

Organize an Unemployed Council in Every Workers' Neighborhood of Twenty Blocks; Register the Unemployed; Investigate Starvation Conditions.

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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UNEMPLOYED LEADERS FLOGGED; PROBABLY LYNCHED

Watch Out for Provocators

THE Central Committee has received copies of certain leaflets which have been distributed in the Anthracite coal fields. These leaflets, signed "Communist Party of America" and printed in red ink, call for preparations for armed uprising of the workers. They are quite evidently the work of either some irresponsible, politically ignorant person, or of hired provocateurs who are trying to arouse confusion in the ranks of the unemployed movement and provide "evidence" for capitalist courts.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America denounces all such uses of the name "Communist Party" and warns workers against such persons. The Communist Party of the U. S. A., a section of the Communist International, is not issuing at this time, leaflets calling for armed insurrection. The Communist Party, as the Party of the proletariat overthrow of capitalism, is leading the organized struggle of the masses in their fight for unemployment insurance, for immediate relief for the unemployed from government treasuries, against wage-cuts and speed-up, for the building of unemployed councils and the revolutionary trade unions. The Communist Party of the U. S. A. points out that the slogan of armed insurrection or any variation of it is a correct political slogan only under conditions of a revolutionary crisis in the country. There is no such revolutionary crisis in the United States at the present time. All those who attempt to make use of such slogans at this time as slogans of action are therefore playing the role of provocateurs. Workers must beware of such provocations.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P. U. S. A.

Make March 28 A Day of Protest!

If anyone had the illusion that the failure of Congress to make into law the proposals of the Fish Committee, indicated any disagreement with what was proposed, they were seriously mistaken.

If anyone thought that capitalism was short of laws against the working class, the actions, violent and arbitrary, being carried on in every section of the country, against the workers, should prove that when capitalism wants to attack, that laws enough will be found—"reasons as plentiful as blackberries."

Did the Fish Committee, Matthew Woll and Secretary Stimson's sister demand deportation of all foreign-born workers who either are or might become Communists? There was no new law necessary. Hoover's new Secretary of Labor had not sat in his new chair for ten minutes before he had found an old one, one that allows him the same arbitrary authority over the lives of workers as the Caesars had over the lives of Roman slaves.

Did the czarist conspirator and forger, Mr. Djungaroff, agree with Mr. Fish and Mr. Woll that workers should not be allowed to read the Communist press? New laws are not needed. The gentleman who is running the post office department for the purpose of seeing about that very thing—and the incidental rake-off from post office leases for the benefit of the republican party national committee's treasury—will put his finger down, blindfolded, on any one of the thousand and one "rules and regulations"—and bar from the mails the "Young Worker," "Vida Obrero," the "Young Pioneer!"

The passage of new laws is not only unnecessary for capitalism, but it might be harmful—there might be some publicity. "If we are going to make an attack on the workers, let's not say so, but just do it!" This, precisely, is what is being done!

The ambassador of Mussolini is asked if he would like to kill an Italian immigrant named Serio. The ambassador wires to Rome and then tells Mr. Doak that he would be delighted. So the United States government decides that Serio not only must be deported, but that it, the government of the United States, insists on him going to no other land but fascist Italy!

Is there any law to decree exactly where he must go, so long as he is pushed beyond U. S. borders? No matter! Law or no law, Italian workers in this country must be taught a lesson! Made tame! Afraid to strike! Fearful of resisting wage cuts! Scared of joining the other workers in demanding unemployment insurance!

And for exactly the same reason, hundreds of workers are being rounded up and deported every month! Thousands face the swift and despotic decree of deportation, without trial, the uprooting of their lives from every tie binding them to the American working class, and a forcible ejection in handcuffs from "the land of the free!"

On the excuse that a worker who occupies the humble and inconspicuous position of janitor, might "overthrow the government by force and violence"—but for the real reason that he publicly declared that white and Negro workers should unite against capitalism—he is carried off in handcuffs the next day for deportation, and by a government which winks at the daily murder of Negroes by lynch mobs.

No worker, native or foreign-born, white or colored, can witness this attempt to break the resistance of the whole working class to the capitalist offensive on wages, hours and the rising demand for unemployment insurance, without his blood boiling!

These foreign-born workers have a right to remain where they are, as a part of the American working class! Their sweat produced the dollars spent by Mr. Fish and if anyone should be deported it is he and not they! They have a right to unite with other workers, with Negro workers, in the common cause of all workers against all capitalists!

Nor shall the gum-shoe attempt to open a wholesale attack on the working class be allowed to pursue its sneaking way without protest! The National Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-born has called for a nationwide protest on March 28th. Let every worker respond to that appeal! Let the capitalists feel the class solidarity of the workers of all races and nationalities!

FURRIERS ASSAIL

SORKIN, KAUFMAN

Rank and File Meeting Begins Struggle

NEW YORK.—A Rank and File meeting of the International Fur Workers Union packed Irving Plaza last night at the call of the full Front Rank and File Committee and enthusiastically cheered the speakers who denounced the treacheries of the ruling cliques in that A. of L. union. They enthusiastically adopted a resolution pointing out that the Sorkin, Kaufman, and Stasky gangs always promise everything to the members of the union when these gangs are struggling with each other for the right to sell out the furriers and hold the offices and handle the

treasury. But when it is a question of fighting the employers to win something better than the present miserable conditions, all these cliques are equally ready to betray.

The resolution calls for organizing a rank and file movement to overthrow the cliques, to organize struggles in the shops for better conditions in spite of the cliques, to fight for the conditions of the 1926 agreement won under the left wing leadership and now given up by the cliques, to elect rank and file officers, to build shop committees.

Food Workers Meeting in Yorkville, Thursday

NEW YORK.—The Food Workers Industrial Union calls a meeting for Thursday night at 8, at Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 81st St. The meeting is to discuss the conditions confronting the food workers in Yorkville where wage slashes and long hours, confront bakery, cafeteria, restaurant and hotel workers.

MANY NEGRO UNEMPLOYED ARE STARVING

Detroit Auto Plants Fool Workers; Cut Pay and Jobs

NEW YORK.—All captains and lieutenants of the Albany march and all marchers are to report at the Trade Union Unity Council open meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, Thursday night at 7:45 p.m.

NEW YORK.—Unemployed marine workers gathered in two vigorous meetings across the street from the Seamen's Institute Saturday and Monday and cheered while speakers exposed that church and shipowners' institution for its crimes against the workers, particularly the unemployed. Leaflets were distributed. The meetings were under the auspices of the Marine Workers Council of the Unemployed and the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

While the Seamen's Institute was being shown up, the private police of that concern were continuing the crimes. Three detectives beat up a Negro marine worker, Alfred Johnson, in front of the place at 5:30 yesterday, and last night another Negro worker was beaten up inside for criticizing the treatment given workers in the place.

The demonstrations have so far had the effect of making the Institute put in 15 more beds. A municipal flop house for marine workers has also been opened at South Ferry.

(By a Worker Correspondent) DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—On March First the Detroit Free Press and the rest of the capitalist press announced: "Auto Workers Rush to Fill Big Orders."

But on March 2 a notice was posted on all the time clocks at the Graham Paige Motors that from that date until further notice the plate work from 8 a. m. instead of 7, and on that day we were all sent home at 3:30 p. m. instead of 4:30. On March 3 they started a stagger system, one gang to work one week and another to work the next week. This will give the average worker in this plant about \$44 a month to starve on. I think it is time we joined the Auto Workers Union.

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 10. Roberta Lindsay, Negro worker in the city welfare department told the Social Workers' Club here at their recent meeting that Negro workers, "never prosperous, are peculiarly hard hit by the present unemployment crisis." The club is trying to work out some palliative program for a little more relief to quiet the indignation of the starving Negro and white jobless here.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 10.—Chas. McKerney, head of the state labor bureau, declared recently that some of the road contractors were paying as low as 12 cents an hour for road work.

SUN PICKETS DEFY ARRESTS

15 Held to Trial At Special Sessions

NEW YORK.—Picketing continues full force in the Sun market, where the food workers struck last week against outrageous conditions and were met by a united front of the bosses' association and the police. 15 A. F. L. United Hebrew Trades, were arrested under the blanket injunction obtained by the A. F. L. and the employers and used in all strikes, where workers really try to get something for themselves.

Fifteen were arrested yesterday on the picket line. They were held for special sessions under Paragraph 600 (violating an injunction) by Magistrate McDonald, with bail set at \$50. Fifty other pickets, arrested on the line at Sun markets, will be heard tomorrow. They have been released on custody of their attorney.

The women in the neighborhood are very sympathetic to the strike, refuse to buy at the scab shop, and protest police brutality. The markets on strike are at 134th St. and St. Nicholas; 128th St. and St. Nicholas, and 178th St. and Riverton.

TASTING SLOP FED TO THE JOBLESS



Gov. William H. Murray, of Oklahoma, using sloppy soup line in cheap publicity stunt, while hundreds of thousands of Oklahoma workers and farmers and their families starve.

Filipino Farm Laborers In California Strike; Wage Cut

Employers Use National Prejudice; Local Authorities United With Japanese Bosses; TUUL Issues Call; Two Jailed

SAN LOUIS OBISPO, Calif., March 10.—Hundreds of Filipino and other farm laborers are on strike here, and have out a picket line of 60. The wages paid were 35 cents per hour, and the employers' association tried to cut them. The strikers demand 40 cents an hour.

PROTEST MASS MEET TONIGHT

Night Deportation of Yokinen

NEW YORK.—The Communist Party (Section 4) will hold a mass meeting tonight at the Finnish Workers' Hall, 15 West 126th St., to protest the vicious attempt of the boss government to deport August Yokinen following his pledge to fight against the influence of the boss poison of race prejudice within the working-class. The meeting will serve to rally Negro and white workers, native and foreign-born, in a united front against persecution of Negro and foreign-born workers.

