miners away from the class struggle; away from the National Miners Union and the Workers International Relief. This was the strike-breaking role they played in the Pennsylvania and Ohio strike and they are trying to repeat it in Kentucky."

The Workers International Relief today announced that Joe Lawson will be chairman at a mass Kentucky-Tennessee rally at the Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Plaza, Sunday, April 17, 2 p. m.

An appeal has been sent out by the W. I. R. calling all members, sympathizers, friends and workers to this mass rally to expose the socialists as strike breakers and grafters and demand that all funds collected by the socialist party for the miners be turned over to the Workers International Relief.

Jobless World-War Vet Evicted, Block Committee on Job

Louis Vasoliardes, an unemployed World War veteran, returned home on the evening of April 4th to find his furniture and all his belongings lying the street at 606 East 13th Street. On top of the furniture lay the certificate of honorable discharge from the U. S. Army. This was so that the Democratic ward heeler who obviously had something to do with the eviction, tried to keep the case away from the Block Committee by writing a note on the back of the discharge asking the worker to come to see him in the evening.

Vasoliardes finding the note did so. The politician cried crocodile tears and promised to have the rent paid for this ex-serviceman. Meanwhile however the Block Committee of the Unemployed Council had returned the furniture.

The unemployed worker has received, instead of the rent from the Democratic politician who saw a chance to get some votes and break the influence on the Block Committee, a summons to appear in court on April 15 on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Wagenknecht in Ohio To Set Up Kitchen For Striking Miners

(Special to Daily Worker) BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, April 13.—Alfred Wagenknecht, National Secretary of the Workers International Relief arrived in the strike area today. He gave out the following statement: "The Workers International Relief will establish relief headquarters in Bridgeport and relief distributions in the strike areas to give relief on a united front basis to all strikers, whether members of the United Mine Workers, the National Miners Union or unorganized. Relief kitchens will be established and a campaign for funds and food launched immediately in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Northern New York. Our first relief kitchen will be set up in Belleair, Ohio."

Gen. Graves Says Japan Covets Soviet Soil; Plans Attack

In Interview With United Press Commander of American Anti-Soviet Siberian Expedition Hints at New World War

Admits Imperialists Plan Armed Intervention Against Soviet Union from Both Eastern and Western Fronts

That Japan is rapidly moving for armed intervention against the Soviet Union is fully admitted in a United Press release of an interview with Major General William S. Graves, commander of the American anti-Soviet expedition of 1919. The release says in part:

"Japanese troop movements on the fringe of Russia's eastern territory; warning rumbling from the Soviet press; establishment of puppet 'kingdoms' in Manchuria; a polite disregard for the protestations of Occidental nations—these events offer a sinister significance to Major General William S. Graves, U. S. A. retired.

"They are particularly ominous because, in his mind, they are a repetition—or perhaps a continuation—of an international conflict that began in 1918, when the Japanese, supported by the British and White Russians, nearly embroiled the United States in a Far Eastern quarrel of startling dimensions."

Gen. Graves sees the Japanese still maintaining their policy of 1919 for the seizure of Soviet territory. He says:

"I believed then and I believe now the Japanese military, during the nineteen months I was in Siberia, always had their covetous eyes on Eastern Siberia. But Soviet Russia at that time and for a few years later was not able to resist by force any violation of her sovereign rights. "The question is very different now, and there is no doubt that any effort to send troops into Russian territory would be resisted by force."

Gen. Graves does not explain that the various imperialist expeditions were driven out of the Soviet Union by the Soviet masses, and that the Soviet masses were aided by soldiers in the expeditionary forces who finally refused to fight for the imperialist aim of re-enslaving the emancipated Soviet masses. He admits the firm peace policy of the Soviet Union, but sees the Soviet masses determined to defend every inch of their soil.

An introductory note by the editor of the United Press states:

"At the close of the World War, the United States sent into the Far East a division of troops under Major General William S. Graves, now retired, in one of the strangest military adventures on record. America's participation in the chaotic events then in progress in Siberia, with its conflict of interests and purposes between Japanese, Bolsheviks, White Russians and British formed one of the most amazing chapters of post-war military diplomacy.

"Today, watching the continued clash of interests in that sector, General Graves is convinced, as he was then, that the Tokyo Government has never for one moment surrendered the policy it supported from 1918 to 1922—a policy directed toward the creation of a Manchurian-Siberian empire at the expense of Russia, and with the support of puppet leaders."

The responsibility of the United States imperialists for the development of this world war threat is clearly seen in the shipment of arms and munitions to Japan, in the agitation by the United States government officials for an economic boycott against the Soviet Union and in various other anti-Soviet activities.

Out Into the Streets May 1st! The International Day of Struggle Against Hunger and War!

Unemployed Mass Meets in 6 Mid-Town Precincts

Workers Rally to Protest Against Relief Fakers on Friday

Indoor mass meetings of the unemployed, especially of those workers whose misery relief has been stopped or cut to the vanishing point, will be held under the auspices of the Mid-Town Unemployed Council at 8 p. m. this evening in six precincts between 17th and 62nd Sts.

The purpose of these meetings is to bring together the rapidly growing thousands of disillusioned and embittered workers who depend for their very existence upon the starvation rations doled out by the Tammany Hall "Home Relief Bureaus." Out of the meetings will come plans for action against the Home Relief Bureaus, which have been forced to open twice in the last ten months, and can be forced again.

The meetings, which will take place simultaneously, will be held in the following halls: East Side—103 Lexington Avenue; 413 East 17th Street; West Side—451 W. 29th Street; 301 West 29th Street; 236 West 62nd Street; 450 West 53rd Street.

All of the above addresses are special campaign headquarters maintained by the Mid-Town Unemployed Council and its branches in the campaign against the cutting and stopping of the city's relief. These headquarters are open all day every day, and until 10 p. m. every evening. Workers who are ready to protest against the Home Relief Bureau, are urged to come in and register.

"Big Six" Unemployed Endorse Government Social Insurance

Yesterday by a vote of 200 to 3 against, the unemployed House of Call chapel at 24 West 16th Street, Typographical Union No. 6, endorsed the government Unemployment Insurance resolution proposed by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

Fierce Battles Take Place in One Day Slovak General Strike

(Cable by Inprecor) PRAGUE, April 13.—A one-day general strike in support of the miners occurred today in Northern Bohemia. Fierce collisions with the police resulted in the death and wounding of miners.

The first collision in Oberletensdorf occurred when Dragons attacked a demonstration of 3,000 striking textile workers. The workers tore up fence spikes and defended themselves desperately. Many workers and some soldiers were wounded. Many were arrested.

Diarm Police Collisions with the police, soldiers and workers occurred throughout the day in Bruex when police cordons were broken and police parties were

surrounded and disarmed. A communist flung himself into the canal. Workers were machine-gunned with three dead and many wounded as a result. Automobiles were stopped to take the wounded to the hospital.

Dragoons attacked a demonstration in Kopist where workers unhorsed three of the mounted soldiers and mangled them severely. The collisions in Komotau resulted in the serious wounding of five workers and a policeman. Masses stormed the police auto overturning them and using them to form barricades.

The strike was magnificently carried out with demonstrations everywhere in defiance of police prohibitions.

Negro Trade Union Committee Praises Mass Defense Fight for the Nine Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—Praise for its activities in organizing the mass defense for the Scottsboro boys is contained in a letter to the International Labor Defense from the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, with offices in Hamburg, Germany. The letter speaks of the tremendous support developing among the European workers for the fight to save the boys, in part:

German and English sections in preparing meetings, material, etc. As you have noticed, the last issue of the 'Negro Worker' is largely devoted to the campaign."

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Andy and Roy Wright, two of the nine Scottsboro boys, has accepted an invitation from the German Red Aid to tour Germany in connection with the now world-wide mass fight against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts and the national oppression of the Negro masses. She is leaving soon for Europe.

Plans for Monument to Ford Victims Move Forward Fast

Preparations are going forward, under the auspices of the Auto Workers' Union to build in Woodmere Cemetery a monument to our murdered dead who fell in the Ford massacre on Bloody Monday. Already a campaign to raise the necessary funds is well under way. Practically all the militant labor groups throughout the world have been involved. Contribution lists have been issued and plans have been made to exhibit movie films of the hunger march and the funeral at an early date. Competition among proletarian artists for suitable designs has been announced and already some designs of rare merit have been submitted. Detailed information as to all the progress made as well as the personnel of the various committees

will be announced in every coming issue of the Auto Workers' News.

Thus far, two committees have been chosen: a smaller committee to take actual charge of the work and a larger committee of publicity and moral support. This last committee embraces not only the best known radical labor leaders, but scores of the most prominent humanitarians, artists, scientists, educators and liberal writers throughout the world.

