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(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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25,000 COAL MINERS NOW ON STRIKE IN GLEN ALDEN

Unemployed Place Demands Before California Legislature

Crocodile Tears Over Nicaragua

NO sooner had the earthquake shaken into smoking ruins the capital city of Nicaragua, than all apparatus of imperialist "mercy" rushed sobbing to "relief."

The astounding hypocrisy of this "mercy," supposedly for the Nicaraguan victims of the earthquake, can be understood only by remembering that the same imperialist government of the United States, which is now pretending to shed tears over the death of the Nicaraguan people, in one week alone of 1927 massacred over 500 Nicaraguan workers and peasants by dropping bombs from military airplanes upon the peaceful and non-combatant men, women and children of the villages in the Province of Nueva Segovia.

Hundreds more Nicaraguan workers and peasants have been deliberately assassinated by the marines sent in by Coolidge and maintained by Hoover. In Nicaragua the military forces of "civilized" American imperialism have beheaded their victims and exposed the blood clotted heads in the market place of the city now in ruins!

The Workers Trade Union Federation of Nicaragua has been suppressed, and its leaders deported under the rule of bayonets and "democracy."

The stinking hypocrisy of these crocodile tears over Nicaragua would turn the stomach of any honest worker. The Nicaraguan "government," with a boot-licking "president," Mr. Moncada, is the complete lackey of the Washington government and everyone of its agents. How completely this is true, is shown by the New York Times accounts of April 3rd, where, in speaking about the situation of the government, it is mentioned that a Mr. Lindberg, who is rated as the "High Commissioner"—"has already paid the government \$200,000 for its expenses in March."

The "independence" of President Moncada's government thus being thoroughly understood, the Times hastens to assure Wall Street investors that the presidential employe of "High Commissioner" Lindberg is guarding their investments—"He (Moncada) emphasized that interest on Manakua's bonds will be paid promptly."

Of the 35,000 inhabitants of Managua (barring the 2,000 killed) the marines are feeding only 8,000—undoubtedly the "better classes"—meanwhile shooting down like dogs workers who refuse to be impressed into forced labor to save property, of which they possess not one centavo! This is imperialist "relief!"

Those Nicaragua toilers who, with arms in hand have been fighting for the liberation of their country from the invader, have every reason, at this juncture, to call upon the entire people to rise as one and drive the imperialist hypo-rites and bandits beyond their frontiers!

Imperialism is more dangerous than any earthquake! And all sincere fighters for Nicaraguan independence, seeing the danger of increased rather than lessened invasion under the excuse of the emergency, will not be deluded by the "relief" and will call upon the entire Latin American masses and the revolutionary workers of the United States to come to their aid in expelling the invaders and relieving the suffering.

Perhaps some of those workers and peasants who have been fighting for national liberation independently and of also under Sandino, will reject the cowardice of this vacillating "nationalist" leader who, it is reported, has issued proclamation ceasing all hostilities! And this, after bombastically proclaiming it his own intention to "burn the cities"—a tactic which, if justified at all by military expediency, he now rejects when it is presented to him gratis.

Away with imperialist hypocrisy! Let the toiling masses of Nicaragua, of Latin America and the whole world give real relief to a people free from imperialism! Withdraw every armed agent of imperialism! Get out of Nicaragua!

"Race Hatred on Trial"

THE trial of August Yokinen, a Finnish worker, for the crime of white chauvinism, and his expulsion from the Communist Party, was an event that shook the whole chauvinist structure of American imperialism.

A tremendous interest has been aroused by the discovery that the Communist Party, different from all other political parties, not only promises but fights in practice against all evidences and actions of race prejudice both within its ranks and among the working class.

It is no new thing to talk about "equal rights" of the liberals. The so-called "socialist" party has always used pious phrases about "the equal rights of subject peoples," but in practice it has always upheld the domination of the oppressor both in colonial countries and in such cases as the oppressed nationality within America's borders, the Negro nation.

It was therefore an historic event for the Communist Party to place one of its members on trial before a jury, only a minority of which were members of the Party and to publicly expose and expel the offender from its ranks after an audience of fifteen hundred workers composed of both Negro and white workers had voted to approve the verdict of the jury.

The resulting arrest of Yokinen by the capitalist government, because he recognized the justice of the verdict and agreed to its terms—which included a number of tasks in fighting against race prejudice among other white workers, created still more and wider interest among all classes of the population. The Yokinen case has become a symbol of the Communist struggle for equality of the Negroes, for their right to form a government of their own in "the blackbelt" of the South where they are in the majority of the population, for their right to determine the relations of that state toward the United States Government. It has become a symbol of the Communist effort in the face of bitter oppression to unite the white and Negro workers against capitalism.

All the more interest will be aroused by the fact that the stenographic report of the Yokinen trial with the speeches of the prosecutor, Comrade Hathaway, who presented the charges against Yokinen in the name of the Communist Party, the speech of the defense attorney, Comrade Moore, himself a Negro Communist, the statement of Yokinen and the verdict of the jury, has been published in pamphlet form. It is called "Race Hatred on Trial" and is sold at ten cents per copy by the Workers Library Publishers, Post Office Box 148, Station D, New York.

It is especially necessary that in the preparations for May 1 demonstrations, which will in part be devoted to a protest against the lynch terror as applied to the Negroes, and the deportations of foreign-born workers as applied to Yokinen, that this pamphlet be given the widest circulation. It will also serve to educate members of the Communist Party in the necessity of following closely the line of the Party, and not only erasing race prejudice from their own heads, but in combating it among the whole working class, to whose unity and effective struggle it is essential.

Niagara Falls Protest at City Hall Today; Mass Demonstrations May 1

Senator Wagner Admits Unemployment Crisis Starts Plague of Tuberculosis Which Will Kill Youth In Years to Come

Secretary of Labor In Radio Speech Again Lies About Increase In Jobs; Does Nothing

Philadelphia "Make Work" Committee Firing Right and Left; Charities Declare They Are Flooded; 'Kind' Judge Gives Ten Days

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 5.—Delegate of the Unemployed Councils of California, where there are 800,000 jobless, appeared at the public hearing in the chambers of the California state legislature on April 2 and exposed the schemes of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the employers of this state to prevent real relief.

The legislature has before it measures for fake relief, but the Unemployed Council's speakers demanded an appropriation of money now slated for anti-labor purposes, and extra money to be raised by taxation of huge incomes, to be put in a fund to pay weekly cash relief to the jobless. They demanded that the funds be administered by the unemployed and employed workers through their elected committees. The Unemployed Council speakers received the hearty applause of the workers who heard them and of those they reported to, after exposing the fake "hearings."

Workers Stop New Sacco-Vanzetti Case

PATERSON, N. J., April 5.—The frame-up against five Paterson workers, which holds the prospect of being another Sacco-Vanzetti case, was further perfected today when the grand jury returned indictments of murder against Louis Bart, Benjamin Lieb, Mrs. Helen Gershenowitz, Louis Harris and Albert Kataz-buch.

All these workers are charged with the murder of Max Urban, a silk mill boss and bootlegger who was killed in a brawl with his fellow gangsters. The five workers were framed up because they participated in a strike at Urban's shop.

The International Labor Defense, which is directing the defense of these workers, has employed two leading attorneys in Paterson, Ward and McGinnes, to defend these workers. They will be assisted by six other I. L. D. lawyers. Leaflets exposing the frame-up will be issued to all Paterson workers by the I. L. D. A tag day will be held on April 12 all over New Jersey to raise defense funds and to prevent these workers from meeting the fate which the capitalists gave Sacco and Vanzetti.