The night mass meeting will be preceded by a series of open air meetings on the following corners: 132nd Street and Lenox Ave., 132d and 5th Ave., 127th St. and 5th Ave., 114th St. and Lenox Ave., between 11 and 1 o'clock. Another meeting at Lenox Ave. and 140th St. will be held at 6 o'clock, and one at the same hour in front of the I. R. T. shop at 99th St., from which the workers will march to the Finnish Workers' Hall for the mass protest meeting.

All workers are urged to support these meetings. The workers must defeat the attempt to deport Yokinen to fascist Finland because he pledged to fight all kinds of discrimination and lynching activities of the bosses against Negro workers. Speakers at the mass meeting will be Richard B. Moore, national Negro director of the International Labor Defense, August Yokinen and others.

T.U.U.L. Calls for Solidarity

The Agricultural Workers Industrial League of the Trade Union Unity League has issued a statement pointing out to the Japanese workers lured to scabbing on these farms, that they are fighting to cut their own standards of living when they yield to nationalistic arguments. The call has gone out for "the working class against the employers," without regard to nationalities.

Garveyism In Collapse, Misdleader Tries to Cash In on Properties

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B.W.I., Mar. 10.—Reputedly by thousands of disgruntled followers who saw no reflection of their struggles against starvation and national oppression in either its program or its activities, split wide open by conflicting factions selfishly battling for the right to milk the toiling Negro masses, the Garvey Movement is in collapse. Marcus Garvey, czar of the movement since its inception and the man most responsible for its reformist program and consistent betrayal of the liberation struggle of the Negro masses, has openly announced his intention to "sell out and leave the

Coder and Hurst Left for Dead; Now Missing

Hungry Worker Dies Helping Jobless Man

ATLANTA, March 10.—Suffering from starvation and worn-out with tramping the streets looking for work, Felix S. Henderson, 53-year-old unemployed worker, dropped dead when he went to the aid of another jobless worker who had collapsed from starvation. Henderson had returned home from a fruitless quest of work. He was hungry and sick. For months he had pounded the streets looking for a job, but none came. A young boy told Henderson that a man had fallen in the streets. Henderson went out to help him up and himself dropped dead of exhaustion and hunger.

Arrested Leading Unemployment Demonstration; Beaten in Jail; Given to Lynch Gang Thursday; Taken to Country, Flogged

Lynchers Meet in Police Station and Wait for Their Victims; Police Knew Plans

Fight Must Go On; This Is Most Extreme of Many Cases of Terror; Organize to Carry On for Relief, for Race Equality

DALLAS, Texas, March 10.—No word has been received of Lewis Hurst and Charles Coder who were kidnapped last Thursday night by an armed gang and taken into the country and brutally whipped with double ropes. They were left lying unconscious soaked in their own blood and the feeling here is that the two working class militants are dead.

Kidnapping, a horrible flogging, and probably lynching, is the answer of the capitalists and city authorities of Dallas to the demand of the starving workers here for unemployment relief and unemployment insurance.

City Authorities in Plot. Further confirmation of the cooperation of the authorities with the kidnapers is contained in the statement by the 16-year-old son of George Clifton Edwards, Dallas attorney who defended Hurst and Coder and was kidnapped with them at the prison gate when they were released. He states that an officer at the City Hall had told him not to worry about his father, that "he would not be hurt." Edwards was dropped off within city limits without injury, while Coder and Hurst were driven into the country to be beaten up.

Met in Police Station. The entire job was arranged in the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

REPORT HUNGER MARCH AT MEET

Trade Union Unity Council to Hear

At the open meeting of the Trade Union Unity Council this Thursday in the Manhattan Lyceum, three main points will be discussed: 1) The hunger march to Albany, what it accomplished politically and organizationally, and the next step to be taken in the fight against unemployment and for unemployment insurance. It is necessary to recognize that we have entered into a new phase in the fight for immediate relief and for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The National Unemployed delegation to Washington plus the hundreds of hunger marchers to various cities and states have proven to large sections of workers that the government whether directed by the democratic or republican parties, will give no relief to the unemployed, and that it requires much greater political pressure in order to force the government to pass the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. This requires organization, the building of Unemployed Councils, Tenants Leagues, and the organization of revolutionary unions. A program of action will be presented for discussion.

The other two points will be a discussion on the dress strike, and a report from the delegates of the Council to the trial of Yokinen who was expelled from the Communist Party for his white-chauvinist action. This trial must draw lessons from the trial and fight to break white-chauvinism among the workers.

The hunger march to Albany is a graphic example of how white and Negro workers in struggle break down in one united blow the capitalist white-chauvinist "education," the purpose of which is to divide the white and Negro workers.

All workers are invited to this important meeting to be held in the Manhattan Lyceum, 64 East 4th St., Thursday, March 12, at 7:45 p. m. sharp.

ORGANIZE TO END STARVATION; DEMAND RELIEF

MENSHEVIK PLOT EXPOSED AT MASS MEETING, MAR. 18

Get Facts on Hillquit and Abramowitch Shown By Trial

NEW YORK.—On Wednesday, March 18, at Central Opera House, 67 Street and Third Ave., the Communist Party will hold a meeting exposing the role of the socialist party, of Hillquit, Thomas, Abramowitch, Dan and the other Menshevik plotters against the Soviet Union. Their war plots have clearly demonstrated in the trial just concluded in the Soviet Union, for which the 14 counter-revolutionary plotters in the Soviet Union received up to 10 years' sentence.

The workers still following the socialist party will be given a splendid opportunity to see "their" party in action. The acts of the American socialists who on the one hand have professed sympathy for the Russian "people" and, on the other hand, had engaged in damnable, foul conspiracies against the government of the Russian workers and peasants, show the character of the socialist party. It is a party of treason to the working class.

Leading members of the Communist Party will speak at the meeting.

March 18 is also the anniversary of the Paris Commune. The Paris Commune taught many lessons to the revolutionary working class, and the leaders of the Russian Revolution profited much by these lessons in preparing for their revolution. This day will also be commemorated at the meeting.

CHINA RED ARMY WINS VICTORY

Gov't Troops Beaten By 20,000 Reds

Reports from Hankow by the Associated Press tell of another decisive defeat administered by the Red Army of China near Sinyang, 100 miles north of Hankow, against the Chiang Kai-shek Nationalist troops. When the Nationalists sent an army of 10,000 against the Communists, the soldiers mutinied and joined the ranks of the Red Army. Later another army was sent against the Red Troops. These were routed. The Nationalist troops were driven south along the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

The Associated Press tells of the first mutiny as follows: "Ten thousand government soldiers mutinied recently to join a band of Reds. Red propaganda and the soldiers' belief that they were to be disbanded were believed to have caused the mutiny." They go on to say that "it was understood fighting was continuing and the loyal troops had been driven south along the railway."

COUNCIL HALTS EVICTION AND FORCES REFUND OF DEPOSIT

NEW YORK.—An aged man, 71 years old, was evicted by the landlord of the dark gloomy tenement located at 917 East 9 Street. The man's name was Louis Trogan, a victim of a trolley car accident. He has a suit against the Traction Com-

pany and all "charitable" institutions refused him aid. The downtown Unemployed Council was on the job. The workers in true solidarity broke the door and put the furniture back into the flat. Working class neighbors were very enthusiastic. They supported the action of the Unemployed Council. A Tenants League is being organized there.

VIDA OBRERA TO STAGE S.O.S. BALL

March 14 Affair to Raise Funds

NEW YORK.—The attack of the government through its Post Office Department against the working class press has been very greatly felt by the Spanish organ of the Communist Party, "Vida Obrera," as this paper was only in existence for a very short period at the time of the attack and the basis had not been built for a mass paper that could face such attacks.

Leonard and Church streets, where the free fake employment agency is located, was the scene of a large open air meeting today. Another meet is planned for tomorrow. Many Daily Workers and Labor Unities were sold. Later in the same day the downtown Unemployed Council forced the manager of the Moscowitz Agency at 196 East 4th Street to return money paid by a worker for a job which did not exist.

The worker, Walter Ruminick, lives at 111 St. Marks Place and went into the agency for a job. He paid six dollars down, but there was no job. The employer of the place to which he was sent, gave him a letter, which he brought back to the agency, stating that there was no job for this worker. The agency flatly refused to refund the workers' money.

Ruminick reported the case to the downtown Unemployed Council. The council immediately mobilized its forces in the form of 50 jobless workers, and marched down to the agency. In spite of the attempts of the agent to fool the worker, they compelled him to return the six dollars.

Vida Obrera, the fighting organ of the Latin-American workers of this country is today in danger. The unemployment among the Latin American workers makes it impossible for it to live on the subscriptions or sales. Debts have been contracted in order to publish the last few issues. These debts are expected to be paid from the proceeds of an SOS ball arranged at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. for the evening of March 4, at 8:30 p. m. We cannot urge too much the patronizing of that affair.

As usual the Spanish comrades have succeeded in arranging a good program and the dancing music will be furnished by the well known Broadway orchestra, the "Havana Royal Orchestra" of nine men. Admission will be 75 cents at the door, with reduction tickets 40 cents. Reduction tickets are on sale for 15 cents at the Spanish Workers' Center, 26 W. 115th St.; Vida Obrera office, 2336 Third Ave.; National Office of the I.L.D. 81 East 11th St., and the Workers' Book Shop, 35 E. 12th St.

NEEDLE TRADE ANNUAL BAZAAR

Workers Are Urged to Participate

There are only eight days left to the opening of the Needle Trades Bazaar, to be held in Star Casino, 107 Street and Park Ave., Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 19 to 22. It is necessary that all sympathetic organizations speed up their arrangements for participation in the bazaar, and send in all collected articles, Honor Roll lists, and advertisements in the Bazaar Journal, immediately. It is important that all material be received by Saturday, so that it will not hinder the printing.