It has been said, apparently through Ford inspiration, that Henry Ford "will not allow" us to build that monument. He has been used to seeing his slaves jump when he cracked the whip. "That day is done. We will build that monument.

That monument will stand in Woodmere Cemetery, by Vernor Highway, where thousands daily pass in full view of the Ford Rouge plant, a challenge to the power of Henry Ford and all his class—a challenge that is also prophecy. That monument will stand a granite prophecy of that not far distant day when a united working class weary of capitalist and of landlord, shall take unto themselves their rightful heritage—the land, the mines, the mills, the factories, to be operated for the good of all.

We shall build two monuments—two altars to the memory of our dead. One shall be in Woodmere Cemetery, of granite and bronze.

The other monument will be a powerful Auto Workers' Union to carry on to victory the fight for the emancipation of mankind from the yoke of capitalism for which they died. They have not died in vain.

Send all contributions to the Treasurer, Marie Hempel, Room 3115, Barium Tower, Detroit, Michigan.

Unemployed Shoe Workers Meet

Mobilization for Membership Drive

The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union calls all unemployed shoe and slipper workers to a meeting today, Thursday, at 1 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 64 East 4th St., New York.

At this meeting the Union representatives will discuss the present situation in both trades and the significance of the Shoe and Slipper Shop Conference called for Saturday April 16, at 2 p. m. at the same hall.

A delegation of the unemployed to this Conference will be elected at this meeting. All Shoe and Slipper Workers, Union members as well as non-Union members are called to this meeting and rally behind this Conference as a call for a wide-spread organization drive in the shoe industry.

All members of the Joint Council, Organization Committees, All Shop Chairmen are called for special mobilization meeting tonight right after work at the Union headquarters, 5 E. 19th St., New York, to take up final preparations for the Saturday Conference.

Report about the Strike at the Paris Shoe Co., 91 Ingram Street, Brooklyn, New York, will be given by the organizer.

Further measures will be proposed to intensify the struggle at this shop where 60 workers are fighting stubbornly against the boss' lockout.

VERY IMPORTANT

All Party members of the Food Workers Industrial Union must attend a special fraction meeting at the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St., tonight at 8 o'clock, Thursday, April 14th.

Bring along union and Party card.

Have you sent in your Half-Dollar?

What's On—

THURSDAY—
Mistress Workers, Box and Spring Workers
A meeting of the mistress workers, box and bed spring makers, will be held at 175 East Broadway, at 8 p. m. All workers in the trade are urged to attend this meeting.

Harry Allan Potemkin will lecture on "Movies and War" at the W.I.R. Center, 16 West 21st St., at 8:30 p. m.

Boro Park Workers Club
A mass meeting of protest against the Block-Aid will be held by the Boro Park Workers Club, 1973 43rd St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m.

Intervor Youth Branch 401, I.W.O.
Will have an informal send-off party for Sam Miller, youth delegate from California to the Soviet Union, at 1013 East Tremont Ave., Bronx. All students and young workers are invited.

Spartacus Youth Branch 402, I.W.O.
Will meet at 1 Fulton Ave., Middle Village, at 8 p. m.

Intervor Youth Branch 404, I.W.O.
Will meet at 1109 45th St., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.

Bensonhurst Youth Branch 405, I.W.O.
Will meet at 2008 70th St., Brooklyn, at 8:30 p. m.

Jamaica Youth Branch 412, I.W.O.
Will meet at 109-20 Union Hall Street, Jamaica, at 8:30 p. m.

Williamsburg Youth Branch 451, I.W.O.
Will meet at 226 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.

Alteration Painters, Brownsville Section
Will meet at 1213 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Post 3 Harlem
The regular membership meeting of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Post 3 Harlem, will be held every Thursday at the new headquarters, 377 Fifth Avenue (127th and 128th Sts.), at 8 p. m.

Workers Film and Photo League
The general meeting and lecture of the Film Department of the Workers Film and Photo League, will be held at 16 West 21st St., at 8 p. m.

Alteration Painters, Bronx Section
The regular open forum of the Alteration Painters, Bronx Section, will be held at 1235 Southern Blvd., Bronx, at 10:30 p. m.

COURT REFUSES TO OUST CROOKS IN METAL UNION

Workers Attempted to Get Injunction Against Officials

Tammany Judge Levy of the district Supreme Court always ready with injunctions against workers has turned down the request of an injunction against the corrupt officials of Sheet-Metal Workers Union, Local 28, who refuse to leave office although their terms expired last December. The injunction was asked for by the union members. In the request for the injunction it was stated that the officials have instituted a gang rule, and that they control the huge sum of \$160,000 in the treasury. The racketeers are terrorizing all who dare to oppose them. And in this terrorization they have been aided not only by the court but also by Secretary of Labor Doak.

Last week Doak announced that he was going to investigate the local for "communism." This was at the request of the labor leaders. But the deportation hungry secretary met such a storm of protest that he had to back down.

The workers in the union should now realize that in the fight against corruption they cannot expect any aid from the courts or the government. The fight must go on with other methods.

"Golden Mountains" Soviet Film, Opens At the Cameo Today

Sergei Yutkevitch, director of "Golden Mountains," new Soviet talkie opening today at the Cameo Theatre, is the first Russian director to "revolt" against the strict stylistic method of film making which was marked by the Soviet films. Speaking before the Society of Motion Picture Workers, Yutkevitch said, "The theory of montage, which was merely a technological idea in the beginning is growing into a formal, complicated style. I want to use the motion picture for showing real life, political ideas, cultural development. I want to do away with the aesthetic purification of the factory."

Yutkevitch also questioned whether motion pictures needed plots, but in the case of "Golden Mountains" decided in the affirmative. Although the plot of this picture is simple, it is worked out fully, both in action and in the psychology of its four characters.

Yutkevitch, who is still under thirty, has been artist and architect and director, producer and actor in the famous "Blue Blouses," traveling actors of Russia. He also worked in the Proletkult Theatre with Eisenstein before becoming a motion picture director. In his early film, "Lace," and "The Black Sail," he used an extremely formalistic technique, which caused much discussion in film groups in Russia. In "Golden Mountains" he has abandoned stylism in favor of simple, direct technique which combines realistic material and poetic treatment.

Sergei M. Eisenstein, noted Russian motion picture director, will introduce the "talkie" tonight. Eisenstein will speak shortly concerning Russian films and will discuss Yutkevitch.

Expel Jim Crows From the Party

4 St. Paul Hoodlums Kicked Out

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Communist Party has expelled from membership Leyden, Fox, Nation and Shuck for white chauvinism, and as disruptors of the unemployed movement. These individuals are not only guilty of allowing a Jim-Crow affair to take place in the Rice St. headquarters of the Unemployed Council, but have stirred up race hatred and religious prejudices of backward elements in order to carry on a fight against the leadership of the Communist Party. They have allied themselves with a gang of hoodlums who have connections with the world and the police department, who have done their best to smash the Rice Street Branch of the Unemployed Council and prevent it from carrying on a struggle for unemployment relief.

All militant workers and supporters of the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils are warned against these elements, and called upon to give active support to the measures taken by the Party to clean these rotten elements out of the movement, and to strengthen the struggles of the unemployed under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils.

S. Boston Prepares for Hunger Marchers

BOSTON, Mass. Fourteen organizations represented by 14 delegates were present at a conference called by the Unemployed Council in South Boston to indorse the State Hunger March. The delegates related facts of starvation in the section and pledge to provide for 100 delegates. For this purpose a food and housing and finance committee was elected. Another meeting of the conference will take place April 21st.

"SYMPHONY OF SIX MILLION" AT GAIETY THEATRE TONIGHT

The premiere of "Symphony of Six Million," Fannie Hurst's original screen story presented by RKO Radio Pictures will take place at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. Miss Hurst will be the guest of honor beginning Friday. The film will be presented twice daily 2:45 and 8:45, with three performances on Sunday.

The engagement, at the Cort Theatre, beginning Thursday, April 21, of Yushny's Russian revue, "Blue Bird," is for two weeks, and climaxes a transcontinental tour of the organization which reached to the Pacific coast.

Cost of Living Still Very High

Figures Show Prices Fall Slowly

Although the wages of workers have dropped by 50 per cent and more, the cost of living has dropped by only 17 per cent in the last two years. Statistics released by the National Industrial Conference Board, a bosses' research outfit, show that prices are still 34 per cent higher than they were in 1914.

The report states that most of the drop was due to a lowering of the prices of food and clothing. Rents, the cost of coal, gas and electricity show a very much smaller decline. This despite the fact that the wages of the coal miners have been cut until they amount to almost nothing.