\$1,400,000,000 FOR WAR
PARIS, April 2.—The plans of the French militarists for an attack on the Soviet Union took another step forward today when the Chamber of Deputies voted \$1,400,000,000 for "national defense" purposes. Of every dollar that the French government exacts from the pockets of the workers, 25 cents goes for this next war. Debts incurred by past wars take up the major proportion of the remainder.

Birmingham Police Shoot Down Negro Workers in Cold Blood

BIRMINGHAM, April 5.—Because his hands were loaded with packages and he could not get them in the air quick enough when police ordered him to, Babe Dawes, Negro worker was filled with a load of buck-shot which ripped his arm and side to hell. A piece of his coat was shot two inches deep into a telephone post. The worker lost over a gallon of blood. Then the police found out that they had shot the wrong man. This is a regular practice of the bosses' police down here in Alabama when dealing with Negro workers. If they get the wrong man, they say that it was a good lesson anyway for the "niggers." The police were looking for another Negro who lived in the same house as Dawes. Last week a Hill Grocery Store was robbed and a cop shot. These robberies take place every day now as starving workers get desperate and do not realize that they must organize and fight in a mass movement against starvation, instead of merely robbing stores. The police had set out to grab and beat up unemployed Negro workers in order to

SHELTON TEXTILE STRIKERS NEED RELIEF AT ONCE

One Starving, Dies Rather Than Scab

SHELTON, Conn., April 5.—The strike of 300 weavers against the Blumenthal company's wage cut of 45 per cent and introduction of the two loom system instead of one loom, stands fast in the sixth week of the strike. The strikers are resisting unusual pressure. They have refused to listen to U. S. Department of Labor "conciliator" Anna Weinstock, who was here a couple of weeks ago. Just last week they similarly refused to heed the orders of another U. S. Department of Labor Conciliator, Brown, sent in after Weinstock was rebuffed. Both these "conciliators" had ordered them back to work, and had told them the strike was lost.

The strikers were not moved by the wild anti-red, anti-National Textile Workers Union talk of an imported spell binder, the professional patriot Kamp. Instead, they invited the N. T. W. to come in and take the leadership of the strike, which it has done.

Between 100 and 200 hired gangsters were imported by the company to serve as armed guards for the half dozen scabs the company had. The police gave these guards the right to carry on a three day reign of terror, but the strikers and sympathizers made the guards hard to catch, and conducted mass picketing operations on the third day.

The strikers have been deluged by leaflets signed by President William Green of the A. F. L. urging them to fight the National Textile Workers Union. These leaflets they tore up right in Weinstock's presence.

The strikers are desperately in need of relief, however. Stanley Dozal, aged 24, refused to scab. He was driven from home, and denied food. A few days ago, starving, he committed suicide by motor gas in a garage.

All workers should rush to the support of the heroic Shelton strikers by sending relief donations to the National Textile Workers Union, care of Robert Pace, 366 Coram Ave., Shelton, Conn.

Smash the anti-labor laws of the bosses!

'Unite in Gigantic Demonstration On May 1', Says Trade Union Unity League

Urging all workers to join in the May Day demonstrations throughout the country, together with the workers throughout the world, and especially in a fight on unemployment and wage cuts, the Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League, has issued the following call:

Workers: Unite in a gigantic demonstration on May 1st. Make this great international day of the workers one of real protest and struggle against the intolerable working and living conditions now being thrust upon the workers by every industrial center of the United States. Make it a mighty solidarity outpouring of employed and unemployed, of Negroes and whites, of foreign-born and native workers—of the whole working class.

Fight against the encroaching mass starvation and pauperization of our class. Don't let the capitalists starve us and our families. Because their industrial system is bankrupt they force us to walk the streets by the millions, unemployed and hungry. Although they are wallowing in wealth robbed from us, they refuse to pay unemployment insurance and are even cutting off their miserable charity relief. Famine stalks horribly among the unemployed. The capitalists, with the aid of their government, their A. F. of L. leaders, Fish fascists, and their socialist party fakers, are driving

Indignant Rank and File Block Intended Strike Breaking By General Grievance Committee

Wages Cut \$9,000,000,000 For U. S. Workers in 1930

More evidence of the huge slash in the standard of living of the American workers, through unemployment and wage cuts, comes from a report prepared by the Geneva Research Committee of the League of Nations. According to this report wages in the United States dropped \$9,000,000,000 during 1930. The American Federation of Labor was forced to admit that wages dropped \$10,000,000,000 during 1930. The Standard Statistics Company of the United States said in the first nine months of 1930 wages dropped \$9,000,000,000.

Most of this data refers to direct wage cuts. If it included the wages lost by the 10,000,000 unemployed workers it would be at least double this sum or around \$18,000,000,000—which means, of course, that the entire American working class is affected by the crisis, millions facing acute starvation.

Against this drive on the American workers' standard of living, the workers must mobilize for struggle. On May Day, the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League will organize demonstrations, as part of the international demonstrations against capitalism—hunger, starvation and wage cuts.

PATTERSON TO SPEAK IN HARLEM
On Unemployment and Negro Reformists

NEW YORK.—William Patterson, well-known Harlem militant who has just returned from a three and a half years' stay in the Soviet Union, will speak this Friday night at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St. His subject will be "Unemployment and the Role of the Negro Reformists." Other speakers will be I. Amter, district organizer in New York of the Communist Party, and So Harper.

The meeting will be under the auspices of District 2, Communist Party of the U. S. A.

RED BUILDERS' CLASS

NEW YORK.—At a class on the Fundamentals of Communist, organized by the Red Builders' Club of the Daily Worker, which met for the first time Sunday afternoon, April 5, 19 applications for membership to the Communist Party were made.

The class is being conducted by Comrade Pullman and meets every week.

BRUNSWICK MASS ELECTION MEET
Communist Candidates Speak Wednesday

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 5.—A leaflet has been issued to all workers in this city to come to an election rally, Wednesday, April 8th, at 7 p. m. French and New Street where the Communist candidates will speak on unemployment, wage cuts and how to fight against them.

For the first time in the history of this city the Communists are taking part in the city elections. The leaflet issued to the workers, says:

"As election day gets nearer conditions of the workers are getting worse. More workers are laid off, swelling the ranks of the unemployed in New Brunswick. The workers together with the rest of the employed and their families are face to face with starvation. Disease and sickness is growing among the workers. Our children go to school undernourished and without sufficient food and warm clothing."

"With more lay-offs, as have taken place in Johnson & Johnson, with the closing down of the Armstrong Corp., speed up and wage-cuts taking place in other shops, the need for unemployment relief, and the struggle against wage cuts, lay-offs, and speed up looms up as the outstanding issues in the coming city elections. What are the candidates for commissioner doing about the above issues? Nothing. They are silent. Silence in this case means agreement with the lay-off, and wage-cutting campaign of the bosses. Only the candidates of the Communist Party fight for unemployment insurance and immediate relief, and against lay-offs, speed up and wage cuts."

Against evictions, for rent reductions!