Jewelry Workers Meet Tomorrow, Bryant Hall

NEW YORK.—All workers in the gold, platinum, silver, novelty jewelry and watch trades are called to a meeting in Bryant Hall, 6th Ave. and 42 Street, tomorrow at 6 p. m.

Jewelry workers are not only hit hard by the general unemployment but are especially victimized by an outrageous and concentrated wage-slashing attack of the bosses. They must put up a united front for one strong union, willing and ready to fight against the wage-cuts, prepared to demand higher wages, work no more than 40 hours on a weekly wage, no piece-work, no overtime and no speed-up.

The Jewelry Workers Industrial Union, 16 West 21st St., has issued its March bulletin "The Jewelry Worker."

Mill Wage Cut

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 10.—Two thousand tried to get jobs for a few hundred when the No. 2 Cotton Mill of the American Printing Co. re-opened here yesterday with a ten per cent wage cut.

The A. F. L. "Textile Council" had ordered a strike over the wage cut, without making any preparations, and the rush for jobs shows the "Textile Council" is not trusted as a strike leader.

Right from the start, it became evident that the Bazaar will be the most successful affair of the season. Favorable responses and full cooperation was given by the United Council of Working Women, the Workers Clubs, children's schools, many branches of the I.W.O. and many other fraternal and language organizations. Besides these, there is a long list of organizations doing their utmost to work for this bazaar. Enlisted for work in this bazaar, are men's clothing workers, women's clothing workers, white goods workers, Jewry workers, food workers, leather goods workers, shoe workers, office workers, teachers, etc.

The program committee has announced a special night concert and entertainment will be provided at this Needle Trades Bazaar. Prices for admission are very low. It was decided to fix the admission price at 35 cents nightly, and 50 cents for Saturday, the Combination Ticket being \$1 for four days.

Trade Union Unity League Starts Fight to Aid Bricklayers

NEW YORK.—"Bricklayers! Fight against speed-up and cutting of wages; fight against discrimination and favoritism; fight against control of the union by the bosses! Fight for job control through union committees; fight for unemployment insurance; fight for a seven-hour day and five-day week; fight for one union in the building industry!"

Thus begins a leaflet now being circulated among bricklayers, by the Building and Construction Workers Industrial League of the Trade Union Unity League. The leaflet points out that contractors are taking work for as low as half the price of former years, and expect to make up by speeding up the workers and cutting their wages. Eight dollars a day is now the prevailing wage. If you ask for the union scale, you don't work. The foreign-born and non-citizen members get cards of a different color, making it easy to discriminate. Negro bricklayers are also given the worst of it.

Mass meeting will be held at 1273 43rd St., Bklyn., at 8 p. m. Admission free.

Mass Meeting To discuss the rent problems in Coney Island will be held at 4:30 p. m. at 2921 West 32nd St. Auspices: C. I. Tenants League.

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THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER

The Capitalist Garbage Heap



MARCH 28 A DAY OF STRUGGLE

Against Persecution of Foreign Born

NEW YORK.—The persecution of foreign born workers is very alarming. In spite of the "archaic" legislation which renders it somewhat expensive, this persecution is so extensive as to call for an intensified struggle in defense of the foreign born workers.

The 28th of March has been set therefore, as the day in which such a struggle will have its most audible echo in the city, for that day such a struggle will have its clearest expression in the determination of all the workers, native as well as foreign born, to stop the vicious campaign directed against them.

Several mass-meetings will take place under the auspices of the City Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn. These mass-meetings which must be prepared by native and foreign born workers organizations will be called to ratify the concrete local demands formulated at the last City Conference and to elect ten workers as members of a Joint Delegation that will present them to the Municipal Authority on Monday, March 30.

A gigantic affair will take place in the evening at the Star Casino. This affair will consist of a Costume Ball, with Ukrainian, Russian, German, Lithuanian, Finnish and Spanish Dancing Groups, followed by a significant pantomime on the persecution of foreign born workers.

As preparatory steps toward the Day of Struggle against the persecution of foreign born workers, street-meetings, mass-meetings and open forums must be organized by workers organizations before the 28 of March.

HIPODROME.—Screen: "The Painted Desert" with Helen Twelvetrees and William Boyd. Phil Cook in person, headlines the vaudeville with Burns and Allen, Youngsters of Yesterday, Bob Ripa, Barry and Lancaster, Ray Hughes, Samaroff and Sonia and the Picchiani Troupe.

Fight lynching. Fight deportation of foreign born. Elect delegates to your city conference for protection of foreign born.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONS

RKO Always a Good Show!
JEFFERSON Charles Withers, Curly Burns & Company, Wilson Bros.
FRANKLIN Blanche Sweet in Person, Doc Baker & Company, Fisher & Hurst
THE LADY REFUSES
29 EAST 14TH STREET NEW YORK
Tel. ALgonquin 3356-8843
We Carry a Full Line of STATIONERY AT SPECIAL PRICES for Organizations

Lerman Bros
29 EAST 14TH STREET NEW YORK
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We Carry a Full Line of STATIONERY AT SPECIAL PRICES for Organizations

STATIONERY AT SPECIAL PRICES for Organizations

A NEIGHBORLY PLACE TO EAT
Linel Cafeteria
Pure Food—100 per cent Frigidair
Equipment—Luncheonette and Soda Fountain
830 BROADWAY Near 12th Street

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. & H. W. of N. A.
Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 248 East 64th Street
Room 12
Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day at 8 P. M.

Amalgamated Officials Make Tailors Pay for Their Bosses' Banquet

In the shop of Udell Sons & Co. at 97 Richardson St., Brooklyn, N. Y., the firm and the Amalgamated officials forced every worker to pay bosses, management and company union officials. The conditions in the Udell shop are miserable. The speed-up is most brutal, especially have these conditions been aggravated since Harry Halpern, formerly leader of the New York organization of the Amalgamated, became production manager for the Udell company.

Workers in the Udell shop are working for as low a wage as 10, 12, 14, 16 dollars, and the best mechanics, are not making any more than \$20 a week. There is no limitation of hours whatsoever. When the \$7 was taken from their wages, most of the workers went home with \$2 or 3, left for themselves and their families.

The "good will" banquet was held on Saturday, March 7, at the Haber's Rumanian Restaurant on Second Avenue. As the official report in the Daily News Record states, they had a "jolly good time, celebrating the first anniversary of the opening of the Udell factory in Brooklyn."

Among those present were noticeable Abe Beckerman, member of the G.E.B. of the Amalgamated; H. Blumber, General Manager of the New York Joint Board; Ph. Arlofsky, manager of Local 4 Cutters Union and a number of other representatives of the Amalgamated.

Everyone of them spoke of and praised the Udell firm, and Harry Halpern, the producing manager. They said that the present good business of the firm was attributable to the efficient aid received from the Amalgamated organization. This banquet discloses the close unity of the Amalgamated officialdom and the bosses. At a time when thousands of

MACHINE GUNS PATROL HAVANA

Butcher Machado Speeds Up Terror

Open fascist terror has been established in Havana, Cuba, on orders of the Wall Street butcher, President Machado. Twenty-five machine gun squads are patrolling the streets "against Communists." Every class conscious worker who attempts to organize the workers against unemployment, wage cuts and suppression of the trade unions is arrested and either deported or murdered.

Monday the headquarters of the National Federation of Workers was raided, and the secretary, Miguel Montero Garcia was arrested. With him 16 others were jailed. They are charged with being "agents of Moscow." Machado's usual frame-up to force he orders the workers to be executed or deported. Deportations, after the American fashion, are increasing rapidly in Cuba. Machado deported six Spanish workers to Spanish fascism recently.

In Cienfuegos, Pedro Lopez de Orticós, a well known lawyer, was arrested on the charge of being a "Communist." He is being held in Havana without bail and his life is in danger.

Many obscure workers are arrested and killed without even a notice appearing in the newspapers. In order to save his tottering regime, Machado daily increases the terror against the workers. Recently his police shot into a meeting of workers, wounding many and killing two. Fifty were arrested as a result.

tailors are unemployed, walking the streets and starving, these bureaucrats force the last pennies out of the workers to celebrate at a rich banquet their "good will" with the bosses.

AMUSEMENTS

FIRST SOVIET SOUND NEWSREEL 2ND WEEK
SEE AND HEAR First Full Account of the Trial of Industrial Party in Moscow

FIRST SOVIET SOUND NEWSREEL IN RUSSIAN EXPLANATORY TITLES IN ENGLISH
Testimonies of defendants, court procedure, speech of the Prosecutor, demonstrations in the streets of Moscow and before the Court building

8TH STREET PLAYHOUSE
52 WEST 8TH ST. Between Fifth and Sixth Aves.—Spring 2005
POPULAR PRICES—CONTINUOUS 10 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Theatre Guild Presents
LAST TWO WEEKS
Green Grow the Lilacs
GUILD W. 52nd, Evngs. 8:30
Mts. Th. & Sat. 8:15

WAR!
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TICKETS IN ADVANCE 50 CENTS

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF FOLK DANCES AND Pantomime on PERSECUTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN
PARTICIPANTS:—German Prolet Banns, Finnish Hungarian, Spanish, Lithuanian and Ukrainian Dancing Groups

Olgin, Biedenkapp At Shoe Workers' Meet

NEW YORK.—The best orators among the workers' leaders will speak at the mass meeting for shoe and slipper workers tomorrow, in Irving Plaza Hall, 15 Street and Irving Place, at 8 p. m. Biedenkapp, Olgin and Magliacano will tell of the plan of action of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union of the Trade Union Unity League (formerly the Independent Shoe Workers Union).