AMERICAN WORKERS DELEGATION SAILS APRIL 19TH.

Rush funds for delegation stamps and all contributions to Friends of the Soviet Union, 80 E. 11th St., Room 330, N. Y. C.

Mrs. Wright at Spring Dance for "Liberator" and "Working Woman"

Mrs. Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, will speak at the spring carnival and dance for the "Liberator and the 'Working Woman' to be held on April 16th at the Workers Center, 50 East 13th St., New York. Within a week Mrs. Wright will go to Germany where she has been invited by the German Red Aid to go on tour in connection with the fight for the release on the innocent Scottsboro boys.

It is most important that the "Working Woman" and the "Liberator" be built up and distributed to the masses of white and Negro workers in the North as well as in the South.

Worker's Baby Dies; City Sends Dog Catcher's Wagon

By S. V.

During the Paterson strike of the textile workers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, one of the strikers, formerly of Passaic, who had worked at the Morrill Silk Shop, was active on the picket line.

He told me that he was worried, that his wife was about to give birth and there was no food in the house. The United Front Relief Committee did all they could to help him at that time.

A bitter struggle was put up for union conditions. It is now history how the Gitlow-Muste-A. F. of L. forces broke the strike and forced the workers back into open shop conditions. This worker, as well as many others, were blacklisted and unable to find work.

Recently I met this worker again. Unemployment and starvation have wrecked him. Although he is 24 yrs. of age, he looks forty. He told me the following story:

For about five months after the baby was born, they managed with the aid of comrades, to get along and keep alive. The baby got sick and having no money for a private doctor, they called the city doctor in, commonly known as the "horse doctor."

This faker hardly glanced at the child and left a powder to be mixed with the baby's milk. The child was running a temperature of 104 degrees. Alarmed the parents sent for a doctor who, after examining the child, said it was too late, the child was dying of pneumonia.

Upon the death of the child, the city sent a dog catcher's wagon to take the body away and refused to tell the stricken parents how they would dispose of the body.

Worry and grief have so undermined the health of the young mother, that she has become ill and has lost all her teeth.

Workers, this is only one picture of the starvation and suffering of the textile workers, not only in Paterson, but in Passaic, Lawrence, North Carolina and Fall River.

Only the building of a strong union—the National Textile Workers Union—and greater struggles will get living wages and decent conditions for the textile workers.

Workers Greet Daily from Prison Farm

(By a Worker Correspondent)

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.—A comrade visited the State Prison Farm at Raiford, Florida. He saw all our comrades from Tampa. They all were well, except comrade Mac Donald, who had just come out of the hospital. He has the hardest job at the prison and an attempt is being made to have his job changed.

The only thought the Tampa comrades had was in the interest of the working class. They all sang revolutionary songs and sent their greetings to the "Daily Worker."

Two of the comrades in the prison are women; they are real revolutionists.

What have you done in the half-dollar campaign?

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

RKO Always a Good Show

JEFFERSON FRANKLIN

WEDNESDAY TO FRIDAY

"HEART OF NEW YORK"

WITH JOE SMITH AND CHARLES DALE. GEORGE SIDNEY AND ANNA APPEL. At Jefferson—Extra Feature, "SPIRIT OF THE WEST," with Hoot Gibson.

NEW LOW PRICES MATS, 15 Cents || EVES, 25 Cents Except Sat., Sun., and Holidays

EAST SIDE

NOW PLAYING: BIGOTRY AND SUPERSTITION DEFEATED BY LENINISM! Amkino Presents American Premiere

"REVOLT in the DESERT"

Drama of a Young Native Communist Who Leads in the Reclamation of the Desert and its Thirsty Soil—Enacted by Desert People.

ACME THEATRE 14th St. & UNION SQ.

URGE WORKERS TO ELECT LEFT WING SLATE IN ILGW LOCAL 22

NEW YORK.—In a call issued by the left wing group of Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union the dressmakers are asked to participate en masse today in the election of a new administration and delegates to the convention; to vote down the fake progressive administration responsible for the present misery of the dressmakers, and to vote for the candidates who stand on the program of a class struggle union for real unity and rank and file control.

The following are the left wing candidates endorsed by the left wing group in Local 22:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| FOR MANAGER: | |
| 2—Stamper, Morris | |
| CONVENTION DELEGATES: | |
| 9—Drench, Max | |
| 14—Hersher, Max | |
| 22—Rosenberg, Morris | |
| 23—Silverblatt, Nathan | |
| 24—Soloff, Harry | |
| 26—Stamper, Morris | |
| EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS: | |
| 50—Drench, Max | |
| 56—Goldberg, Max | |
| 61—Hersher, Max | |
| 78—Minsky, Max | |
| 82—Rosenberg, Morris | |
| 87—Silverblatt, Nathan | |
| 88—Soloff, Harry | |
| 89—Somergard, A. | |
| 94—Weiner, Joseph | |

The left wing group urges the workers to vote for these candidates and no others.

FAMOUS WRITERS PROTEST METHOD OF MOONEY PROBE

Score Attempt to Keep Mooney in Jail

A protest against the further imprisonment of Tom Mooney is issued today by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, whose membership includes Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson, Lincoln Steffens and Waldo Frank.

The protest is based upon Governor Rolph's new investigation of the case. The governor is basing his verdict upon an investigation conducted by Louis F. Byington and Matt Sullivan. Byington is charged by Melvin F. Levy, Secretary of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners "with a complete lack of knowledge of the case" and investigation of "an amazingly superficial quality."

An announcement credited to sources close to the Governor of California that Mooney will not be released for two more years because "the Governor's advisors fear the effect of Mooney's release under present economic conditions, if he were free to go about the country lecturing and organizing, is also protested.

The statement brands such imprisonment as imprisonment for political causes having nothing to do with Mooney's alleged crime.

The statement says in part: The governor is basing his verdict upon an investigation conducted by Louis F. Byington and Matt Sullivan. A month after these men had begun their investigation, at a time when they were supposed to be in the midst of it, Mr. Byington held a conversation with Mr. Edward B. McKenzie in San Francisco. At that time the "investigator" asked, for his own information, such questions as the location of the building from which the Preparedness Day Bomb was supposed to have been thrown, revealing a complete lack of knowledge of the case.

In spite of the amazingly superficial quality of Governor Rolph's investigation, he has now issued statements which indicate what his action in regard to Tom Mooney will be.

The San Francisco Examiner of April 6 in an obviously inspired story emanating from "persons close to the Governor" announced that Mooney probably will have his sentence commuted and will be "free in about two years." "It is no secret," says the Examiner, "that the Governor's advisors fear the effect of Mooney's release under present economic conditions, if he were free to go about the country lecturing and organizing."

What have you done in the half-dollar campaign?

BANQUET FOR COMRADE AMTER.

The banquet in celebration of Comrade Amter's 50th Birthday takes place this Friday at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Tickets are on sale at the Communist Party District Office, 50 E. 13th St., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., Young Communist League Office and T. U. C. 5 E. 19th St. Please take note. No tickets will be sold at the door, except in the case of delegates sent by the mass organizations. Tickets must be gotten in advance. Greet Comrade Amter on his 50th birthday.

AMUSEMENTS

BEGINNING TODAY!

THE MOTION PICTURE OFFICIALLY HONORED IN MOSCOW!

GOLDEN MOUNTAINS

AMKINO'S LATEST SOVIET TALKIE With English Sub-Titles

SELECTED AS THE BEST RUSSIAN FILM By M. OLGIN, Editor of the "Frelheit"

CAMEO 42nd St. & B'WAY

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD

A New Play by BERNARD SHAW GUILD THEATRE, 224 St. W. of B'way, Eve. 7:30 Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30

Madison Square Garden—Now

Twice Daily, Inc. Sunday 2 & 8 P.M.

RINGLING BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS

Presenting 10,000 MARVELS including BEATTY BATTLE FORTY LIONS AND TIGERS

1,000 New Foreign Features—800 Circus Stars—100 Clowns—100 Horses—50 Elephants—1,000 Menagerie Animals—World Congress of FREAKS Admission to All (Inc. Seats) \$1-\$2.50 In. Tax Child a und. 12 Half Price Every Aft. Ex. Sts. Tickets at Garden, Gimbel Bros. & Gen.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI

Thru. W. 45 St. Ev. 3:30 14th St. Thurs. & Sat. 3:00

Upholsterers Debate In Manhattan Lyceum Tonight at Eight

NEW YORK.—The Furniture Workers Industrial Union has challenged the A. F. of L. Upholsterers Union Locals 44 and 76 to a debate at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., tonight at 8 p. m.