Miners Smash Meeting Traitors Flee Down the Fire Escape

Proposition Organizing National Miners Union Tolds Many Meetings

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 5.—Only the tremendous pressure and militancy of the rank and file strikers prevented the General Grievance Committee from carrying out its obvious plan to betray the strike of the Glen Alden coal miners here at the committee meeting Saturday. In spite of repeated attempts to clear the miners out of the hall, they stayed, holding down and hissing all those who declared in favor of ending the strike, and at the end after the vote, pushing the meeting and literally pushing out of a rear entrance and down a fire escape International Board Member Kmetz of the United Mine Workers, and committee men who opted to break the strike.

Strike, Glen Alden

Instead of the strike ending this morning, Friday and Saturday, the miners came out on strike, making the miners now still working. The only one mine still working is in the Scranton territory. The strike was attacked by police and firemen who beat up

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

OUT OF 3 LINDEN BANKS GO SM'S!

Worker-Depositors to Organize Monday

LINDEN, N. J., April 5.—Two of the three banks in this city went bankrupt yesterday tying up the hard-earned savings of the workers who had anything at all. The unemployed who depending on their few pennies to keep them from starvation are now facing stark hunger. The two banks to crash were the Linden National Bank and Trust Company and the State Bank of Linden. The total assets of the two banks amounted to more than \$4,000,000. Thousands of depositors were hit, mostly workers and small business men.

On Saturday the small depositors organized themselves and have called a mass meeting to fight for the full return of the deposits of the workers. The mass meeting will be held at the Workers Center, St. George and Fern, Monday, April 6 at 3 p. m.

Cartoon Strips to Best Sellers

An original Ryan Walker cartoon strip will be awarded to our popular staff artist to the three best Daily Worker cartoonists of the week, whether a Red Builders' News Club, a unit or an individual. These strips are mounted on a stiff backing and can be hung up on the wall to great advantage. In addition, an original cartoon will be forwarded to any unit, club or worker who increases his order by at least 10. Ryan Walker has agreed to award these strips as an incentive to mass circulation. (Sixty thousand circulation this on page three.)

Bosses' Profits 50 Per Cent in War; Call for War On Soviets

How war will be extremely profitable to the big industrial lords and bankers and would at the same time aim to wipe out the workers' republic in the Soviet Union is contained in a series of news stories in the Sunday editions of the capitalist newspapers.

The huge profits of the bosses that come of war were brought out Saturday in a trial for a division of such profits between the U. S. Steel Co. and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, taking place now in Philadelphia.

"Testimony was given today"

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GARVEY FAKERS, ALLIED WITH POLICE, IN MURDEROUS ATTACKS ON HARLEM NEGRO WORKERS

Grant of Tiger Division of U N I A Desperate as Masses Repudiate Garvey Fakers

Try Beat Up, Then Frame Unemployed Negro Militants—Courts, Police, Back Traitor

NEW YORK.—Utterly desperate in face of the increasing repudiation of their treacherous leadership by the Negro workers, the Garvey nationalist reformists in Harlem are openly allying themselves with the bosses and their police in a vicious attack on the joint struggles of Negro and white workers against starvation, wage cuts, persecution of Negro and foreign born workers, and for unconditional equality for the Negro masses.

William Partin, a Negro worker, was murdered last Saturday morning in front of the headquarters of the Harlem Unemployed Council, 353 Lenox Avenue, by the Garvey faker, Grant, and several of his misguided followers. Four unemployed Negro workers who were in the headquarters at the time saw the attack and went to Partin's rescue. Later when the group left the headquarters they were followed by Grant who had enlarged his forces. As they reached 127th Street and turned East, Grant and his gang attacked with knives and pieces of piping. One of the workers, Comrade Brown, was severely beaten and cut. The other comrades, seeing his serious condition, grabbed a taxi and put him in it and speeded through the Garvey gangsters. But for this action, Brown would have been murdered, as Comrade Alfred Levy, Negro worker, was murdered by this same gang in cooperation with the police.

Not content with trying to murder Negro workers who insist on waging a revolutionary struggle against the imperialist masters, Grant and his gangsters later appeared at the Council's headquarters with 2 cops to arrest workers pointed out by him on the fake charge that he was attacked

and beaten when he told the unemployed Negro workers not to go against the bosses' government and its hunger system, not to give the cops any trouble, etc. When the cops, seeing the condition of Comrade Brown and noting that Grant was unhurt, refused to arrest the 24 unemployed workers pointed out by Grant, the Garvey misleader told them that Inspector Neal of the 23rd Precinct had promised to arrest any revolutionary worker pointed out by Grant, the stool pigeon.

The cops refused to make an arrest, and suggested that Comrade Brown should instead bring charges against Grant. The unemployed workers knowing the justice they can expect in the bosses' courts refused to consider the offer.

Later in the day, Grant again returned. This time with one policeman who was evidently specially instructed by Inspector Neal to do as his stool pigeon requested. This cop entered the headquarters with drawn gun. Grant now changed his charges, claiming that the unemployed Negro workers had robbed him. Pointing to Comrade Arthur Williams, who had just appeared at headquarters and knew nothing of what had gone before, Grant accused him of stealing his watch. He then accused Comrade Campbell of stealing his money. Both workers were arrested and locked up on the exorbitant bail of \$10,000, further proving full cooperation with the Garvey agents of imperialism by the institutions of the imperialists.

The case of these two framed Negro workers come up Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, in the 121st Street Court, near Third Avenue. All unemployed workers are urged to be present to show their solidarity with these latest victims of the imperialist-Garvey alliance.

These vicious attacks by the Garvey nationalist reformists and their imperialist masters will not retard the Negro workers from militantly waging the Negro liberation struggle so basely betrayed by these traitors. Nor will such attacks prevent the white workers (as the bosses hope) from giving full support to the struggle against Negro oppression, against lynching, Jim-Crowism, etc., and for the right of the Negro majorities in the Southern Black Belt, in Africa and the West Indies to determine and control their own form of government.

Negro and white workers! Demonstrate together May Day in Union Square against starvation, wage cuts, terror, and for unemployment relief and insurance, and unconditional equality of the Negro masses.

'Peter Ibbetson' in Revival at Shubert Thea.

Of the four plays listed for this week, one will be a revival of a popular play of some years back, "Peter Ibbetson," which will be presented by Lee Shubert at the Shubert Theatre on Wednesday night. John N. Raphael is the author of the play, which is based on the Du Maurier novel. Dennis King plays the name role. Others in the cast are: Jessie Royce Landis, George Nash, Valerie Taylor and Wallis Clark.

Sheridan Gibney's comedy, "The Wisest They Are," opens at the Plymouth Theatre this evening with Ossgood Perkins and Ruth Gordon playing the chief roles.

"The Rap," a mystery melodrama, is scheduled for this evening at the Avon Theatre. John Peter Leister is the author, and Paul Harvey heads the large cast.

"Joy of Living," from the German of Rudolph Lothar and Hans Bachwitz, opens at the Theatre Masque this evening. Louise Carter adapted the play and the leading roles are in the hands of Taylor Holmes, Donald Brian, Betty Hanna and Bernard Gorczy.

Special Performance of "Peter Pan" will be given on this afternoon, at the Civic Repertory Theatre, with Miss Le Gallienne, Josephine Hutchinson, and Walter Beck in the cast.

Tony Sorg's Marionettes will appear in their newest production, "Alice in Wonderland," at the Belmont Theatre, beginning April 7. The puppets will appear in Lewis Carroll's fairy story every afternoon, Tuesday to Sunday inclusive. The Marionettes will also give morning performances on Friday and Saturday, appearing in "Rip Van Winkle."