The 10 to 16 hour day at hunger wages now prevailing in the industry must stop. All shoe and slipper, stitch down and leather workers specially invited.

BUILD ARMY FOR WAR ON SOVIETS

French Bosses Forge Powerful War Tool

"French imperialism has forged the strongest and most powerful instrument of war the world has ever seen," declared General Wilhelm Groener, German Minister of Defense in a speech before the budget committee of the Reichstag, Monday. What General Groener did not say is that this "most powerful instrument of war the world has ever seen" is being built up mainly for an attack against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and that the French imperialists openly are planning to attack the workers' republic.

General Groener pointed out the rapid arming of the French as an excuse for the arming of the German capitalists. The French imperialists, since the exposure of their war plans against the Soviet Union for 1930 by the Moscow wreckers' alliance, have been making new war alliances against the U.S.S.R. They have even given financial assistance to the German capitalists to draw them into the war front. Groener now asks for permission for greater armaments for German capitalism—if it is to be a valuable ally in the war against the Soviets—by being prepared to fight its own workingclass, as well as the workingclass of the Soviet Union.

The French-Italian naval "treaty" was another step in the French anti-Soviet war front. In France the propaganda for war against the Soviet Union increases every day. There is a veritable frenzy of war preparation against the advancing Socialist construction in the workers' fatherland.

USSR HELPS WIR CULTURAL DEPT.

Celebrate the Start of Prolet. Culture Friday

The cultural activities department of the Soviet Government has written a letter to the Workers International Relief School of Music stating that they wished to take the School under their guidance.

"We wish to have the strictest connections with you, to help you with method, mass literature and on organizational questions. We are sending you some mass children's musical literature for instruction. Long live the International Connections of Musicians of the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A."

The W.I.R. musical groups and cultural organizations connected with the W.I.R. will appear at the first Festival of Proletarian Culture, to be held Friday evening, March 13, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, where the workers will celebrate the beginning of proletarian culture in this country. Admission is 50 cents.

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WASHINGTON LUMBER MILL WORKERS GET 3 WAGE CUTS; MILITANT

Worker Fired for Trying to Organize Mill; Men Are Joining Militant Union

Young Workers See Need for Swinging Into the Class Struggle and Fighting

Carlsburg, Wash. The workers throughout the country have no doubt heard of the "great army of young devil-may-care lumber workers in the Evergreen State. I would like to let them know about some of our rotten conditions here. We have received three wage cuts in the last year at the Carlsburg Mill. We are speeded up, forced to pay insurance from which we receive no benefits. We do a two man job and yet the bosses say they are losing \$200 a day, but they continue to run because they hate to see the workers starve, and they expect the workers to believe that. The last wage cut was from 60 cents to one dollar per day, and as we only average about 9 to 10 days a month, you can see what a hell of a time we have in trying to pay 36 dollars for room and board each month. The workers have become very militant on account of the last wage cut and as a result one of our best fighters was fired. He tried to organize the workers. This is one of the ways the bosses try to spread terrorism among the workers. They try to prevent the organization of the workers here, but the workers realize that the wage cuts are made as a result of capitalist exploitation and are organizing themselves. They are joining the National Lumber Workers Union. There is also a branch of the L.L.D. here, which is progressing rapidly. The workers here are very young and are very militant. They have become very active and are not disappointed at the wage cuts which are being given them as a hope of the bosses that they will quit themselves, since they are afraid to fire any more. But these workers are not being bluffed, they have realized the necessity for a class struggle. They say they will continue to fight for the working class and are using the Daily Worker as a method of organization, since it has helped organize so many workers here. They realize that the Daily Worker is the only working class paper. —A Young Worker.

Sees Vets Joining Revolutionary Workers Movement

Soldiers Home, Dayton, Ohio. Being a totally disabled veteran, who was fool enough to fight for the parasites, I made an application for compensation in the W. S. Veterans Bureau in Cincinnati, Ohio. I waited for eleven long years to get an examination when finally on Aug. 19, 1930, I received the examination and was turned down. The officials, W. M. Coffin and C. D. Dodd and Mr. Dishman of the Veterans Bureau even went to the trouble of defrauding the mail. I have the evidence in black and white. I have taken up the same with the Post Office Dept. and even with that president of ours, Herbert Hoover, but to no avail. They refuse to act against their loyal order of grafters and thieves. But they act against poor, starving workers and disabled veterans. Here in Dayton, the conditions are terrible. They have one of these so-called welfare organizations who hand out fake street work jobs for \$3.60 a day, for which the worker may only toil one day out of the week. There is also a man named Telferson who has opened a kitchen for unemployed workers where they serve rotten soup. This man Telferson is one of these grafters who has persuaded the Veterans Home officials to force the disabled veterans out of the home to make room for his officers and nurses. The sales of Daily Workers are going good. The people are coming to their senses. The veterans here are joining the Communist Party, those who haven't are approaching it nearer and nearer. —A Disabled Veteran.

Indianapolis L.S.N.R. to Fight Job Discrimination

Indianapolis, Ind. Will write you a short note of the bad conditions in this city. A special committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights called on a chain store organization, the Standard Grocery Co., in this city and asked if they would employ Negro help. The answer they got was "Hell with the niggers." If that is what they get plenty of hell. I don't think the workers, Negro and white, of this city will tolerate these slanderous remarks, but will organize and fight for work or wages. We will give them plenty of hell in leaflets, the Southern Worker, the Working Woman, the Liberator, the Labor Defender and the Daily Worker. On with the struggle. Both Negro and white workers, fight for liberation of the Negroes. Unite in mass support of the Liberator and join the L. S. N. R. SECRETARY LOCAL 2.

Stockyard Negro Workers Jim Crowed On the Job

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10. — The yards bosses see to it that the colored workers are "Jim Crowed" on the job. Many times a colored worker is experienced and can do the job well but he does not get a better job. At the same time a white worker who hasn't even "touched" meat before he got the job, gets a better job or some favor from the boss in the short time that he works, while the colored worker gets nothing. We workers ought to get wise to this scheme of the bosses. The reason

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Foreman Kills Mexican Toiler; No Indictment BRECKINRIDGE, Texas, March 10.—It is all right for a foreman to kill a worker here in Texas, especially if the worker is a Mexican. The grand jury has refused to indict J. C. Earles, foreman on the Eagle Mountain dam, for murdering Ben Gonzalez, a Mexican timber cutter.

RED SHOCK TROOPS For \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND Enclosed find _____ dollars _____ cents We pledge to build RED SHOCK TROOPS for the successful completion of the \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

Sat. Feature Page Vivid; Order Now Children will enjoy "Mother Goose Rhymes in Red" by HAP (Potamkin) in next Saturday's feature page. For the grown-ups, we offer, "John Sargent," a story of a young American worker, by All Dasch; "The Kaiser's Coolies," reviewed by Harrison George; "Mary," by Myra Page, a story from Red China, translated by Seymour Goldberg. Drawings by William Siegel on the Paris Commune add to the brightness of the page. Order extra bundles now.

JOBLESS LEADER MAY BE LYNCHED

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) police station. The kidnapers sat in the police station while they waited for the comrades to be released. George Clifton Edwards, the attorney hired by the International Labor Defense to defend the comrades, has already served a day in jail and paid a fine of \$55, imposed by a boss court for defending these comrades in court. Other fines amounting to \$95 were remitted. The bosses resent the speeches of Coder and Hurst exposing the oppression of the Negroes and advocating full equality for the Negro masses. The Trade Union Unity League has sent a telegram to Governor Ross Sterling sharply protesting this latest outrage at the hands of the police of Dallas. The League, in a statement to the workers, calls for mobilization of the entire working class of Texas, Negro and white, against this new wave of terrorism, against the attempt to frame up the leaders of the unemployed demonstration on Feb. 25. Arrested At Demonstration. Coder and Hurst were arrested in the unemployment demonstration here on International Unemployment Day, Feb. 25. The demonstration was attacked at the very beginning and smashed by the police. Twenty were arrested, including Negro and Mexican workers. Five were given suspended sentences; Hurst, Coder and another, William Grove, were held on vagrancy charges. During the trial the two militants made vigorous speeches, denouncing the starvation of the unemployed, and the discrimination against the Negro and Mexican workers. The judge threw every obstacle in the way of the defendants, and when their lawyer, Edwards, repeatedly objected to the way the defense was interfered with, he was sentenced to one fine after another, and also to a day in jail "for contempt of court."

Beaten In Jail. Then Coder and Hurst were fined \$50 and released on an appeal bond. The police soon re-arrested Coder and threw him in jail. Here the jailor's hangers-on among the prisoners worked the old "kangaroo court" game, and sentenced Coder to a severe beating to be administered by a prize fighter who was in jail with them. The prize fighter beat his face to a pulp and blinded his eyes. Hurst was once more arrested shortly after this, was accused of distributing Communist literature and speaking at a protest meeting against police brutality during the unemployment demonstration. He was thrown in jail, where the same group of the sheriff's lick-spittles assaulted him in a body, gave him a terrible beating and broke his nose and perhaps other bones. Handed to Lynchers. The main group of the two workers in jail took place on Thursday. Thursday night Coder and Hurst, barely able to walk, were "released" with their attorney, Edwards, right into the hands of a lynch gang that had assembled in the office of the jail, and which loaded them into cars and took them into the country. The case of kidnaping, and probable murder, is so flagrant that a group of attorneys here, and the executive committee of the local bar association has had to denounce it, and has made a formal petition to Governor Sterling to offer a reward for the finding of Coder and Hurst and apprehension of the lynchers. This terror against the leaders of the unemployed is not new, but is a special and aggravated case. The working class as a whole, employed and unemployed, must rally to the demand for immediate relief for the jobless, for organization of the unemployed into councils and of the exploited workers into the militant unions of the Trade Union Unity League. The fight must go on against wage-cuts, against race persecution, against unemployment. That is the fight for which Coder and Hurst were tortured and for which they have probably died.