The subject of the debate will be: "The Trade Union Unity vs. the A. F. of L."

John Cuneo and Harry Wagner are challenged to represent the A. F. of L. J. Rubin and M. Pizer will represent the Industrial Union.

DEPOSITORS OF US BANK IN STRUGGLE

Banking Department Deaf to Demands

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 13.—Five workers appointed by the Committee of 25 representing the Bank of the United States depositors, were given evasive answers by Mr. Henenman and Mr. Ilfeld of the State Banking Department when they presented their demands yesterday.

Mr. Henenman and Mr. Ilfeld refused to hear all the five delegates and admitted only 2, Kissel and Greenbaum, who demanded that all money at hand be turned over to the depositors, jobless and starving.

They were told that out of the 9 million dollars at hand last December, only 2 millions in cash are now available, and that over 7 millions are tied up by the Court on account of unsettled cases.

The representatives of the Depositors' Committee demanded that Untermyer's plan be turned down, as the purpose of this plan is not that of raising money for the depositors but that of freeing the stockholders and directors of the bank from their responsibilities. They promised to call the Depositors' Committee to fight this plan when it goes before the Court.

To the question why after six months they do not do anything to collect money from the stockholders and directors on their assessments, the two officers of the Banking Department answered that they are not prepared as yet.

The representatives of the depositors demanded that the Banking Department collect the money in 60 days from the stockholders and directors of the Bank of the U. S.

After the two workers left the Banking Department, a mass-meeting was held on the corner of Center and Pearl Streets. Over 500 depositors were present. Beside the 2 above named workers, the Secretary of the Depositors' Committee, Goshen, spoke denouncing the Banking Department as protector of the directors and stockholders. All those present at the meeting pledged themselves to help in organizing all the depositors.

As the meeting was over, the depositors started to march toward the Court House to protest and demand the full and immediate payment of all their deposits. Policemen attacked them, Mrs. Post, a 65 year old depositor, who insisted in carrying a sign, was brutally assaulted and her arm broken.

WIR Tag Day in N. J. To Be Held Saturday

Volunteers for the mass tag days at Irvington, N. J., are to mobilize at the Workers International Relief Saturday, April 16, at 8:30 a. m., and not on Sunday as previously mis-stated. A permit has been granted for the tag day which is for the benefit of the Kentucky-Tennessee miners and calls for 200 volunteers are being answered by registrations at the W.I.R.

Get Greetings for the May Day Daily Worker!

Workers' Clubs Should Advertise in the "Daily"

A meeting of all A. F. L. members who are members of the Party will be held on Thursday, April 14th, at 7:30 p. m. in Room 205 of the Workers Center to take up 1. the Unemployment Campaign; 2. the Recruiting Drive of the T. U. U. C.; 3. May Day Campaign.

Every workers' club and Branch that has not been heard from will be listed in the May Day Daily Worker!

Get Greetings for the May Day Daily Worker!

Workers Theatres Plan Conference and Spartakiade

To Organize Workers Dramatic Union in United States

On April 16 and 17 there will be held in New York City the first National Workers Theatre Conference and Spartakiade. The conference, called by the Workers Dramatic Council of New York and the Dramatic Bureau of the Workers Cultural Federation, is of great significance.

The Spartakiade will be a revolutionary competition between fifteen workers theatre groups from many parts of the country—from such places as Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, and perhaps even from Chicago and Los Angeles.

Preliminary competitions to choose the best groups are under way. The sixteen Jewish workers drama sections in New York City have held five such competitions, with part of the proceeds going to the Conference and Spartakiade Fund. Other workers theatre groups are raising funds to send delegates and groups by running affairs.

The main work of the Conference itself will be to review the achievements and shortcomings of the workers theatre movement, to map out the line of further development, and to establish a Workers Dramatic Union of the U. S. as the American section of the International Workers Dramatic Union.

Discussions are to be held in the various workers theatre groups and mass organizations on the following subjects that will be dealt with at the Conference:

Tasks of the Workers Theatres. Methods of work. Shortcomings, Problems, and Difficulties.

Methods of improving the existing groups and of building up new forces. Tasks and Constitution of the Workers Dramatic Union of the U. S. A. Resolutions, recommendations, and motions with reference to these or other subjects concerning the Conference are to be sent in as soon as possible.

Every mass organization, every workers theatre group, and every individual interested in the rise of a revolutionary workers theatre, should support the National Workers Theatre Conference and Spartakiade by sending delegates, raising funds and by popularizing the idea of the Conference and Spartakiade through discussions, publicity in the press, etc.

Communications should be sent to the Dram-Buro, 16 W. 21st St., New York City.

LOCAL 66 URGED TO VOTE FOR LEFT WING DELEGATES

NEW YORK.—Election for delegates in the Embroidery, Tuckers and Pleaters and Hemstitchers Local 66 will take place today from 12 o'clock noon till 8 p. m. at the Rand School, 7 East 15th St.

The left wing group of Local 66 has put up the following candidates: Rose Auerbach and Max Daches, who will stand on a program of class struggle and rank and file control of the union and will fight for this program at the convention of the I. L. G. W. U.

PAGES FROM HISTORY OF THE MOONEY CASE

TOM MOONEY



By ROBERT MINOR

LILLIAN BISHOP SYMES, who in 1916 was Secretary of the City Central Committee of the socialist party, became the instrument of Cameron H. King, the real power behind the leadership of the socialist party of California in circulating subterranean propaganda to the effect that Tom Mooney was guilty, in order to induce the socialist party to make no defense of Mooney. Just at the time that my letters on behalf of the International Workers' Defense League were being sent out to the socialist party leaders, Mrs. Symes, really acting for the socialist party bureaucracy, sent out a secret circular letter warning the locals of the socialist party throughout California that they should "have nothing to do with the Mooney case," that "Mooney is an anarchist, not a socialist," and suggesting that Mooney is "very likely guilty." This woman's letters made allusions to the MacNamara case with the intimation that the Mooney case would inevitably end in a "plea of guilty."

But while the "socialist" lady advised party members to "have nothing to do with" the Mooney case, she herself had much to do with the Mooney case by going to the district attorney, in the name of the socialist party, to "free" the socialist party of any "blame" for the fiery young strike leader then under indictment for murder; and to do this it was necessary, of course, for the "socialist" lady to give every possible assistance to the district attorney and police.

This was the real attitude of the top leadership of the socialist party toward the Mooney Case. It was the same as the attitude of the A. F. of L., whose national and California officials were actively lending every assistance to Fickert and the San Francisco police for the framing up and hanging of Mooney, Billings and the other defendants. A. W. Brullett, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, whom we later succeeded in ousting, and John O'Connell, its secretary, were in daily consultation with District Attorney Fickert, advising the best course for a successful legal and press campaign to break up the defense movement and consummate the hanging of the left wing labor unionists.

But about the replies to my letters to the socialist party leaders:

One of the first answers came from Eugene V. Debs. It was a letter full of deep emotion, teeming with the spirit of battle and promising his full strength to the defense of the Mooney group.

Max Bedacht, who was then editor of the German-language socialist party organ in San Francisco, the "Vorwaerts der Pacific Kueste," immediately plunged himself into the defense of Mooney, arranging for

Editor's Note.—The Socialist Party is MAKING MANEUVERS IN REGARD TO THE MOONEY CASE. Facing contradictions between its claim to be a party of the working class and its increasing role in the present economic crisis as a fighter against every interest of the working class—its role as strikebreaker in the mine fields, the textile fields and the needle trades, its treacherous support of the police against the unemployed and its hardly concealed co-operation with the police and capitalist prosecutors in present-day arrests and jailings of militant workers—the socialist party leadership is reaching for new means of securing the confidence of the working class. Among its efforts are—pretenses of building "also" unemployed councils, and, among other things, maneuvers to make itself appear as a "defender" of the most famous of American labor's living martyrs—Tom Mooney.

It is common knowledge around the Mooney Defense Committee headquarters in San Francisco that the socialist party national office has put an ultimatum to Mooney—that if he will refuse to associate himself with the International Labor Defense they are willing to make Mooney their vice-presidential candidate, but that if he does not they will "drop" his case.

The author of this series, Comrade Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, personally knows more of the Mooney case than any other man. Tom Mooney writes in his recent pamphlet of how Minor rushed to San Francisco and took over the leadership of the defense:

"For two long and discouraging years Minor exposed the frame-ups. His meager wages . . . barely kept him alive, the 'labor leaders' vilified him, his co-workers on the Defense Committee slackened up their efforts, some quit altogether, but Minor kept plugging away. His tremendous efforts during the darkest days of the Mooney-Billings case need only be contrasted with the tactics of the labor leaders' who obstructed the defense, to indubitably damn them."