VAUDEVILLE THEATRES
Jefferson: "Behind Office Doors," with Mary Astor in the leading role, is the play at Jefferson Theatre until Tuesday. Ray Stanton, in "Little Rhyme and Reason-Less," is the star headline attraction. McGarry and Dawn; Ware and; Harry Kahane, and Miss Ann Suter; and Joe Mendel's Trio complete the show.

From Wednesday until Friday: Frank and Mill Britton, with their gang, are the vaudeville headliners. On the screen, "Father's Son," an adaptation of Booth Tarkington's "Old Father-Young Son" is the principal fare, with Irene Rich and Louis Stone.

Other vaudeville acts are: Miss

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



JOBLESS COUNCIL BROADENS WORK

Holds More Meetings Collects for Starving

NEW YORK.—The Down Town Council of the Unemployed, while not giving its meetings regularly day by day at the Tammany fake employment agency, now on Leonard and Church Sts., is extending its activities.

Yesterday, in addition to the Leonard and Church meeting, a meeting was held at Seventh St. and Ave. A, attended by a crowd of 300, which bought 100 Labor Unities. This meeting is for the purpose of gathering strength for a new territorial council of the unemployed, organizing tenants' leagues, etc. A white guard descended from his car and attempted to disrupt the meeting by starting a discussion in the Russian language. Some of those who understood him wanted to knock him out, but the crowd, as a whole, as soon as his line was explained to them, simply ignored him and he had no success as a disrupter.

There will be another meeting at Seventh and Ave. A today at 11:30. Thursday night a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Fourteenth St. and University Place by the speakers of the Down Town Council. This crowd bought 80 Labor Unities.

Today there will be no meeting at Leonard and Church because of the important business meeting of the Down Town Council, to be held in the headquarters at 27 E. Fourth St. All members with cards should be there. The purpose of the meeting is to plan the work, distribute the tasks of organizing, etc., among the members, etc.

The jobless have made collections for two starving families which the charities refuse to aid, and yesterday these collected funds were sent to the families by the Down Town Council.

FIGHT TO SAVE STARVING FAMILY

Newark Jobless Protest Tax on Workers

NEWARK, N. J., April 5.—The Council of the Unemployed is fighting to save the lives of Mary Rival and four minor children. The father of the family has been out of work for over a year. The family owes two months' rent, and may be evicted. The mother finds a day's work now and then, but food comes mainly from friendly neighbors. The city government and charities have not given any relief.

The unemployed council will make a demand for relief on the city and the charities, and if it is not given, will proceed to other measures.

Taxing Workers.
The Newark "Unemployment Relief Committee" is rushing plans to force employed workers to pay one per cent of their wages to it, so it can continue "relief" until July. The chairman of the committee states: "There was only relief up to April 1, and since conditions are not improving, funds must be raised to carry on the work until July."

The committee of course is willing to take money by threats of discharge from the underpaid part-time workers instead of levying on the employers, who would not pay any wages unless they thought the jobless were on the verge of revolt. Up to now the committee has levied taxes on the city employees and school teachers. Since Dec. 1, of all the money collected, this committee has spent only \$3,250 per week for actual relief in a city with 80,000 jobless.

Lydia Barry; Ludwig Satz; Cy Landry; Miss Ethel Morris; and Clem Belling.

Hippodrome: Screen, "Beyond Victory," a new Pathé comedy drama with Bill Boyd, James Gleason, and Zasu. Vaudeville: Hardeen, brother of Houdini, Seed and Austin, Senator Murphy, Jim McDonald, Hill's Society Circus, Jack Randall and Company, Miriam Hoffman and Girl Friends, and Joseph Pope Jones.

IWW Asks Police To Smash Jobless Council Meeting in New York

NEW YORK.—Friday night, after the Down Town Council of the Unemployed had started a meeting at University Pl. and 14th St., and a couple of hundred men were listening, the I. W. W. officials came along and stated that they had advertised the corner for their speaker.

The Down Town Council meeting's chairman challenged the I. W. W. to divide the time and let the crowd decide between the merits of the two unemployment programs: the Unemployed Council's policy of militant struggle, fighting all evictions, demanding relief and insurance, and raising relief after demands on the city officials and charities, or the I. W. W. "unemployed union," which is a social service club with a soup line, but which also has a theory that the jobless should picket all shops and factories where other workers have jobs.

But the I. W. W. appealed to the police for help. The New York Times, which had a reporter on the ground, and which runs a headline, "Reds Best the I. W. W.," says: "The I. W. W. orator appealed to two policemen who were supervising the meeting in the interest of the existing system. 'It's our meeting,' the I. W. W. orators said."

The Down Town Council speakers stood fast, the crowd gathered around to defend them, the police it takes more than two to break this kind of a meeting) did nothing. The I. W. W. set up their stand, found few listeners and left an hour and a half without anyone following. The Jobless Council speakers went on for a couple of hours longer and closed with a big crowd.

The Down Town Council will hold its usual daily meeting at 11 a. m. today at Leonard and Church Sts. This Unemployed Council sold 500 Labor Unities last week.

DRIVE TO BUILD LABOR UNITY

Prize Is Trip to the Soviet Union

NEW YORK.—A drive is on, led by the Trade Union Unity Council, to increase the circulation of Labor Unity, official organ of the Trade Union Unity League, to the point where there can be a regular special New York edition of the paper, really a New York edition of the paper, really a New York edition of the paper.

The Trade Union Unity Council, which worked out the program, sets the period between April 1 and October 1 as the time for this intensive campaign. The Council calls on all organizations taking bundles of Labor Unity to double their orders by October 1.

But the Council points out that the main task is to increase the number of subscriptions, and has set a quota of 1,000 yearly subs or their equivalent in 6-month and 3-month subscriptions.

A system of revolutionary competition is established, the candidate of the organization or group of organizations getting the best results to go to the Soviet Union for the Nov. 7-14 anniversary celebration of the Bolshevik revolution. If more delegates are sent, the candidate of those doing second, third and fourth best, in order named, will get their chance. The cost of sending these representatives will be borne by the national office of the Trade Union Unity League and by the T.U.U.C. by setting aside part of the total receipts in the drive each week for that purpose. This is purely a New York drive, the council reminds, and challenges should not go to organizations in other cities. Get full details from The Trade Union Unity Council, 16 West 21st Street.

SOVIET SECOND OIL PRODUCER IN WORLD

Associated Press reports the completion of the Five-Year Plan for petroleum production in 21-2 years, the Soviet now being second to the United States in this field. Production costs have been cut 39 per cent. At the same time wages have been increased 13-1-2 per cent for 72,000 oil workers engaged in oil production. Ninety oil workers have been honored by the highest Soviet decoration, receiving the Order of Lenin

WORKERS ORDER HAS 7551 MEMBERS

To Hold Convention On May 29th

NEW YORK.—At the last campaign carried on by the International Workers Order, the National Executive Committee succeeded in organizing 54 new branches and in taking in 2,815 new members.

The First Convention of the Order will be opened in Madison Square Garden on May 29th. 300 delegates from 85 cities expected at the convention.

The International Workers Order, which is less than one year old, has succeeded in organizing 10,366 workers and 214 branches throughout the country.

At the close of the first campaign by the National Executive Committee August 15th, the Order had 7,551 members. On the 15th of March the net gain in membership since the first campaign, August 15th, was 2,815 new members with 54 new organized branches. The campaign is not completed. The branches of the International Workers Order will carry on the campaign until the opening of the first convention, May 29th, at the Madison Square Garden. The branches of the Order will intensify the campaign from now until the convention. 300 delegates from 85 cities are expected to participate in the first convention.