Sentence Against Menshevik Wreckers Shows Soviets Do Not Seek Vengeance Against Broken Criminal Plotters

Admitted Their Complete Bankruptcy and Failure of Their Wrecking of Socialist Work

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 10.—After 25 hours of conferring, the Supreme Court re-opened today at 4:30. The hall was packed. Many were waiting for hours to hear the sentences. In measured tones, Shvernik, president of the court commenced reading the sentence. "In the name of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics." The sentences took an hour to read. It declared that in the second half of 1930 the existence of a Menshevik counter-revolutionary organization was discovered with branches in the Soviet apparatus, headed by the Menshevik "USSR Bureau," the leadership of which was Groman, Sher, Ginsburg, and Sukhanov. The court then traced the well-developed network of the organization, its plans, commissions, technical staff, written communications, personal visits to the leading center of the Mensheviks abroad. The Bureau was established in 1928 and turned to the new tactics of the support of capitalist restoration, previously hoping that the New Economic Policy meant the degeneration of the Soviet government, and they now organized systematic wrecking in the following departments: In the State Planning Commission delay, disorganization, disproportioning the planned development of Soviet economy. Groman in the Supreme Economic Council wrecking Socialist construction in the main branches of industry. Ginsburg, Volkov, and Sokolovsky in the State Bank were guilty of maldistribution of credits, undermining the most important branches of economy, confusing state accounts. Sher and Berlatsky in the Commissariat of trade and in the cooperatives maldistributed goods, sent them to the wrong regions at the wrong seasons, undermining the economic plans and state purchases, all aimed to create mass discontent against the Soviet government. Zalkind, Jakubovich, Petunin and Sher were also guilty of this work. In view of the lack of a basis amongst the proletariat, and failure to achieve their ultimate aims, the wrecking was turned to aiding intervention. The foreign Menshevik center played a decisive role from the end of 1927, verbally and in writing, and by visits illegally of Abramowitch, and Braunstein, turning the U.S.S.R. Bureau towards intervention, which

was officially endorsed at the plenum in the Autumn of 1929. Pursuing to the plans for intervention, they formed a block with the Kulak Social Revolutionary organization of Kondratyev and Chaynov, carried on espionage for the counter-revolutionary organization of the big bourgeoisie in the Industrial Party. Functions were divided between the three, and the Mensheviks were financed to the extent of 200,000 rubles (\$100,000) from the Industrial Party; 200,000 rubles (\$100,000) through the foreign delegation of the Mensheviks in Berlin. The Second International, hypocritically opposing intervention in wars, actually conducted a violent campaign against the U.S.S.R., politically, organizationally and financially assisting the Menshevik U.S.S.R. Bureau. The accused heard the sentences in establish the exact responsibility of each of the accused in the various articles of the Soviet criminal code. Thereafter sentences were pronounced. The accused heard the sentence in silence. It was clear that the Soviet code, to which the conception of vengeance is foreign, again saved the criminals from the death penalty, to which all are liable under the clauses on which they are found guilty, primarily because they are completely disarmed and crushed and declared their complete political capitulation before the rising might of the proletariat building up Socialism. The Soviet state does not require their deaths to protect the proletariat against the activities of broken criminals, but inflicted the maximum term of imprisonment.

but this figure merely indicates dropping last week's special orders of 6,000. The same can be said of District 2, New York, which shows a decrease of 744, resulting from a drop in extra orders. District 8, Chicago, comes next with a loss of 279, for which a cut of 100 daily in the Chicago Red Builders' order is largely responsible. DIST. 6, CLEVELAND, SHOWS OUTSTANDING GAIN FOR WEEK For two consecutive weeks, Cleveland shows the highest gain in circulation. This week's gain is 128, of which only 58 is due to special orders. The gain for District 6 comes largely from the district page which they now receive regularly. The average daily press run (number of papers run off the printing press), which includes foreign, miscellaneous and unsold copies, is 39,866, almost 3,000 above last month's press run figure. 213 NEW SUBS AND RENEWALS FOR WEEK This week's figures show 107 new subscriptions and 106 renewals for the week. A total of 84 was dropped from the list. Districts which have not yet awakened to the advantages of a weekly district page will receive letters from the Central Committee of the Party, explaining in detail the significance, value and benefits derived, both from the organizational and from the circulation viewpoint. DISTRICTS SATISFIED WITH WEEKLY PAGE Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland have already reported satisfaction with their weekly issues, and are regularly sending in vital news, exposing the city and state administrations, articles on conferences and mass meetings, and lively worker correspondence which would otherwise be left out for lack of space. Pittsburgh will receive its first weekly edition Monday, March 23. The offer, four columns of space for 2,000 extra copies at \$8 a thousand, should be taken without delay by such important districts as California, Seattle and Detroit. Smaller districts may have their district pages of two columns of space on the basis of 1,000 extra copies, and we look to Denver, Butte, Birmingham, Connecticut, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Buffalo and Boston to consider this method for gaining contacts which will develop into permanent circulation and for the revolutionary movement as well. ASKS FOR PAGE FOR SEATTLE DISTRICT Frank Sellman, a Daily Worker builder of Spokane, Wash., shows initiative in his attempt to arrange for a district page. He writes: "I cannot see why we here in District 12 cannot get together and figure out ways and means so we will be able to have our special weekly page. I wrote to the comrades in Seattle, a copy of which I sent to the Daily Worker. I also wrote Comrade Paul Munter in regards to this, but so far I did not receive an answer to my letters. "I, for my part, think that with a little cooperation from the comrades in the different cities in our district it should be an easy matter for us to get our own page every week. With our own page, we could get subs more easily, there would be ample space for our correspondence and it would be of great help all around."

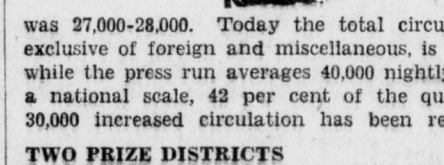
RESULTS FOR THE WEEK IN 60,000 CAMPAIGN Last week's circulation tables showed a solid circulation of 34,750 and a total circulation stimulated by special orders of 37,261. This week's figures show a net circulation of 34,822 and a total circulation of 35,076, which include special orders. Therefore, the difference in figures for this week show the following: a drop of 2,225, counting special orders, and a net loss of 68. District 2, Philadelphia, shows a loss of 800,

Dist. 10, Kansas City, With 134% of Quota Leads in Circulation Drive; Denver Second

SINCE the start of the Daily Worker campaign for 60,000 circulation the solid increase has jumped to 12,371. On Nov. 1, circulation, exclusive of foreign, miscellaneous and special orders, was 22,311. At that time the press run, which includes all circulation as well as returns,

Summary By Districts Table with columns: District, Sub No., Bundles, Total, Increase. Rows include Boston, N. Y. City, Buffalo, Pitts., Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Seattle, N. Calif., Conn., N. South, Birmingham, Butte, Denver, Engr.

was 27,000-28,000. Today the total circulation, exclusive of foreign and miscellaneous, is 34,822, while the press run averages 40,000 nightly. On a national scale, 42 per cent of the quota of 30,000 increased circulation has been reached. TWO PRIZE DISTRICTS TWE PRIZE DISTRICTS The two prize districts in the campaign thus far have been Kansas City, which now leads all districts with 134 per cent of its quota reached, and Denver, which has reached 127 per cent. Both districts have done excellent work and will probably continue to increase orders, as they have challenged each other in revolutionary competition. The next leaders in the drive are District 12, Seattle, which gained 69 per cent of its quota; District 3, Philadelphia, which reached 64 per cent of its quota, and District 6, Cleveland, which attained 62 per cent of its quota. Other districts above the average of 42 per cent are District 8, Chicago, 59 per cent, and District 15, Connecticut, with 47 per cent. PHILADELPHIA AHEAD IN 3-CORNERED RACE In the tri-district contest, Philadelphia for the first time has passed Chicago, leaving Detroit in third place. Philadelphia has gained 1,550, or 64 per cent of its quota; Chicago, 2,007, or 59 per cent, and Detroit, 1,301, or 40 per cent. Detroit, which had been showing very little progress, only recently organized a Red Builders' News Club. NINE DISTRICTS BELOW AVERAGE QUOTA Districts which are below the average quota reached in the drive are: Detroit, 40 per cent; Minneapolis, 34 per cent; California, 34 per cent; Pittsburgh, 24 per cent; Birmingham, 22 per cent; New York, 24 per cent; Buffalo, 27 per cent; South, 12 per cent; Boston, 11 per cent. Buffalo gained 7 per cent over last month's figures; and Pittsburgh 1 per cent, Birmingham lost 31 per cent, California lost 21 per cent, South, 5 per cent; Minneapolis, 4 per cent; Detroit, 2 per cent. Both New York and Boston show no progress whatever in percentage of quota.