From "Tom Mooney Betrayed by Labor Leaders"—by Tom Mooney.

"Tiv" hall, which was the headquarters of the German paper and the German socialist, to be turned over for the unlimited use of the defense organization. Bedacht later became one of the founders of the Communist Party. This hall became our meeting place and was for some time the only harbor from the clubs of the police and the unwillingness of landlords to give us shelter. After the news of Lenin's leading a mass demonstration for Mooney in Petrograd, "Tiv" hall began to be called "Smolny."

On the second or third day after my arrival in San Francisco to take part in the defense, J. E. Snyder, then editor of the socialist party organ in Oakland, "The Oakland World," came over to offer his services to the Defense Committee. Snyder later joined the Communist Party.

A letter came from Bill Haywood, in which he promised to do his best to put the strength of the I. W. W.

into the fight to save Mooney and Billings and their fellow defendants. Haywood died a member of the Communist Party.

In the Chicago Federation of Labor we won our first big victory in rallying trade union support for the Mooney Defense. The two young leaders in the Chicago Federation who bore the brunt of this fight were William Z. Foster and Jack Johnstone. Foster, who was three years later to lead the great steel strike and who is now the foremost leader of the Communist Party, fought on the floor of the Chicago Federation of Labor to line it up for the defense of Mooney and became a member of the Mooney Defense Committee which was organized under the Federation's authority. Jack Johnstone, now a leading Communist, became the secretary of the committee. Joseph Manley, who later also became a leading member of the Communist

Party, was a member of this committee. Out in Ohio there was a rising new leader who had injected new revolutionary vitality into the socialist party, and who now plunged into the task of winning the socialist party for the Mooney Defense. This man was C. E. Ruthenberg. Later, Ruthenberg, after years in prison, and more years of brilliant leadership of the Communist Party, died as the Secretary of the Party.

The struggle to win the workers for the Mooney defense in Kansas and Nebraska fell under the leadership of Earl Browder, who was editor of the "Workers' World," official organ of the socialist party local of Kansas City, Mo., and the state organization of Kansas and Nebraska and who is now a member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party. Under Browder's leadership the Central Labor Council of Kansas City was placed on record for a general strike for Mooney, although the bureaucracy completely sabotaged the movement. The president of the Central Labor Council went to court to secure an order to prevent Browder from publishing a statement which this man had been compelled to issue, endorsing the defense.

Ella Reeve Bloor, now a famous leader of the Communist Party and known throughout the country as "Mother Bloor," actively lined up with the Mooney defense and fought within the socialist party for that cause.

So did Fred Biedenkapp, who was then financial secretary of a defense committee in New York, I believe, and who is now a leading member of the Communist Party.

Edgar Owens, who later became a leader of the Communist Party, was one of the first members of the socialist party to line up for Mooney.

Norman Tallentire, who later became a leading member of the Communist Party, became an active organizer of the Mooney defense.

And one of the most treasured letters that I ever received in my life came from Jack Reed, although I had not written to him, pledging his heart's blood for the Mooney defense.

And, in searching my memory of these long and bitter years of struggle in the most famous of labor cases, I cannot recall a single leader or prominent member of the socialist party who came to Mooney's defense in those early and dangerous days before the Mooney Case became "respectable" who now remains in that party, which has become the party of social-fascism.

(The third and concluding installment will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker.)

ROBERT MINOR



Leader of the first Defense Committee and in the exposure of the San Francisco preparedness day bomb frame-up and the campaigns to free Mooney and Billings in 1916. Since then Comrade Minor has been in the forefront of the long campaign against the conspirators and the A. F. of L. fakers who have aided the capitalists in keeping Mooney in San Quentin prison.

Demand Use of War Memorial for May Day in Baltimore

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md.—A beautiful War Plaza and building marks the heart of Baltimore. It is dedicated to those who died in the last world war, at least the copper plate with the names of dead workers say so.

But whenever live, virile workers demonstrate for unemployment relief and against imperialist wars, the bosses' thugs, the police department of Baltimore establish a cordon of cops around the War Plaza and force the workers to demonstrate in the street alongside of the plaza.

Local politicians, army officials, D. A. R.'s and misleaders of ex-servicemen, Chamber of Commerce, the whole phalanx of capitalism, aided by their lying press, have raised a cry that the demonstration inside of the Plaza by workers would desecrate the significance of this War Memorial.

Precisely so! This War Plaza is used to glorify war and boom up a war jingo spirit. It is the sanction of the last blood bath that killed 10,000,000 workers. It is a symbol for more bosses' war.

Workers! We must demonstrate by the thousands to turn the War Memorial into a real memorial of the dead soldiers by carrying on a relentless struggle against capitalist wars on May Day!

WANTED

VOLUNTEER SOLICITORS FOR THE MAY DAY DAILY WORKER
100,000 COPIES WILL BE SOLD!

Every worker can give a half-dollar to save the Daily Worker! Every workers' group can give \$5 or more to the Daily Worker! Every worker can get a commercial ad for the Daily Worker! Every workers' group can order a bundle of May Day Daily Workers! Every worker and every workers' group can pay for a greeting in the MAY DAY DAILY WORKER! But in addition we need solicitors for subs., business ads, routes, etc. If you can devote some of your spare time to this important phase of building up the only workers' daily newspaper in English—

GET IN TOUCH WITH YOUR LOCAL DAILY WORKER AGENT, or write the National Office.

5000 DETROIT STUDENTS IN DEMONSTRATION

Fighting Against High Tuition Fees

DETROIT, Mich.—Students from City College, 5,000 strong demonstrated Monday, April 11 at the City Hall against the City Council decision concerning the "putting of the College on a self supporting basis." This means an increase of tuition fees and wage cuts for the teachers. Many of the students are of working parents or small store owners. Many of them are hungry and walk miles to school not being able to pay the street car fares. Many of them had to quit the college altogether on account of the fact that it was impossible for their parents to pay the present tuition which is \$150 for out of city and \$100 for the city students.

The National Students League is calling another mass protest meeting for tomorrow night at the College Campus in front of the school. The authorities and the bosses in the city are trembling in their boots seeing that already students know how to defend their rights and that they follow the workers by staging demonstrations before City Hall. The sentiment among students is very acute and there are predictions that if the City Council will not reverse its decisions the students may walk out on strike.

But about the replies to my letters to the socialist party leaders:

Last Pay Envelope Given to Workers Warns on Disease

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
BALTIMORE, Md.—Four hundred and fifty Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. laid off workers received their last pay on Saturday, April 9. Accompanying their pay envelopes was a neat little pink slip in bold print that warned "Save your baby from diphtheria by injecting anti-toxin."

The iron of a degenerate capitalism that thows its workers and their babies out to starve is surely to be seen in this matter.

The bosses and their agents appear to be concerned over diphtheria, but hypocritically ignore the question of starving babies. It happens that diphtheria spreads and is liable to affect their own children.

In their economic security, maintained by the robbing and plundering of the Standard workers, the bosses are not afraid of their own children starving.

Answer Tammany's Starvation Plans

The best answer the workers can make immediately to the declaration of Tammany Hall that it intends to starve the unemployed workers and their families, is to supply the Unemployed Councils with means to carry on their work. The Unemployed Councils must have the funds to mobilize the workers to defeat this starvation plan.

The Unemployed Councils must immediately have the funds to issue 250,000 leaflets and prepare for the demonstration before City Hall on April 19.

HARLAN MINERS SPEAK

The whole story of terrorism in the Kentucky coalfields, told by the miners themselves, by Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, Anna Rochester, Melvin Lev, Sherwood Anderson and others.

All profits from the sale of this book will be turned over by the publishers for relief of miners and their families. \$2.00

Harlan, Bruce & Co., 353 Madison Ave., N.Y.

House to House Tag Day in Philadelphia to Prepare for May 1

84 Philadelphia labor and fraternal organizations decided to arrange for Saturday and Sunday, April 23 and 24, house-to-house canvass by the members of the organizations participating in the May Day conference, to invite workers to the May Day demonstration on Saturday, April 30th at City Hall and indoor mass meeting on Sunday, May First at 2:30 at the Market Street Arena, 46th and Market Sts.

The conference calls upon every worker to register with his organization to participate in this house to house canvass and tag day.

LEGION MAYOR OF RACINE LEAVES SOCIALIST PARTY

Swoboda Puts Hitch in "March of Peaceful Socialism"

RACINE, Wis.—William Swoboda, American Legionnaire and wholesale grocer who about a year ago heralded the socialist party's advance towards "peaceful socialism" by being elected mayor of this city has resigned from the socialist party.