The main feature of the convention is the unification of the International Workers Order, the Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Society, the Russian Mutual Aid Association and the Slovak Workers Society.

The International Workers Order already succeeded in organizing Italian and Portuguese and at the present is organizing Youth Sections.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE-BRONX

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International Barber Shop
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300 Gather at Ex-Servicemen's Street Meet; Recruit Members

NEW YORK.—A successful ex-servicemen's out-door meeting was held on the corner of 125th St. and 5th Ave. on Thursday, April 2nd, at which 56 Dailies and 16 pamphlets were sold.

The committee in charge reports that many requests were made by ex-servicemen, that a branch of Workers Ex-Servicemen's League be formed in Harlem. Many pledged to join the organization when it is formed.

A working class audience ranging from 200 to 300 were listening to the speakers for nearly three hours. The speakers exposed the war plans of the new fascist organization, "The National War Order," in its attempt to fool the veterans into a parade for war preparations on April 6th.

Special prominence was given by the speakers to an appeal for all ex-servicemen to mobilize for May 1st in demonstration on Union Square in cooperation with the United Front May Day Conference.

WOMEN'S WAGE AND THAT OF REST OF WORKERS INTERWEAVE
Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, admitted that "A low wage for women not only maintains a low standard of living for women, but in addition it tends to depress the wages and living standards of all workers." Women workers in all fields are being won over and must be won over for the revolutionary movement.

Against the high cost of living!
Against wage cuts and speed-up.
For the defense of the Soviet Union!

AMUSEMENTS
THE STRONG SURVIVE!
AMERICAN PREMIERE
CITIES AND YEARS
PRODUCED IN THE U. S. S. R. BY SOYUZKINO
Based on the Famous Novel by the Soviet Writer
CONSTANTIN FEDIN
A GRIPPING
DRAMA
OF LOVE
AND WAR
With the Famous Russian Actor
IVAN TCHUVELEV
(of "The End of St. Petersburg")
and
BERNHARD GOETZKE
the Great German Actor
Produced Under the Soviet Director Eugeni Tcherviakov
RKO
CAMEO
NOW
42ND STREET
AND BROADWAY
(WIS. 1789)
POPULAR PRICES

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AND BROADWAY
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POPULAR PRICES

AMUSEMENTS

Getting Married
By BERNARD SHAW
GUILD W. 22nd, Even. 8:10
Mia. Th. & Sat. 2:45

Miracle at Verdun
By HANS CHLUMBERG
Martin Beck W of B'way
Evs. 8:20 Mia. Th. & Sat. 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY
19th St. 6th Ave
Evs. 8:15 Mia. Th. & Sat. 2:30
5th St. 6th Ave
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Today Mat. "PETER PAN"
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Fem. Night "ALISON'S HOUSE"
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10 Days That Shook
The World
Directed by Sergey Eisenstein
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Including: With JAMES GLEASON
and BILL BOYD

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'Beyond Victory'
Including: With JAMES GLEASON
and BILL BOYD

ALL UNEMPLOYED COMRADES
should report at 121st St. Court at
corner of Third Avenue at 10 a. m.

CP CANDIDATES ON ANGELES BALLOT

Workers Win Victory Spite of Terror

LOS ANGELES, April 5.—The workers of Los Angeles scored a big victory in putting both Communist candidates for city council and the Board of Education on the ballot in spite of the savage police terror directed against the workers and their party.

Following up this victory, Los Angeles workers will hold a joint May Day Election Campaign Conference on April 13 to mobilize the entire working class of this city for the May Day demonstrations against starvation, wage cuts, persecutions of Negro and foreign-born workers, defense of the Soviet Union and for unemployment relief and insurance.

The conference will vigorously push an extensive campaign in exposing all bosses candidates, especially the social-fascist Busick. The election takes place on June 23, with primaries on May 5.

The Communist candidates are Sam Shulman, for councilman from District 9 and Edward A. Sandler for the Board of Education.

Against the high cost of living!
Against wage cuts and speed-up.
For the defense of the Soviet Union!

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Brighton Beach—Conventions—\$10 per
Month—\$15 regular—4485

MOST FACTORIES ARE CLOSED TIGHT HERE SAYS BEACON WORKER

National Biscuit Co Print Shop Pays \$12 A Week to Married Men

Contract for Public Works Provides Jobs for Only Eight Workers

Beacon, N. Y.

Conditions here are just as bad as anywhere. Most factories are closed tight, especially the hat factories. Not a single shop is working full time except a small shirt and pants shop where girls in their teens are working for \$5-\$6 a week, putting in 9 hours a day and 5 1/2 days. Exceptions are few.

Recently the city has given contracts for \$140,000. Many workers have been hoping to get jobs there. The first day at least 300 men were at the scene—only 8 got jobs. So much for the solution of unemployment through public works!

\$12 For Married Men.

The National Biscuit Co. has a print shop here, now working four days. Some time ago the superintendent was fired for daring to believe that married men ought to have more than \$12 a week. One of the big shots from headquarters happened here and this superintendent, thinking that this is the chance, hastens to tell him that many men are getting \$12 and that they have been asking him for an increase.

The big shot then goes around to

the men and approaches them individually, asking them if they were not satisfied with their jobs and pay. The men, naturally, knowing how impossible it is to get another job, answered they were.

Then he turns around and fires the superintendent, evidently because he did not consider the interests of the owners in squeezing as much profit as possible from the toil and sweat of the workers.

It's too bad that workers here are helpless, due to lack of fighting class organization.

Woll Fears Workers May Comes to His Meetings

Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Matthew Woll came to Jersey City March 25 to attack the "undemocratic" Soviet Government at the same time he gave me a lesson in his own American democracy.

When I came to the place of the meeting a man at the door asked me my name and address and where I work. When I went upstairs another man told me that I cannot come in. I told him that the first fellow said it was O. K.

He made me answer the same questions again and at last I was let in. It seems that Mr. Woll was sure of his own crowd of old men and women that did not know much about the subject he spoke. He could tell them what he liked, but he was afraid some stranger might come in and find out that he is not telling the truth and he did not want to take any chances.

Mr. Woll said that in the Soviet Union there is much unemployment, but even a child knows that this is a lie.

Mr. Woll spoke of slavery in Soviet Russia, but he did not mention the slavery in capitalist countries. He must like the speed-up system. It does not mean anything to him. He does not have to work.

Mr. Woll compliments the socialists, and no wonder. They all serve their capitalist masters. In England and Germany, where the socialists are powerful, millions of people are jobless, while in Soviet Russia, where the workers rule, there is a shortage of workers.

After listening to Mr. Woll's speech he did not convince me of being a convincing speaker. But one thing I must admit, he is a perfect liar.

Powers, Oregon Workers Are All In Debt

Dear Comrades: Powers, Oregon.

Powers is a small place of about 400 families, and the lumber camp here isn't running. The workers that remain here are all in debt. The workers at Camp 3, which is partly running, took up a collection to feed some of the workers here at Powers. I hand out my "Daily Workers" and have been very open in talking to the men while working at Camp 3.

The workers are learning the truth in regard to Russia and the white-collared bandits here in the

United States of America. But job fear seems to have them. After I talk to them and give them a paper or two, they act like they are afraid of me. The old Powers Co. at one time carried on a very severe blacklist against the I. W. W., and I think the job-fear is still a hangover.