SOVIET WORKERS GREET RED ARMY ON 13th BIRTHDAY

Enjoys Broad Support of the Masses

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—There is no army in the world which enjoys the support of the masses to such an extent as does the Red Army of the workers and peasants. The thirteenth anniversary of the formation of the Red Army was therefore the occasion of celebrations and enthusiasm throughout the Soviet Union. The question of strengthening the defensive capacities of the Soviet Union was discussed in all the big towns and in the collective agricultural and Soviet farms. In Leningrad the results of the socialist competition between the men of various units and the workers in the factories are now being examined. The workers report the results of their work for the carrying out of the industrial and finance plans, whilst the Red Army men report what they have achieved for the carrying out of the military training plans, etc. A new collective farm formed in the Central Black Earth district has taken the name of the Red Army. In many collective farms new obligations have been undertaken to contribute the crops on certain areas to the defense funds. On the thirteenth anniversary the repairmen of Krasnoyarsk repaired a locomotive and 24 wagons in excess of their program. The mass organization, Osvobozhdeniye, which furthers Soviet aviation and the Soviet chemical industry and the defense of the Soviet Union, presented the Red Army with a number of the latest fighting tanks. It also instituted a further campaign for the Soviet air fleet. Extra work in support of the defense funds has been carried out by workers all over the Soviet Union. New shock groups and new military training circles were also organized on the anniversary. Special Red Army meetings took place in all factories during the dinner hour. In the evening meetings and celebrations took place in all the workers' theatres, clubs, etc. A mass celebration took place in the Moscow Culture Park and Red Army sports were held. Horse and motor races also took place. Skiing and racing events were also carried out.

ADVANCE OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN SPURS FRENCH BOSSES RUSH WAR AGAINST SOVIETS; MAKE ALLIANCES FOR WAR

Tardieu Says War Plans Must Be "Debated" Now Because Crisis Endangers Capitalism

"Is the Soviet Five-Year Plan a success or a failure?" This is the question that is the thorn in the side of the French capitalists, according to a cable report from Paris by the Herald Tribune correspondent (March 8). But is it not a question of "success or failure." The real question, as proved by the latest events in France is not whether the Five-Year Plan is advancing—they know that conclusively—but how best to rush the war designed to smash the Soviet State. Jean Parmentier, one of the most prominent French financial experts, on his recent return from Moscow informed the French exploiters that the Five-Year Plan is already a success, that it will go over at least 75 to 80 per cent. Briand gets busier to form his anti-Soviet bloc. Money is rushed to Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania, to bolster the anti-Soviet front. The naval treaty is signed between Italy and France, directed against the Soviet Union. The Herald Tribune quotes one of the French senators as making the following statement: "Let's hope that European nations will understand the danger with which they are confronted and the necessity to put an end to it. The economic salvation of old Europe is at stake." They want to put an end to the Soviet Union and do it in a hurry. The economic crisis is rapidly engulfing France. The French imperialists have been struck a heavy blow by the smash-up of the interventionist Industrial Party in the Soviet Union. They desire war now more than ever. They look for an imperialist alliance whose sole aim is to wipe out the workers' state in a sea of blood. Andre Tardieu, Minister of Agriculture, and former Premier, pleads for this united anti-Soviet war front. "The economic situation of all the countries requires a common debate on Russian policy. The danger must be looked fully in the face." The imperialists need not debate on their attitude toward the Soviet Union. On this they are agreed. What Tardieu means is that the imperialists need discuss the actuality of war and the spoils of that war; how important it is in the face of the rising revolutionary temper of the working masses in the capitalist countries in the face of the advance of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. and increasing unemployment in the capitalist lands.

'VOLUNTEERS' KEEP BEST FOOD Instead Give Away Cheaper Food

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Volunteers of America runs a big soup line at 1254 Madison. This is just as much a racket, as Capone's "business." The soup line is in charge of major O'Neil. She uses Radio Station WLS to appeal to workers, farmers, etc. to send food and clothing to the Volunteers, so they can give it away to the unemployed. But this woman doesn't do it. She takes the best food that comes from all over, and don't think she uses it for the unemployed on the soup lines. She takes it to her home or to club houses run by the Volunteers of America, where the people pay plenty of money for food. On December 31, 1930, they took 15 chickens and 18 jars of home made jelly, sent in by some farmer to 504 Ashland, and on February 2, they took 100 lbs. of potatoes and 100 lbs. sugar to 501 Ashland, which is a club for girls. This food was sent in for the unemployed, but is used to make profits for the grafters, of the Volunteers of America, while those on the soup lines get mushy food. This shows us the graft and corruption in the charity racket. We workers must smash the bosses charity racket and fight for real unemployment relief. —A Member Unemployed Council N. 3

of Garvey's eloquence has failed to convince them that he has the right to cash in on the properties of the organization. So deep is this mass anger that Garvey's local lieutenants who, like all his helpers were formerly forced to accept the role of submissive rubber stamps in order to retain their jobs, are now emboldened to the point of opposing him in committees. Garvey has been openly blamed for the bankruptcy of the organization and has been several times asked to resign so that others of his reformist crew might take control and try to re-establish their pernicous influence over the Negro masses. Opposition Grows. The decision to cash in on the properties of the organization and retreat to London to enjoy the spoils was Garvey's answer to these demands for his resignation. This decision has aroused the fiercest opposition in the island, both on the part of the masses still under the influence of the movement and on the part of Garvey's fellow reformists who see themselves left out in the cold if Garvey succeeds in realizing for his personal gains on the property of the organization. This opposition is bound to have its repercussion in the United States. Turn to Communism. The disintegration of the Garvey Movement began long before Marcus Garvey was sent to Atlanta Prison. The process of disintegration speeded up while he was in prison and received great impetus when upon his release and deportation he removed the headquarters to Jamaica in pursuance of his policy of keeping the organization in his pocket. The break-up was further aggravated as a result of the economic crisis and the increased sufferings of Negro masses. Thousands of members seeing no benefit in the organization which had no program for a struggle against unemployment and starvation save the usual illusions peddled by the Negro bourgeoisie of building Negro business (for the bourgeoisie!) began to quit the organization and seek other channels through which to express their fight for the right to live. Hundreds joined the Communist Party, recognizing in it the only force really leading the fight for Negro liberation and against the bosses hunger system. The removal of headquarters to Jamaica threatened to cut off financial support from Garvey's fellow fakers who remained in the United States, and this led to a bitter factional fight with E. B. Knox, Craig and Smith among the leaders of the revolt against Garvey. The movement in the United States suffered severely, and split into several rival camps.

GARVEY MOVEMENT IN COLLAPSE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

MARCH 28 -- NATIONAL DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST DEPORTATIONS

(Declaration of the National Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born) Workers, native and foreign born, white and Negro, employed and unemployed:

HUNDREDS of workers are being deported from the United States every month, and thousands more are facing deportation. Some of them face certain death in the countries to which they are being deported, the countries of fascist terror. The government is especially seizing the workers who appear in any form as leaders of the struggle against unemployment, against wage cuts, against persecution of the Negroes and foreign born.

Among those now held for deportation are Yokinen, a Finnish worker, arrested because, after a workers' trial in which he was found guilty of discrimination against the Negroes, he promised to prove himself worthy of readmission into the Communist Party by fighting for the equality of Negro and white workers; Pat Devine, Edith Berkman, and William Murdoch, jailed because they dared to lead the great strike of ten thousand textile workers in Lawrence; Bebrits, editor of the Hungarian workers' daily, Uj Elore, seized because he defended before the infamous Fish Committee the workers' struggle against starvation; Serio, an Italian worker arrested because he exposed the fascist dictatorship of Mussolini and denounced the support extended to it by Wall Street; Kennotsu, a Japanese worker who dared to help organize the agricultural workers of Imperial Valley, California; hundreds of others seized in raids such as those on the Seamen's Institute, on the Finnish Club in New York, and in every large city in the United States.

The new laws proposed by the Fish Committee against the foreign born workers are already being carried out even before they have been adopted by Congress. Without waiting for any new laws, the recently appointed Secretary of Labor, William N. Doak, has "resurrected" a long forgotten statute which he claims gives him all the powers proposed by the Fish Commission. Doak, expressing the policy of the Hoover government and the capitalist class, is already organizing mass arrests and deportation of foreign born workers. The government made clear its policy on this question when it met the delegation sent to the capital by the National Conference for the Protection of the Foreign Born at Washington on November 30th with police clubs and gas bombs. The United States courts in the case of the Italian worker, Serio, have even denied him the right to voluntary departure to some other country than Italy and demand that he shall be delivered over directly into the hands of Mussolini's executioners. The Post Office Department is beginning to carry out this policy by excluding from the mails one by one the publications of militant labor organizations. The entire third session of the Seventy-First Congress which has just closed was carried on under the sign of the Fish Committee, and its program of suppression of the entire militant working class. The entire situation raises the question of the immediate necessity of mobilizing the masses of oppressed workers, native and foreign born, white and Negro, employed and unemployed, to protest against this new wave of persecutions and to organize the masses to protect their rights.

Workers! What is the cause of this terroristic attack against the foreign born workers? Why all these raids, persecutions and deportations? Why the increased wave of lynchings against Negroes? Why the suppression of the workers' press? Why this organized government strike-breaking? The reason is that the capitalist system is in a tremendous crisis. More than ten million of workers are without work. Millions of farmers and their families, producers of food, are starving. No relief is being given, except the miserable crumbs of charity which only serve to make more clear the sentence of starvation that has been passed by the capitalist class upon the workers. Under these conditions of misery and starvation, the discontent of the masses is growing. The protest of the workers is becoming louder and more emphatic every day. The workers are beginning to organize, to

demonstrate, to fight. They demand work or wages and social insurance, insurance against unemployment, immediate grants of relief from the government treasuries.

The capitalist class is trying to solve this crisis at the expense of starvation of millions of workers. They are using all their forces to divide the working class, to smash its protests, to use one group of workers against another in order to drive down conditions of all workers. They expect to reduce the living standards of the entire working class by at least 50 per cent this year. Therefore they protect to deport all foreign born workers who join in the struggle, they organize lynch terror against the Negroes, they imprison the native white workers, and by smashing the leading fighters, they hope to smash the resistance of the working masses to their starvation policy. They give the police full freedom to arrest without warrant. They fill the workers' quarters with spies. They organize raids on workers' clubs, and all places where workers gather, on shops where they work, on the bread lines and lodging houses, everywhere.