When Swoboda was elected the Daily Worker exposed him for what he was, a fascist job-seeker, typical of all the socialist job seekers and misleaders. Now in his letter of resignation, Swoboda verifies this analysis. "I did not take this step until after the election as I wanted to see what strength the socialists could muster," says Legionnaire Swoboda. He praises his associated of the other capitalist parties.

Moroccan Recruits Stage Anti-War Protest in Oran

PARIS, April 13.—Moroccan natives mustered in Oran, Morocco, for compulsory service in the French Army held an anti-imperialist demonstration on March 30.

The recruits marched through the streets singing the "Internationale" and bearing at their head a huge placard with the inscription, "Down with French Militarism."

ADMISSIONS OF AN ANTI-SOVIET INTERVENTIONIST

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Japanese imperialism on the other? Is the shipment of ammunition for Japan an invention of the tolling masses of the United States, who in all their meetings, demonstrations, resolutions, etc. openly and systematically are accusing the State Department?

We could cite sufficient facts to answer this question, but temporarily we prefer to quote the authority for this point of view from the weekly Washington review "Affairs," sent to subscribers only, a review similar to the confidential Whaley-Eaton service. Not being sure General Graves does not belong to the subscribers of this honorable weekly, we do not doubt that he knows the facts that are mentioned here from another source.

"It has been established that large shipments of munitions have been sent to Japan from France and from the French owned munition plant in Skoda, Czechoslovakia. Also some of the nitrates shipped in Japanese vessels from Hopewell, Va., have gone to France."

Hopewell, Va., as far as we know is located in the United States. Nitrates as far as we know consist precisely of raw material that Japan needs so badly for ammunition. France as far as we know is precisely the country which is . . .

But maybe these speculators of war preparations are the wolves of the battlefields who are acting as bootleggers without the knowledge of the "prohibition" agents of the administration. All that we know shows that it is not so.

In another issue of Affairs, it is stated:

"One significant but little noticed event last week was a conference at the State Department between three representatives of E. I. DePont Nemours Company, largest munitions manufacturers in the U. S. The officials, who included Lamont du Pont, conferred with James G. Rogers, Assist. Sec. and Di! Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Far Eastern Division and although it is known that they conferred on the question of munitions shipments to the Far East the details of their conversation remained one of the State Department's most carefully guarded secrets. The State Department so far has taken the stand that it will not interfere with munitions sales to Japan or China. This position was adopted after conferences with the British and French, and after the latter had suggested that all three countries discourage parliamentary discussion of munitions embargoes."

China is mentioned in connection with munition sales only, of course for "equilibrium". In reality, the question discussed in the State Department was the selling of munitions to Japan and precisely in this question the decisive word belongs, as is shown from this quotation, to France, which the American bourgeois press and this general himself, must recognize as the military supplier of Japan, as well as the instigator of war in the Far East.

Consequently, the last word by defining the "constitutional" rights of Congress by deciding the question of the advisability of "parliamentary discussion of munitions embargoes" belongs to France, that is to Japan. Does not this explain, by the way, why all the "efforts" of the bourgeois organizations against the shipment of ammunition to Japan, for boycott of Japan, etc., collapsed? Does not this explain the source of the rumors circulated in Washington about the advice given by a high government institution to one of these organizations to postpone the arranged meeting on the question of embargoes precisely at a day when a cargo of nitrate belonging to a high American official left America for Japan?

Only the devoted, self-sacrificing mass struggle of the workers on the basis of the consistent exposure of the war intrigues of American imperialism will force the heroes of the anti-Soviet intervention of 1919-1921 to deny themselves the pleasure of taking part in a new intervention against the Soviet Union.

SNATCH WORKERS FROM POLICEMEN

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 11.—Friday afternoon the members of the Maple Street Unemployed Committee took two workers to the relief station at 14th and Mitchell Sts. One had been denied rent and shoes, the other food. The relief station attendant ordered the committee out, but it would not go until the workers had their demands satisfied. The attendant put in a riot call and twelve cops and six or seven dicks swarmed into the station. There were about 150 workers, men and women, waiting in the station for relief. They were all sympathetic to the unemployed committee.

The police ordered the committee out, but it wouldn't go. The cops then drew their guns and clubs and said the committee was under ar-

Revolt in Belgian Congo Frightens Belgian Bosses

BRUSSELS, April 13.—The growth of the revolutionary movement in the Belgian Congo, Central Africa, has forced a delegation of parliamentary representatives to change their plans for a visit to the Congo. They were to have left at Easter in order to be present at the solemn opening of the new Matadi-Leopoldville railway line. The delegation was made up of all the constitutional parties, naturally including the "socialists," faithful servants of imperialism.

The authorities have offered all sorts of excuses for the postponement of the trip, except the real explanation that the Congo is too hot to hold the deputation safely and is steadily growing hotter despite the periodical announcements of the Colonial Ministry that the insurrections have been suppressed and that "order prevails."

EX-SERVICEMEN OF BOSTON PREPARE FOR STATE MARCH

Paperhangers Local Elect Delegate

Boston Ex-Servicemen Prepare for Hunger March

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—Numbers of ex-servicemen in Boston are active in the preparations for the Massachusetts State Hunger March. Rallying around the demand for the payment of the full bonus as part of the general demands of the Hunger March, they are now busy mobilizing the thousands of ex-soldiers, sailors and marines.

A meeting of all ex-servicemen will take place this coming Saturday, April 16th, 2 p. m., at the headquarters of the State Hunger March Committee. All ex-servicemen from Boston and vicinity are called to attend this meeting.

At a regular meeting, the Paper-

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Barkley, Town Near Detroit Gives High Vote to Communists

DETROIT, Mich.—The workers of the nearby village of Barkley, gave a high percentage of the votes in the April 4 elections to the Communist candidates who were running for the first time here. Arend Wickers, candidate for village president drew 160 votes. John Stevens who ran for Village Treasurer, got 171 votes. George Spiller received 143 votes. Other candidates whose names were not on the ballot but for whom a sticker campaign was carried out, got 54 and 50 votes.

The other parties tried all sorts of tricks in order to win these votes for themselves. They even took the cards issued by the Communist Party with the names of comrades for whom stickers were to be pasted and substituted stickers with their own names.

The Unemployed Council (which had endorsed the Communist candidates) and the Communist Party of Barkley have come out of this election stronger and with more experience and will increase their activity.

Every workers' Club should have a greeting in the May Day Daily Worker!

RALLY THE WORKERS TO FIGHT BOSSES' WAR AND TO DEFEND U.S.S.R. AND THE CHINESE MASSES WITH GREETINGS IN THE

MAY DAY Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

ALL THOSE CONTRIBUTING SINCE JAN. 17 WILL BE THERE!

WILL YOUR NAME AND THE NAME OF YOUR ORGANIZATION BE LISTED IN THIS MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE OF THE YEAR!

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TO THE
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WHY THE WAR WILL NOT "BRING BACK PROSPERITY"

By N. SPARKS

The boys of 6th and Lombard Streets are ready for the next war if it will bring back prosperity. Anything would be better than this. We intend to form two squads, and as an added attraction our girl friends are going to join as nurses. (A letter to the Readers' Column of the Philadelphia Daily News).

LETTERS of the above type, several of which have been appearing in the press, should serve as an alarm to our Party of the extent to which some workers, particularly the unemployed and unemployed young workers, are accepting the propaganda for the next war. Recent articles in the Daily Worker have shown how the bosses are preaching that "war will be a blessing in disguise," that war will "bring back prosperity." It would be a great mistake to characterize letters like the above as expressions of opinion on the part of only the "patriotic" American Legion elements. Over and above the starvation and wretchedness of the unemployed, the hopeless perspective and the misery of unrelieved inactivity of those who have not yet learned to organize and struggle for unemployment insurance, for immediate relief and other needs, lays them particularly open to the capitalist propaganda that the war will bring back employment, activity and prosperity.

The theory that "the war will bring back prosperity" is one of the most dangerous arguments of the capitalist war-makers. It is an argument that must be answered and exposed everywhere that we mobilize the workers to struggle against the war. To accept the theory that the war will bring back prosperity means to accept the capitalist way out of the crisis instead of the revolutionary way out of the crisis. Despite this, we find that this theory has received uncritical acceptance as a matter of course among wide strata of the Party itself. So much so, that we even find the following statement creeping into a recent article in our press:

"The 'high American standard of living' is gone forever, barring a brief period of war prosperity in which the plenitude of bread will be exceeded by the rivers of workers' blood."