But I feel it will not be long until, thanks to you comrades at the front, we workers will all be drawn into the struggle, and will put in use whatever ability we have for the real constructive work of building the Workers' State of the World.

Cutting Down on 'Relief' All Around in Detroit

Detroit, Mich. Editor Daily Worker:

In Detroit we have a wonderful mayor, by the name of Murphy. When he was wanting to get elected, he said he would see that there is work for everybody. But all he has done is to get a number of lousy flop houses and rotten soup lines, all the time putting a good front to make the people think they have a wonderful mayor.

His cocksacks arrested three comrades from the Greek Workers' Hall for distributing leaflets for our mass meeting Saturday and Sunday, Mar.

28 and 29. One of his cocksacks was watching some of us workers when we were putting up stickers opposing the death penalty bill. When he saw me put one up, he grabbed me and gave a lecture on my not being allowed to put them on private property, etc.

Welfare and relief is being cut in Detroit. At the same time there are wage cuts by which the bosses are trying to get the employed workers on the same starvation system as the unemployed. Unemployed, join the Unemployed Councils and fight against the slow starvation.

—An Unemployed Worker.

Salt Lake City Red Cross Refuses Aid to Veteran

Salt Lake City, Utah. Dear Comrades:

I wish to tell the workers what tactics the Red Cross, Community Chest and Salvation Army are using to bleed the average worker. When the legal pan-handlers go out, they tell the butchers and grocers to send all destitutes to the Salvation Army to be taken care of. Here is what they did to me:

I have been wintering in California, and have met with an accident in which I tore the ligaments out of my left shoulder. I started east towards Detroit, Mich. In Salt Lake City I was snowbound, and I got sick. I went to the County hospital.

Refuse Vet Aid

After being discharged, I was advised by the nurse to go to the Red Cross. I did. The Red Cross asked me if I was a war veteran. I said yes. She asked if I were married, and I said no. The nurse said she was sorry, but could do nothing for me. She said the Community Chest has appropriated funds to the Salvation Army to take care of a case of this kind.

Forced to Work

The Red Cross nurse gave me a note to the Salvation Army, saying, "Anything you can do for this man will be appreciated." At the Salvation Army I got a warm reception. I felt like I was being arrested, for they did everything but take my finger-prints. Finally I was introduced to a pile of logs to saw. I

asked the adjutant general of the army to call the hospital, as I was in no shape to work. At this he started preaching to me, telling me I wouldn't work if I had 50 jobs, that I was a hoodlum, etc. I was in no shape to be bawled out, so I was soon shown the door.

The hotter they can make it for the worker, the more money they can panhandle. That's the tactics they use to subscribe.

A Worker.

P. S.—The dictionary says a hoodlum is a California rough-neck, but I am a native of Michigan, a neighbor of Edsel Ford, and have a good working record at the River Rouge Plant.

Demand for Relief Grows in Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The number of applicants for help in Harrisburg includes new faces every day, the secretary of the United Charities admits. Harrisburg papers publish an appeal for work for two girls, seven and sixteen years of age. The family of sixteen members cannot support them any longer.

The Salvation Army and Unit Charities report that they are unable to take care of the demands for help. Very few garments have been done to school children asking for their finger-prints. Finally I was introduced to a pile of logs to saw. I

small amount of coal donated by company was speedily exhausted.

"UNITE IN MAY 1 DEMONSTRATION"

T U U L Issues Call to All Workers

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

born workers.

Against this program of mass starvation and oppression we must fight resolutely. May 1st presents a great opportunity to rally our forces for a mass demonstration against the exploiters and to lay the organized basis for sustained struggle. We call upon every section of the T U U L national unions, employed councils, local trade union unity councils, shop committees minority groups in the A. F. of L., etc., to immediately take up the question of mobilizing all their forces for the May Day demonstration. Join in local united front movements with the Communist Party and other revolutionary organizations. Draw in the A. F. of L. unions, the workers' fraternal societies, the unorganized, and the unemployed masses.

Form May 1st committees in all possible localities and factories. Utilize these to mobilize the workers everywhere. Make it a real mass demonstration. Wherever possible transform the May 1st committees into shop committees and develop the May 1st demonstrations into strikes against wage cuts and in defense of the workers' interests generally. The demonstration must be built around the concrete demands of the workers.

May Day is the international struggle day of the working class. This year, in the midst of the great capitalist crisis, the rising revolutionary wave in Europe, in China, in India, etc., and the tremendous Socialist construction in the Soviet Union, it takes on a higher significance than ever. All over the world, millions of workers will demonstrate against mass starvation, against the capitalist system, for defense of the Soviet Union. Let the American working class, in greater masses than ever before in its history join militantly in the world demonstration on May 1st.

Workers: Rally for a monster demonstration. Fight for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. Organize and strike against wage cuts and speed-up. Smash the stagger plan of Hoover and the A. F. of L. Defend the foreign born workers. Death to the lynchers of Negroes. Demand the release of all political prisoners. Defeat the fascist program of the Fish Committee. Defend the Soviet Union. Organize the Unemployed Councils. Build the Revolutionary Unions. Don't starve, fight! Down tools and demonstrate on May 1st. Fight for the right to organize, strike, etc.

BOSSSES TO PROFIT IN WAR ON U S S R

Call for War to Smash Workers' Republic

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

with more profits in sight, — and against the Soviet Union, as well as their imperialist rivals.

The Herald-Tribune (April 5) reprints an article from the London Times showing that this war is "necessary" against the U. S. S. R. and starts to stir up the necessary propaganda. They follow the line of the vicious chauvinistic novel "The Red Napoleon." They say that the Soviet youth is being drilled for world conquest, for the day "when the great last fight must begin for the overthrow of the governments and institutions of Britain, Germany, France and other countries."

To arouse further indignation and show that war must be declared they go on to state:

"If the warlike utterances of Bolshevik leaders be regarded as the result of habit rather than conviction, and therefore not to be taken at their face value, they are interpreted literally by the masses of Komsomol and the younger members of the Communist party. They, at least, are preparing for war, and they are coming more and more into posts of influence. Their mania has been concentrated on the five-year plan, but they are told and they believe that this plan is merely the prelude to war, the great war for world revolution, the war in which Budenny has publicly promised his cavalry that their horses shall 'drink the waters of the Thames.'"

This is designated, of course, to show why war must be started immediately to crush the Soviet Union. The slogan would be "defend civilization" and the labor party together with all social fascists would be in the front ranks of this war now being prepared by the imperialists the world over against the advance of socialism in the Soviet Union. At the same time, as the facts of the S. Steel Corporation show, profits are at least 50 per cent would be during the slaughter.

"Smash the war danger! Mobilize May Day to rally for the Defense of the Soviet Union!"

CHICAGO DISTRICT INDEFENSIBLE CUTS MAR THEIR RECORD

Party membership, and should immediately reorganize the Red Builders News Club.

District 8, Chicago has fallen down considerably in carrying on the proper kind of activity in the Daily Worker campaign. This can be seen from the fact that a number of cuts have taken place which were not later filled with increases. The Red Builders News Club, for instance, reduced its orders from 500 daily to 400, is in a disorganized state, and has sent no reports on its activities since the beginning of February. Just now, the South Side Workers Center cut its bundle from 50 down to 15 daily. In addition, in the Indianapolis section we find a bundle of 50 stopped altogether, as well as another bundle of 100.