With this attack the capitalists think that they have an effective whip against not only the foreign born workers and the Negroes, but against the entire working class. The persecution of foreign born workers must be stopped. Lynch terror and discrimination against Negroes must be wiped out. The working class must rally all its forces to protect its class interests. For this purpose the National Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, in agreement with its associated organizations designates March 28th as a National Day of Struggle against deportation, discriminations and lynchings.

Workers! Mobilize all your forces against the enslaving drive of the capitalists! Join in a nation-wide protest! Join the local fighting organizations! Call meetings on March 28th in every city, town and neighborhood in the United States. Make all preparations for raising the working class voice in protest against the capitalist attacks for organizing the forces of the working class on March 28th.

Native Born Workers! Do not allow yourself to be fooled into believing that the capitalist terror against the foreign born and against the Negroes has no connection with your vital problems. This is exactly what the bosses want you to think. They want to smash one section of the working class with the help of the other sections, or with their passive agreement. Beware! It is impossible that one section of the working class can enjoy high standards of living while the other part is enslaved. You must join the struggle against the persecution of the foreign born, against the lynch terror, in order to protect your own conditions of life.

Negro workers! This offensive against the foreign born workers, and the strikebreaking attacks against all workers is also directed against you. It is a part of the same capitalist tactics which express themselves in the Jim-Crow laws against the Negroes. Join the movement for the protection of the foreign born! Fight against deportations! Fight against Jim-Crow laws, against lynchings and against discriminations! Increase the power of your struggle by joining hands with all oppressed workers in common struggle.

We appeal to all workers to offer a united front against deportation of the foreign born, against the oppression of the Negro workers. March 28th shall be a day of nation-wide protest.

Demand the unconditional release of Yokinen, Bebrits, Serio, Li, Kennotsu! Defend Murdoch, Berkman and all foreign born workers held for deportation! Demand the abolition of all Jim-Crow laws and the death penalty for lynchings! Smash the capitalist attack against the workers! Build the united solidarity of the working class! Down with the splitting tactics of the bosses! Down with discrimination against any section of the living class!

Long live the solidarity of the workers of all races and nationalities!

Support the National Day of Struggle Against Deportations and Lynching!

National Committee For the Protection of the Foreign Born.

Millions of Fresh Workers Needed in Soviet Union

(From an Interview With Comrade Kravel, Deputy People's Commissar for Labor.) By PAUL SCHIFF (Moscow). Shortage of Skilled Workers.

THE tremendous pace of development in the year 1930 has already increased the number of wage workers by 2,168,000, not including the wage workers in agriculture. If, therefore, even in the year 1929 the Labor Exchanges still had 1,000,000 and in 1930 633,000 unemployed on their books, whilst at the same time there was a general increase in the number of workers employed, in fact even a shortage of 500,000 workers, this anomaly was simply due to the circumstance that the Labor Exchanges were not in a position to divert the workers at the right time to the place where they were required; that owing to their whole organization they were not in a position to retrain the workers. This state of affairs is now being radically changed. In the economic year 1931 2,000,000 people will be required, who must be given a place in production for the first time. We are planning to engage 2,314,000 skilled and 1,532,000 unskilled workers (in all 3,846,000) in production. In addition, we have to find substitutes for those 268,000 workers who have to be absent from the factories while attending technical schools and other educational institutions. We intend this year to train 700,000 workers in the apprentices' schools and in the mass schools for the young workers; 350,000 workers are to be given an intensive training.

The Administration of the Cadres.

As, unlike Western Europe, we have completely liquidated unemployment in our country, there arises the problem, from where are we to obtain the workers required in industry. The old Labor Exchanges are being converted into cadre administrations. It is their task to secure fresh workers, to train them and to distribute them according to plan. From now on they will register those categories of workers who have never previously worked as wage earners, such as housewives, & a. signs of work-

ers, home workers, agricultural workers and poor peasants. Whilst the former Labor Exchanges worked more or less haphazardly, without system and separated from production, they will now work systematically in close connection with the plans of industry. In the year 1930 we met the demand for labor only up to 45 per cent. This state of affairs will now be completely abolished.

From where we are obtaining new labor forces.

In the year 1931 the Soviet Union will require two million new workers. One of the most important questions is the tapping of sources from which we can obtain these new workers. We have the following plans for the future:

Four hundred thousand women are to be obtained from the circles of housewives, and in addition 900,000 from the rural districts, making together 1,300,000 women who are to be drawn into production. To this figure there is to be added 110,000 home workers and about 1,400,000 landworkers, poor peasants and members of the collective farms. We further intend to employ 150,000 slightly incapacitated people on light work in the factories, so that we shall obtain in all 2,900,000 fresh workers. From the short-term schools and mass schools for the youth we shall obtain 700,000 workers. Thus we shall acquire in all 3,600,000 new workers.

We have ascertained that in spite of advancing rationalization it very frequently happens that in the factories labor power is not rationally utilized. The People's Commissariat for Labor has carried out in a number of trusts and economic organizations a general investigation of the utilization of cadres, and found that in every trust more workers are employed today than the state of advanced rationalization warrants. Whilst in the West, in the capitalist States, these workers would be deprived of their bread, we merely withdraw these workers from the factories in which they appear to be super-

Part of the Unemployment Demonstration in Detroit On February 25th



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: Why do the depositors of the Bank of the United States get a 50 per cent loan on their money, and is it possible for the bank that lends the money to them to withdraw the loan if the Bank of the United States does not cover it?—M. R., New York.

The 50 per cent maximum is based on the assumption of the other banks that the U. S. Bank, when finally liquidated, will yield 50 per cent to the depositors. The banks who are making this much advertised "accommodation" to the depositors of the Bank of the U. S. by giving these loans at 5 per cent (as much as they would get on many classes of commercial loans) are hard-headed capitalists. The loan that is given is a demand loan that may be called in at any time by the leading bank. And if after the U. S. Bank mess is finally settled there is not enough money to cover the loans made by these banks to the U. S. Bank depositors, the latter will be held personally liable for the loan, the lending bank taking the necessary steps to secure its payment.

Incidentally, it may interest you to know that information on the conditions surrounding these loans are not obtainable from the lending banks except by the applicant for a loan. He is given a set of conditions to read and sign at the bank. He may not take out the printed leaflet containing these conditions, nor may he make a copy of it to take out. In other words the bankers are not eager to give out information as to their profitable system of making 5 per cent out of the needs of the depositors whose money has been stolen by the Bank of the United States.

fluos and either send them direct into other factories or first have them retrained.

In connection with these statements of Comrade Kravel, the Deputy People's Commissar for Labor, the following questions were answered by him:

1. In what way do the functions of the Labor Exchanges differ from those of the Cadre Administrations?

The tasks of the old Labor Exchanges consisted in distributing the surplus workers, who applied to them. They were usually sent to the factories in the neighborhood. Today the Cadre Administrations are chiefly concerned with the problem of obtaining workers, retraining them and distributing them according to plan. In this respect there is no compulsion and no means of pressure applied. The recruiting and distribution of workers is carried out on the basis of free agreements, by personal agreements, whereby we ascertain whether the workers wish to be sent to work in a definite district, what is their profession, for what work they are suited and for what position they are qualified. We not only recruit workers, we train and educate them and find them work places where they can be employed in accordance with their qualifications. This apparatus differs from the former in being completely centralized. I repeat: the worker is free to choose his workplace, to decide the branch of industry in which he wishes to be employed, and to fix the length of the agreement, while we on our part endeavor, in the interests of production, to induce the worker to undertake to remain at his work place for at least 1 to 2 years.

2. The bourgeois social-democratic press declares that the Five-Year Plan will fail owing to the fluctuation of the workers in the factories.

Regarding fluctuation I should like to say the following: The whole of the work in the Soviet Union is built up on the growing socialist self-confidence of the masses and on their initiative. The first method of carrying out our plan is based on the preservation of complete freedom and the fulfillment of the self-imposed obligation, arising out of revolutionary initiative, to perform a certain work. This includes the obligation of the worker to stick to his work place in order to prevent any delay in the fulfillment of the plan as a result of fluctuation. Moreover, we have a system which gives the worker an interest in remaining at his work place. We give such workers extra holidays and obtain good quarters for them. We have just included in the budget the sum of 1,100,000,000 roubles for improving the housing conditions of the workers. The insurance system is so arranged that workers who remain in the factories for several years are granted special privileges. The State is investing 150,000,000 roubles for the purpose of augmenting the funds for mutual help and

A. F. of L. Leaders Betray Tom Mooney

Tom Mooney, serving a life sentence on a frame-up charge, has written an exposure of the tricks of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to get him sent to prison, along with Warren Billings, and to keep him there. The first two installments of this exposure, now running in the Daily Worker, were a letter from Mooney to Billings. Mooney's main article now begins.

INSTALLMENT 3. FRAME-UP.

Outraged public opinion has again witnessed a disgusting spectacle of sham democracy at its worst: The California Supreme Court justices sitting as a non-judicial "fact-finding" commission to once again pass on the application for pardon of Warren Billings. This "commission" was convened for the ostensible purpose of hearing the confession of perjury voluntarily given by John McDonald without whose testimony Billings could not have been convicted in 1916; but it turned the hearing into an extra-legal farce—a "trial" without the presence of the defendants.

Tom Mooney was brutally refused permission to testify before the commission, and could not refute lying statements made against him. Warren Billings was "third-degreed" for five hours at Folsom Prison by this alleged "fact-finding" commission. The justices never asked him a single question about the crime for which he has been unjustly imprisoned for 15 years. While the Supreme Court justices were grilling Billings, browbeating Fremont Older, sneering at the tangible evidence, they openly encouraged the most questionable and far-fetched testimony against Mooney and Billings. Fickert, Cunha, Berry and Goff, the despicable frame-up crew of 1916-17, "assisted" the commission and helped the court continue the perpetration of this infamous frame-up. Every one, from dope fiends to the discredited prosecutors, was permitted to testify. A mass of conflicting testimony resulted. But it was clearly shown that the testimony of every key witness against Mooney and Billings was perjured.