War "Prosperity"—For The Bosses
The period of the last war, as described by the bourgeois propagandists, seems, in comparison with the realities of today, to have been a period of employment for all and of high wages—of typical "prosperity." And in truth it was a period of unexampled prosperity for the bosses. While thousands of workers and farmers had their lives and limbs torn out of them at the front, the bosses piled up millions upon millions of war profits. But what did this typical bloody capitalist prosperity mean for the workers? Was everybody busy? Did every worker have a job? Was unemployment even temporarily abolished?

By no means. At no time during the war years did the number of unemployed drop below one million in the U. S. And in 1919 the demobilized soldiers again swelled the numbers of those looking for jobs.

Low Wages And High Prices
The bosses' propagandists paint the war period as a period of high wages. As a matter of fact the years from 1914 to 1920 were a period of the most terrific increase in prices, while the workers fought tooth and nail thru dozens of strike threats and strikes in a frantic attempt to have their wages catch up with the tremendous increasing rise in prices. As a matter of fact, the figures show that the "real wages" (that is, the amount of goods that could be bought with the wages) of the mass of the American working class were below the cost of living even in 1918 and 1919; that in 1918 and 1919, real wages were no higher than in 1906! The much-advertised high wages of certain very limited, specially-skilled categories of workers, were used as a smoke-screen to conceal the fact that the masses of workers and farmers were still living on the border-line of starvation.

1917—And Now
Yet even the war period of "boom" production—production having its source in millions of workers' corpses, was based upon the fact that the United States, by staying out of the war for two and a half years, had obtained the most tremendous advantages in the foreign markets of the world. While the Allies and the Central powers were already settling their political conflicts by means of war, Wall Street was able to still carry on its political struggles thru loans and "peaceful" penetration, coining money by selling munitions to the warring powers and taking over the foreign markets, which the combatants, due to their complete immersion in the war, were unable to supply. When Wall Street found it necessary to enter the war in order to safeguard and still further magnify its tremendous war investments and profits, it had already acquired a dominating position which it was able to strengthen still further in 1917 and 1918 at the cost of some 70,000 American workers and farmers killed and 200,000 wounded.

But today the situation of American imperialism is vastly different. Far from sitting on top of the world, the United States is today in the third year of the deepest crisis—a crisis worldwide in scope and unexampled in intensity. It is from the depths of this crisis, and in an attempt to solve this crisis, that the U. S. is today driving for an attack on the Soviet Union, driving for a new world war. The United States has today no exceptional position. Just as in the European countries from 1914 on, the war meant an increase of all the contradictions of capitalism and the utmost poverty, misery and suffering to the workers, the same will be evident from the start this time in America also. (To be concluded)

"G'WAN, CAN'T YOU SEE WE GOT A CRISIS?"



MINERS—SLAVE AND FREE

By MYRA PAGE
Foreign Correspondent of the Daily Worker

"Brother miners, across the ocean we extend you our hand. Take courage! What you must now struggle against, we also had to go through, in the past. You, like us, will win freedom, and for your children a life far different from the one you've had to endure. Let us come closer together, uniting our strength against the common enemy."

These words come straight from Soviet coal-diggers, their wives and children, to the 18,000 miners battling for bread and the right of organization in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is their message to the seventy-five thousand miners on strike last year in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, and to all coal-diggers in the industry who sometime in the near future will join their forces in a general move against the coal barons in a gigantic "Strike against Starvation."

"WHAT WE HAVE DONE YOU CAN DO!"

"Tell them our hearts are with them." Soviet miners said to us. We had come to the mining town of Gorlovka, in the coal region of Don Bas. The men, their eyes rimmed with fine coal dust, which sticks in spite of daily scrubbing under hot showers, pressed around our delegation of workers from six foreign countries. Their voices grew thick with emotion; their sturdy wives, blinking rapidly, hugged their children. How different these tots, with their plump bodies, warm clothes and shining faces, from those thin little bodies I had seen a few months earlier in Pennsylvania, searching for coal on the slate dumps so that their families could have a bit of fuel for the stove.

"How well we know what they're suffering," they continued. "For many long years for us it was the same. See, here are bullet wounds. Mark got in the fight for freedom from our masters. And many a man and woman from Gorlovka never came back from the front at all. Well, that's over now. For fourteen years the workers have been the rulers of this country. You've seen for yourself what changes it has made. . . . Tell the American miners that we are humans like they are. We also go down into the bowels of the earth, to dig and sweat, but we dig gladly—for the coal we mine is for our own Soviet-factories and engines.

"Tell your American miners to fight on, for ahead lies freedom. What we have done, they, also, can do."

LABOR SOLIDARITY THAT SPANS OCEAN AND CONTINENTS.

Gorlovka and Don Bas are many thousands of miles from Kentucky. Probably many miners' families in the States know little about the Soviet Union. But the Soviet miners know a lot about you. They know your conditions, your struggles. In their papers, movies and study circles they learn about their brothers in other countries. They know how the labor fakery are betraying you. They rejoice to see you organizing your own National Miners' Union, led by men whom you can trust. They hurried at the news of five hundred miners recently joining the Communist Party. They feel your fight is their fight.

When they read how you're starving they say, as some did to me, "If only we could do more to help them! Here, food is plentiful. If we could get it to them. Of course, there are boats. But we know, from experience, the damn capitalists who run the United States government wouldn't let us help you. They'd holler 'convict labor' and 'Soviet dumping.' Any lie serves them to keep their workers starving and to prevent American workers from learning the truth about us."

FROM HOVELS TO MODERN APARTMENTS.

As we went through the old part of Gorlovka, where the miners had been forced to live, under the czar, I thought: "How like the mining camps in America!" Small houses cramping close to the ground, a few rambling shacks or barracks. Behind, the smoking tipple besmirching the air. No water in the houses, toilets, light or heat except from the stove. Dirt streets, no trees or grass. Once there had been the company store and saloon, where many miners, deadened from eleven hours' labor, would waste their small earnings in an attempt to "get away from it all."

A few families are still living in the best of

these older houses, which have been re-constructed. With the rapid growth of Gorlovka in the last years, from a small village to a town of 40,000 and with the great shortage of labor to meet all the construction programs which every industrial center in the Soviet Union has embarked upon, there has not been a chance to build new apartment houses fast enough to house everybody. I mention this, because Soviet workers always say: "Don't hide our difficulties. Explain our problems. Say what we're doing to meet and overcome them. Then the workers in your country can better understand how we build up our socialist world."

About four-fifths of the population are already living in the new apartment houses and it is planned to build enough for the rest in the next one or two years. These houses are constructed along modern lines, similar to those in which the middle-class live in America, with shower baths, hot and cold water, electricity, steam heat and central reading rooms. There are free day nurseries for the small children, and new restaurants in the new town. Asphalt sidewalks, lined with grass and young trees, run from one apartment to another, and to the mine, and the new mine machine-building factory which is supplying a good part of the machinery to mechanize Don Bas mines.

WHEN MINERS AND THEIR CLASS OWN AND RUN ALL.

Soviet miners are anxious to have the mines fully mechanized, as it makes their work easier and they can earn higher wages, also. They do not have the problem that American miners have, where the machines, as well as the mines, are owned by another class, the capitalists. There is a six-hour day in all Soviet mines, calculated from bank to bank. The average wages, based on a progressive piece-work system, average around 300 rubles or \$156 a month, while many of the best diggers earn four and five hundred and even up to six hundred. Since work is steady; rent, food and clothing are

cheap; and all medical attention is free, the miners find their wages well able to meet all their wants.

While accident and death rates in American mines are climbing fast, in Soviet mines the rates are falling even more rapidly. In the Gorlovka Mine, for instance, the accident rate has been reduced by twenty-five times what it was under the czar. This has been accomplished by the Soviet Government's introduction of all the safety devices and precautions which science has developed. The cable to the cage, for example, is carefully tested night and morning, while all timber work must meet strict requirements and is constantly checked up.

We went down the Gorlovka mine and saw for ourselves what improvements have been made. Coming up we got out of the clothes, furnished to the miners free of charge for their work, and had hot showers in their new bathrooms.

MINERS' PALACE OF CULTURE.

In New Gorlovka there are also public schools for their children, several food and clothing co-operative stores, and a large "Palace of Culture." This clubhouse, similar to others I have described before, has a well-equipped library, an auditorium seating several thousand, with stage, movie apparatus and broadcaster; many study and work-rooms, where miners, their wives and youth can join in study circles to improve themselves technically and in general. There are groups taking up political questions, dramatics, music and painting. One class of men and women are learning to read and write. I talked with a young miner of twenty-one who is studying journalism and writes for the papers in his free time.

There was an exhibit of local miners' art when we were there. The John Reed Club could feel proud to have many of these as members.