The Chicago comrades evidently are not putting much effort into getting the "Daily" sold in working class neighborhoods by building up steady routes through thorough house-to-house canvassing; they have allowed the Red Builders News Club, which until February thrived and increased its membership from 9 to 14, to disintegrate, falling to zero cut, or part of the cut of 100 in their bundle orders, thus losing an opportunity to build up street corner sales and make contacts with hundreds of workers and in addition, the Indianapolis section of District 8 has suffered two bundle stops totalling 150 daily.

This cutting is no way to build up circulation, to pay bills, or to gain the prestige and support of workers to our paper. The leading functionaries in Chicago should emphasize systematic day-to-day sales to the

Rank and File Block Strike Breaking

25,000 Miners No w Strike in Glen Alden

Rank and File Block Strike Breaking

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

many pickets and arrested eight. Some of the pickets were carrying an American flag at the head of their line and the police smashed that up, apparently just to show the strikers that the Stars and Stripes is the flag of the employers and can not protect any workers.

The National Miners' Union today and tomorrow will hold many organizational meetings to prepare the miners for a fight to the finish against the company's program of wage-cuts, no pay for dead work, increasing the hours and intolerable conditions. The meetings will organize for the utmost resistance to the sell-out policies of the General Grievance Committee and the strike-breaking program of the district and international U. M. W. officials. Rank and file committees of the miners on strike are being organized for a fight for the strikers' demands and against the misleadership of District President Boylan and the local traitors who control the General Grievance Committee.

Local Fakers Menuever.

The Tomichick-Maloney-Davis group, which controls the General Grievance Committee, have been maneuvering for days to call off the strike in some such way as would enable them to get a good vote for district office. They are running in the district U. M. W. elections against the Boylan group. Boylan and the international officers openly order the strikers to go back to work and throw themselves on the mercy of the company and negotiations of grievances.

Last Tuesday the Grievance Committee voted 41 to 37 to remain on strike, while appealing to International President Lewis to lead their struggle. They voted to meet when Lewis should answer, or on Saturday at the latest. At the time, National Miners' Union members and the rank and file opposition in the U. M. W. locals pointed out that this was a trick, that the great majority of the General Grievance Committee was in control of the local fakers, and that they did not dare directly to call off the strike because of the mass sentiment of the miners to continue it, but counted a vote which they could change almost at a moment's notice, when they thought it expedient.

Lewis Tries to Break Strike.

Lewis answered immediately by wire and denounced the strike and ordered the miners back to work, to the great indignation of the then 20,000 strikers. The General Grievance Committee, however, did not meet until Saturday. Meanwhile mass picketing at the four remaining mines of the Glen Alden brought terrific clashes with the police and up to Friday these mines were still at work.

Saturday the committee met and heard John Kmetz plead with and threaten the strikers in an attempt to drive them back to work. Kmetz blamed "Red propaganda" for starting the strike, while the miners know that the strike first started because in one mine the operators simply added an hour's unpaid labor to the daily task of a part of the miners.

Representatives of some locals at mines which had been idle for four months, and which support Boylan, voted to go back to work. The rank and file miners listening in at the committee meeting continually interrupted Kmetz and those voting to go back to work, hissing and threatening those who were openly trying to betray the strike.

The chairman several times instructed the miners to leave the hall, but they refused to budge, and continued their demonstrations against their enemies.

When the vote was taken the chairman announced a tie, 50 votes to strike and 50 to end the strike, with 8 refraining. There is no doubt that the militancy of the miners alone prevented a vote to return to work.

When the vote was announced, the indignant miners rushed the General Grievance Committee, broke up the meeting and were ready to throw the betrayers out. Kmetz and many committee members who voted to break the strike fled down the fire escape.

After the meeting was broken up several committee members got together and decided to hold another meeting Tuesday morning, strictly a closed meeting for the General Grievance Committee members, and no rank and file members allowed in it.

Last Saturday's New York Times reports that in the General Grievance Committee meeting, reported above, "A check by newspaper men indicated that 54 votes were cast to remain on strike, 34 to return to work and 12 were not cast. The secretary, Andrew Sinnott, however, announced that the vote was 50 to 50."

Perth Amboy Tiling Co Fires Third of Workers

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 5.—The American Encaustic Tiling Co., used to employ 200 workers. Now there are between 125 and 140 working. Wages used to be from 47 to 50 cents an hour. Now the men get 45 cents an hour. The girls get \$12 to \$15 a week, and work 8 to 9 hours a day. Three girls used to work on one press. The company put in new machinery which eliminated two girls from each machine.

CAPITALIST GROUPS IN PERU UNITE AGAINST WORKERS; FEAR CRISIS WILL LEAD TO MASS UPRISINGS

Cerro Gives Power Over to 60 Leading Bosses and Then Takes Trip to Europe; 200 Communists Are Arrested

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LIMA, Peru (By Mail).—In the present struggle for power between the various fascist groups in Peru there are two bourgeois parties that are conducting the various uprisings. One is called the Civilistas, composed of the most conservative elements, composed of army generals, navy commanders and some of the leading capitalists. The other party calls itself the Apristas, composed of the petty-bourgeois army officers. They are attempting to utilize the masses to establish their fascist rule. Thus far they have had a little success, due to the heroic efforts of the Communist Party of Peru.

The Civilistas managed to win over the famous Col. Sanchez Cerro, who led the revolt which overthrew the Leguia regime. Sanchez Cerro received ample support from British imperialism in overthrowing the pro-Wall Street Leguia regime. Cerro formerly belonged to the Apristas.

It was the coercive rule of Cerro against which the garrison of South-Peru revolted, siding with the Apristas and demanding that Sanchez Cerro resign. Cerro answered by calling out his two faithful regiments, commanded by his close friend, General Jimenez, and commenced a distribution of arms to the civilians of Lima, who favored his rule. But this last measure did not please the 60 leaders of the Civilistas.

In this situation, the Communist Party of Peru issued a leaflet to the working masses, the soldiers and marines, exposing the Cerro regime and the Civilistas. This alarmed the big bosses, so they prepared a coup d'etat, hoping to kill two birds with one stone—they wanted to prevent the armed masses from upsetting the political situation, as one capitalist newspaper termed it; and on the other hand they wanted to demoralize the Southern rebels.

Using the Peruvian fleet they prevented the departure of troops after embarkation. They kept General Jimenez prisoner on board his troopship and took the presidential palace. They sent Sanchez Cerro to the best hotel in town. To make it look real, they demanded that Jimenez surrender his armed forces. But this he refused, and when they thought that the situation was well in hand, they permitted the general to disembark and to take the palace over again from the temporary government.

That very day all the capitalist forces met—the Cerro forces, the Jimenez forces and the 60 capitalist rulers of Peru. They agreed that Cerro was a worthy servant of the native capitalists and the foreign imperialists and should be sent to Europe with a fat commission to buy arms, to get acquainted with European culture and to play roulette at Monte Carlo. They are preparing for an "election" and are united in their struggle against the masses.

The Communist Party of Peru has suffered heavily, due to these events. More than 200 members are in jail. They are made to work without food. A mass campaign is being conducted demanding the release of the political prisoners. About 20 militant workers were shot in the uprising which took place in the factories, the sugar refineries and on the large plantations.

POLICE SHOOT NEGRO WORKER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

show they were doing something to stop the robbery.