From the outset, it was apparent that the minds of at least two of the justices—John W. Preston and John E. Richards—were closed and hermetically sealed. Nothing could have altered them. No imaginable evidence could have changed their fixed determination that Billings must remain behind the walls of Folsom Prison.

Justice Preston, in particular, revealed himself as a man utterly lacking in judicial temperament. Assuming the dual and inconsistent functions of judge and prosecutor, he badgered and browbeat every witness, from John McDonald on, whose testimony might possibly support Billings' application for pardon.

He adopted the typical method of the typical red-baiter, dwelling with emphasis upon the alleged radical or anarchistic beliefs and associations of Mooney and Billings. These matters the trial court had rightly refused to consider. They had no bearing upon whether Billings had a guilty part in the Preparedness Day bomb outrage. The one purpose they could serve at the recent hearing was to intensify public prejudice against the prisoners.

It was apparent, too, that Justice Preston was a dominating influence among the members of the court. The sole question, then, was how many of the other justices would follow his lead in making the proceeding not an impartial search for facts, but a biased attempt to find

or create material that might be used as a text for a preconceived verdict. As events have proved, all of his associates, with one notable exception, were willing to go along with Justice Preston.

The majority report to the governor on the Billings application is as intellectually dishonest a document as any set of judicial officers has ever dared to produce. Six Supreme Court justices have said: "Billings is guilty. He was fairly tried. Estelle Smith and John McDonald told the truth at his trial, but were 'enticed from the truth by illegal and illegitimate means' and were induced to deny their sworn testimony. We believe their trial testimony, we do not believe their denials. Billings is the kind of man who would have committed such a crime. He has not proved himself innocent, he has not produced an alibi. The people who worked for his release came very close to suborning perjury. They tried to tear down the structure of the courts and besmirch justice in California. We resent that effort bitterly. We deny the prisoner's petition for a pardon. He is now in prison. Let him stay there, where he belongs." That, we believe, is a fair digest of the thousands and thousands of words in the Supreme Court's majority decision. Nothing we might say of it could be so scathing as the words of the seventh member of the court, Justice William H. Langdon, whose courageous dissenting report fully merits the nation-wide approval that it will receive. Says Justice Langdon:

"Considered either as an argument of an advocate or as a judicial review of the evidence, the consolidated majority report is unsound and indefensible. It is unsound because its conclusions are not founded upon established facts. Suspicious conjectures, unwarranted inferences, irreconcilable inconsistencies and admitted perjuries are treated as facts. It is indefensible because it appeals to passion and prejudice."

And he goes on to demolish, with a few words, the laboriously erected fabric of partial truths and outright falsehoods by which Justices Preston and Richards attempted to rehabilitate the original perjurers of John McDonald and Estelle Smith, while he also exposes the "unreasonable and unwarranted" requirement that Billings must absolutely prove his innocence in spite of a "failure of proof (of guilt)" to such an extent that there is not even a semblance of a case against him."

Was there ever a more damning indictment brought against a high court of justice than this by one of its own members?

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—References by Mooney to "Outrageous Public Opinion" and his feeling that Justice Langdon's dissenting opinion was "courageous" show the remnants of the original confusion which kept him from openly exposing the A. F. of L. leaders years ago. Not "public opinion" but the rallying of masses of workers, defending their own fellow-workers in prison, will win freedom for Mooney and Billings. Similarly, it has many times been shown that there are usually one or two "dissenting voices" in each hypocritical court decision in an important case. That does not take courage, for capitalism is rather glad to have a little harmless evidence that "the case is not fixed." Such minor defects as these here noted do not detract from the importance of Mooney's statement.)

TO BE CONTINUED.

support. We have recently invested 250,000,000 roubles in children's homes and children's kitchens; and all these methods serve to induce the worker to stick to his job. In view of these principles it is obvious that there can be no talk of compulsory labor. There are of course cases where an administrative fight has to be conducted against the so-called "birds of passage."

This fight is organized by the workers themselves: the State has nothing to do with it. The workers form commissions who pass judgment on their work mates who, like "birds of passage," change their place of work without reason, thereby harming production. We know no system of compulsion, but we have a system of socialist discipline created by the workers themselves. We encourage this discipline. And we have a right to do so, because we are doing everything that can be done in order to improve the life of the worker with regard to his material wants and the satisfaction of his cultural requirements.

3. How is the Soviet Union solving the problem of increasing the intensity of labor and doing away with the wastage of material?

Intensity and productivity are increasing in our industry, thanks to the advancing technical improvement. In the year 1931 the sum of 17,000 million roubles will be employed for technical improvements in Soviet industry. In this way we shall increase the productivity, and by technical improvements increase the intensity of labor. Our chief aim is to make working conditions easier with the aid of modern machines. We already have the shortest working day in the whole world. Fifty per cent of our industry is working only 7 hours a day, and we are already thinking of going over to the six-hour day. The five-day week has been introduced in 99 per cent of our industry. We are of the opinion that these measures and the growing consciousness of the masses on the basis of socialist competition and the rise of the shock-brigades will enable us to achieve the



Not So Bad, In Fact Good!

A gent by the name of George Ryan who thinks he competes with Red Sparks by running a column in the Boston Herald, is perhaps seeing that he is mistaken—maybe.

Anyhow some kind comrade in that burg sends us in Ryan's column in the Herald of Feb. 26, where—tucked away among unimportant wisecracks is the following:

"Maybe we shouldn't like it at all, but there are times when we feel it wouldn't be so bad to sit undisturbed on a Common (Boston Common park—Jorge) bench in the soothing pre-spring sunshine and read the Daily Worker."

Sorry, Ryan, that we can't say the same thing about the Boston Herald.

"Information, Please"

It happened in Memphis. But it might have happened anywhere. And the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" tells about it thus:

"A dignified gentleman, who later turned out to be H. R. Fuller, representative of a college textbook firm, dropped in at a police station in Memphis the other day to ask a question. He wanted to know if the Communist Party had a meeting place in Memphis and, if so, where it was. Though not an affiliate himself, he had a curiosity to look in on the proceedings of the comrades.

"No sooner had he asked the question than he found himself locked in a cell, and there he remained for 48 hours. A friend learned of his plight and tried to see him, but the wily police declined to let such a dangerous character have a visitor. Finally the miscreant was released with a lecture.

"The Police Commissioner's explanation of the incident was laconic and naive: 'Of course, when he came in and wanted Communist headquarters, they locked him up.'"

Now we might regard Mr. Fuller's being locked up rather lightly, but the worst of his misfortunes was not mentioned. He did not find the Communist Party.

What Do They Mean By "Peers"?

The dictionary tells us that the word "peer" means: "One of the same rank, qualities, endowments, character, or the like; an equal."

From Seattle, we get the following bit of information which voices a justifiable anger:

"The U. S. Constitution is supposed to grant people jury trials. People are supposed to be tried by their 'peers.' Yet in Portland, Oregon, where 13 workers are being tried for 'criminal syndicalism,' only property owners can be on the jury. There is a law in the state of Oregon, that jurors must own a certain valued property. 'Peers, indeed!' Peniless workers tried by property owners! Workers who are organizing other workers and menacing the profits of those who possess wealth—being tried by their 'peers!' This is the type of 'fair trial' given to workers! This shows how the bosses uphold their 'holy' Constitution!—A. F."

We agree 100 per cent with A. F. And this thing, we think, ought to be brought out and exposed as far and as wide as possible.

Say, Listen Here!

We're not asking you to hock your underwear or steal the pennies from the baby's bank or anything, but hang it, we've got a campaign on and darned few folks seem to know anything about it!

Yesterday we mentioned that we had gotten as far as \$14, or just one-third of the way to installing a radio in the Daily Worker, not for our personal amusement, but for the business of picking things out of the air that need attention.

Now merely because we get funny occasionally, is no reason to take it for granted that we are just joking. We, the Daily Worker, need a radio. We'll tell you why and give an idea what it means.

Our direct news sources are exclusively working class. We have no "ticket" telegraphic service, which costs more than it's worth. For the rare occasions when it brings something important, there are miles and miles of cyclones, divorces, stock quotations and detailed reports of just where the ball lights when Babe Ruth makes a home run. Junk! And costly! So why not pick up things floating on the air? It's cheaper.

But here's where we lose out: We have no radio. And when we homeward wended our weary way Sunday night, one of our tribe who had been visiting a residence with a radio, told us about hearing over it that Stimson was ordering a new study of the Russian "problem."

Now, if we had had a radio in the office, we would have had our Communist explanation of what that move meant in Monday's paper, in contradiction of the "innocent" interpretation given it by the N. Y. Times—while, as it was, we had to wait one day more and give it the day after. You'll find it on the front page of Tuesday's daily.

So please don't think that we're asking for luxuries. It's a serious matter. Besides, participation in revolutionary rivalry hasn't yet been barred as a game of chance. It's a sure thing. You pay your money and the Daily gets a radio and you get a better Daily.

If we had the dough we wouldn't even allow you the honor of chipping in. But we haven't. Our treasury is in your pocket. If there's a dollar in it that you don't absolutely have to have, send it in to this column, and help the Daily slam capitalist lies and hokum!

greatest possible output of labor, while at the same time the standard of living is raised, and all cultural requirements are increasingly satisfied. In this process our workers are becoming better qualified and trained, and only by this means shall we do away with faulty work. We shall achieve this. We have already accomplished bigger and more difficult tasks. Let the enemies howl, that is what they can do.