So, American miners, this is what happens when your class takes over the whole works—mines, government and all.

Everybody here in the Soviet Union is watching your heroic struggle. They hope to see you win. And they know that you will carry on until the time will come when you say, too, "Once we were slaves, but now we are free."

Kentucky Coal Five Cents a Ton

A New Method of Wage Cuts! The Red Cross and the Associated Charities Help the Coal Operators to Increase Starvation!

THE Cary Mine in the Straight Creek section was shut down a few weeks ago. The bosses claimed they had no orders for the coal at any price. Over 100 miners were thrown out of work. Since the miners worked, previous to the closing of the mine, only one or two days a week at starvation wages, the first day of the closing of the mine they had to go to the Associated Charities in Pineville for relief.

The Associated Charities is a combination of the Red Cross (the wonder is that anything "Red" can exist in Bell County), the American Legion, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, etc. Also it has full support of Mayor Books, Judge Van Beeber, Walter B. Smith and all the other coal operators, their agents and stool pigeons.

Through all these organizations during the period of over 14 months a sum of about \$3,000 was raised for the relief of the hundreds of miners' families with thousands of dependents. The Associated Charities, through the local fascist sheet, the Pineville Sun, has repeatedly stated that their funds are exhausted. Also the few cents given to the families of the most needy is given only after they have worked 8 hours a day for \$1.00.

Since this has proven to be a good business for the local "good samaritans" who, while "saving" the poor by a \$1 donation, turn right around and get these poor to do from \$3 to \$10 work, as they must work at any job. A good carpenter or painter, etc., who would otherwise receive \$10 for the 8 hours work now does it for \$1.

When the miners came for relief the charity heads and their masters, the coal operators, decided to turn this into profit. The miners were told that in order to receive they have to work. The charity made an arrangement with the owners of the Cary Mine to "permit" those who receive relief to work in the mine and about twenty men were working daily.

However, the wages paid to these men are down to less than five cents a ton. The cars in the Cary Mine weigh about one ton and 200 to 300 pounds. A miner loading up to five of

these cars a day, receives 25 cents. If he loads up to nine cars, he receives 50 cents and for ten cars or over, he will receive \$1 in relief from the Associated Charities.

There are rumors, based on statements of those who are close to the owners that he will take over the mine again and run it on the same "scale" as the charities. Evidently there was conspiracy on the part of the mine owners and the Associated Charities to use this underhanded method to fool the miners to accept the lowest wages anywhere in the United States for the loading of coal. We wonder why the zealous officers of Bell County do not investigate this conspiracy to defraud and starve the red-blooded Kentuckians? Or is it that the zealous officers are coal operators or controlled by the coal operators?

Their inactivity in the defense of the miners is the best proof whom they serve. If one "Red" attempted to expose this bare faced robbery, the whole damn county government with its sheriffs, thugs, warrants galore, etc., would be organized to suppress the Reds, but nothing is done to the bosses.

The Glendon Mine also has been closed down for "lack of orders." Now it is to re-open with a wage cut of 11 cents or from 35 cents to 24 cents a ton. Other mines in the Bell-Harian field that cut the wages twice since the new year are preparing for the third cut.

The miners, both employed and unemployed, must see through all these schemes of the coal companies and their government. They must organize branches of the National Miners Union in every mine, and Unemployed Councils in every town or closed mine. The employed and unemployed must fight all the attempts to lower the wages or worsen the conditions.

The unemployed must demand a soup kitchen in all the unemployed centers. The place and food for these kitchens to be furnished by the government and the bosses and the kitchens to be run by committees elected by the unemployed. All the unemployed who cannot eat at the kitchen are to be given relief through the unemployed committees. All the unemployed when given work, shall be paid the prevailing union

How We Deprive Workers of a Chance to Read

(EXPERIENCES WITH THE PARIS COMMUNE ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS)

HARD as it is for workers in large cities to get hold of Party and other working class literature, the workers in the smaller towns, where no bookshops exist, and where there is no literature distribution in action, have a million more difficulties. Not only can they not buy the literature they want, but they also have no way of knowing what literature is actually available.

What more direct way have we of telling the workers what there is to buy, and what easier way is there of having it on hand when they want to buy it, than our large agitational meetings in connection with our campaigns?

A very superficial examination of the role played by literature in the Paris Commune meetings on March 18 gives a rather dark picture of the stagnancy of our literature activities. The literature which was to have been pushed at the Paris Commune meetings was first of all the two available pamphlets on the subject—one highly agitational, "The Paris Commune—A Story in Pictures," by Wm. Siegel, with an introduction by A. Trachtenberg drawing the lessons of this historic event, and the other classic—Lenin on the Paris Commune. Besides that the current I. L. D. pamphlets on our present cases—Imperial Valley, Mooney, Scottsboro, etc.—and, most certainly, the "Labor Defender."

We have a few reports of very successful literature sales at some meetings, notably at the Manhattan Lyceum in New York City. But District 2 in general ignored literature at its other meetings to a really serious extent. The literature was actually available in the District office, but was returned to the publishers practically as it was sent out. The various meetings in New York City itself had little literature, but the smaller towns fared still worse. At Newark, where Siegel himself spoke, not one copy of his pamphlet was available. At Paterson, the only literature that was sold was the organ of the Friends of the Soviet Union, "Soviet Russia Today." No announcement was made from the platform on available literature, and if there was a literature display on a table, it certainly was not apparent.

In Hartford, Connecticut, the situation was a little better. Here 25 or 35 copies of Siegel's "Paris Commune" was available. But that was all. Lenin's "Paris Commune" was not there, none of the I. L. D. pamphlets on present cases, not even the Labor Defender. Here the speaker himself announced the "Paris Commune" from the platform. He would have announced others had they been available. There was no table, no whir of selling activity by a systematically organized literature committee before and after the meeting. But the comrade succeeded in selling the 35 copies he had and would have sold more and other pamphlets as well, had they been there.

At the request of the national organization, bundles of the Paris Commune literature were sent out to certain of the larger cities. Los Angeles, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago refused to take the bundles out and sent them back unopened. Chicago sent a letter which showed plainly that the comrades in charge of the meeting did not consider literature as part and parcel of a campaign and of a meeting. The pamphlets arrived in plenty of time.

The letter stated simply that they had no money. Yet, the comrades most probably did secure money to pay out in advance for other expenses in connection with the meeting—a deposit on the hall, money for printing tickets, for leaflets, for other expenses in connection with making the meeting a success. Not only was literature overlooked as a chance to make a little profit, but it was also not considered as a necessity for the meeting. This betrays an attitude toward literature which amounts to sectarianism. Is not literature an organic part of our activities? Is not the presence of literature at a meeting a vital necessity?

Facts speak louder than words. No need to draw long lessons from this experience.

Let May First see a turn in our attitude toward literature selling. Speakers at meetings are already getting into the habit of popularizing our literature. Now let the Districts and Sections and Units see to it that when a speaker wishes to popularize the campaign literature at meetings from the platform, that the literature itself is actually being displayed and sold there.

"The Soviet Union Stands for Peace," the great speech made by Comrade Litvinov, representative of the Soviet Union at Geneva, shows the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the war plans of the capitalist nations. One cent pamphlet.

scale in that trade. Free medical attention for all unemployed and their families. School books, clothes, buses, etc. to be furnished free to the school children of the unemployed workers.

The employed miners must resist all wage cuts. To do it successfully they must immediately get all of the former members of the National Miners Union into the mine branch. At the mine branch the membership must discuss the methods and the possibilities of forming the broadest united front with the miners who are not as yet members of the N.M.U. Also those who belong to the U.M.W.A.

Our branches can best develop the united front by forming demands based on the conditions in the mines. Through chalking up the cars, trap doors, ribs, back boards with our demands for the check weighmen, pay for dead work, etc., we will raise these demands to the point where the miners will discuss them and naturally the sentiment and the support for our demands and our union will be crystallized.

In the mines where the grievances have reached higher stages, and the resentment of the miners is voiced openly, the N.M.U. branches must call for a mass meeting of all miners, draft the grievances in form of demands, elect a grievance committee from among the miners, present the demands to the boss and strike if he will not accede to our demands.

Only by answering the bosses' starvation policies with the mass resistance of the employed and the unemployed, and answering the bosses' terror with a well knit disciplined and led organization of the workers will we halt this mass starvation of the real red blooded Kentuckians.

"Poverty Means Riches—Why?"—a pamphlet issued by the National Unemployed Councils, will convince any worker that his path is struggle. Five cent pamphlet.

Mobilize the workers to fight for unemployment insurance in connection with May Day. Sell the pamphlet, "Social Insurance," by Grace Burghard. Ten cents.