Picking up two Negro workers in Greenwood, which is a part of East Birmingham, two carloads of dicks brought them to Daws' house, looking for another Negro worker whom the two had seized said lived there. Seeing Daves approaching the house with his hands full of packages, the cops hopped out with a double-barreled shot gun and called to him to put up his hands. Daves immediately complied, but because he had a little longer for him to get the hand in the air, the cops immediately opened fire on him.

After they shot him they asked his name and found he wasn't the one they were looking for. The bosses' papers omitted any report of the shooting. The workers in the section are all aroused over this murderous attack upon a defenseless Negro worker, who is now crippled for life.

The Communist Party and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights are issuing leaflets and rallying the workers—Negro and white—to protest against these bloody attacks and to organize together to prevent them in the future.

The two organizations are calling upon the workers to demonstrate on May Day against persecutions of the Negroes, against starvation, wage cuts and imperialist preparation for war, and for the right of self-determination for the Negro majorities in the South, for immediate relief and unemployment insurance.

REPORT ADVANCE OF COLLECTIVES IN SOVIET UNION

Yakovlev Contrasts Conditions In U S

MOSCOW.—Comrade Yakovlev, the People's Commissar for Agriculture, reported to the VI Soviet Congress concerning the development of the collective agricultural movement. He pointed out that the Soviet Union was well on the way to becoming the most progressive agricultural country in the world. At the beginning of March 1931, nine million peasant farms were organized in the collective movement with a total of 30 million adult peasants. The area under seed in the collectives was 63 million hectares as compared with 43 million hectares in 1929. In this spring 1,200 tractors and agricultural machinery stations would be operating as compared with 159 last year. By the end of the year 1,400 tractor and agricultural machinery stations would be in operation. In 1930 the collective farms sold three and a half times as much grain to the government as did the kulaks in 1929-1930, and one and a half times as much as the rich landowners put on the market before the revolution.

Yakovlev stressed the necessity of adopting the method of payment by results in the collective farms, instead of per head. The kulaks were making propaganda against the method of payment by results. The experience of the best collective farms showed that the method of payment by results was the best way of organizing collective labor. In this way the peasants were given an interest in the results of their work.

Yakovlev declared that at present two methods of forming agricultural large scale undertakings existed. The capitalist method in operation in the United States and the socialist method in operation in the Soviet Union. The American method led to the ruin of thousands of small farmers, to the increase of the span between the prices of industrial commodities and those of agricultural commodities, and to a slowing down of the growth of the area under seed. The capitalist crisis hit agriculture particularly hard. The socialist method of forming large-scale agricultural undertakings with the consent and participation of millions of peasants, abolished the misery of small-scale production, destroyed dependence on the rich farmers and abolished the latter as a class. The socialist method was the development of the agricultural collective movement and the development of the soviet farms with the greatest possible development of agricultural mechanization. The fact that the collective and soviet farms would till half the area under seed in the Soviet Union this spring showed that the collective agricultural movement would solve the most difficult problem facing the Soviet power.

The delegates who took part in the following discussion confirmed the statements of comrade Yakovlev. The theses were unanimously adopted.

Gas Company Forces Negro Worker to Pay \$12 for \$1.50 Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Not content with the outrageously high rates which it charges for gas and electricity, the local public utility company is now imposing enormous "fines" for late payments.

A Negro worker employed by the company was informed that a gas bill of \$1.50 that he had owed to the company for a year would have to be paid immediately and that he would have to pay \$25 instead of the original \$1.50. The \$25 was to be deducted from the worker's next pay envelope.

His wife protested so much that the company "compromised" and agreed to take \$12 instead of the \$25, and, in order to keep his job, the worker was forced to submit to the robbery.

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PHONE 131

Free the Imperial Valley Prisoners!

THE Imperial Valley prisoners, five of whom are sentenced to terms of "Three to Forty-five years" and three sentenced to terms of "Two to Twenty-eight years," have been receiving greetings and pledges of solidarity from workers' organizations all over the world. These workers were sent up for these terrifically long terms under the California criminal syndicalism law, after a farcical trial last year. Their offense is that they were active organizers of the exploited Mexican, Filipino and American agricultural workers in the Imperial Valley. The court held that to organize these workers into the Trade Union Unity League is "criminal syndicalism."

One of the latest messages received was that of Mopr Nucleus No. 4, of Kirensk, Siberia, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. To these greetings, Frank Spector, one of the 45-year men, makes answer in the name of all the Imperial Valley prisoners, as follows (in part):

"Dear Comrades: We regret that because of certain difficulties we have only recently received your greetings. However, we are most happy to read your expression of solidarity with the Imperial Valley prisoners, as well as your description of the astounding achievements of the U. S. S. R. Proletariat.

"The tremendous accomplishments of U. S. S. R. serve as a brilliant example to workers, the world over, and speak eloquently of what all toilers can accomplish in their own lands.

In the United States of America the workers and poor farmers are deeply stirred by the collapse of the gigantic capitalist system of production. Thousands of workers and poor farmers die daily of starvation or commit suicide in black despair. But capitalism—like Nero—fiddles while Rome is burning. The masters wallow in insane luxuries and throw to the hungry masses crumbs from their tables—in the form of lousy soup charity. Such conditions bring about the rapid awakening of the mighty American proletariat—who long slumbered under the bosses' poisonous "prosperity" propaganda.

"Thousands of toilers, all over the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are responding to the call of the Communist Party of the United States of America to battle for bread and work and against exploitation and inhuman speed-up. Hardly a day passes without strikes and demonstrations, in which the workers battle with the police. A rain of terror now sweeps the land, in which murder, blackjack and prisons are the bosses' reply to the workers' demands for bread. There is no longer a play in "democracy"—in its place is ruthless fascism, supported by the socialist party and misleaders of the American Federation of Labor. But the ranks of the workers are growing bigger as they stiffen for a mighty counter-attack against the bosses under the leadership of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Part of Class War.
"The Imperial Valley struggles, as a result of which eight militant workers are now serving long sentences in California prisons, is a chapter of the American class struggle. In this class battle were engaged thousands of Mexican, Filipino, Negro and native American agricul-

tural workers, who fought against terrific oppression. The California bosses thought that through the imprisonment of leading workers they would smash the California district of the Communist Party of the United States of America and the Trade Union Unity League. But they are badly mistaken. The Communist Party here grows despite the terror, as it grows all over the country. Of the group, six are in San Quentin and two in Folsom. In San Quentin there are besides ourselves seven more class prisoners, including Tom Mooney, Jim McNamara and Mat Schmidt, who have served already fifteen, nineteen and sixteen years, respectively. In the name of these and other workers who now serve smaller sentences in California jails—also in the name of all class-conscious prisoners here—we greet the Mopr and through it the entire U. S. S. R. Proletariat. We pledge, together with toilers in all other lands, to lay down our lives in defense of the U. S. S. R."

Hail New Communist Party.

The Imperial Valley prisoners' greetings to the newly organized Filipino Communist Party are, in part, as follows:

"The Imperial Valley group, together with the class-conscious Filipino workers here, have learned with great joy of the formation of the Communist Party in the Philippine Islands. From behind the walls of capitalist dungeons we send, through the Daily Worker, our hearty revolutionary greetings to the young Communist Party in the Philippine Islands. In launching the Communist Party in the Philippine Islands the Philippine toiling masses have served notice upon Wall Street and its lackeys—the misleaders, Roxas, Osmana, Quezon and company—that, side by side with other toilers of other lands, oppressed by Yankee imperialists, the workers and peasants of the Philippine Islands will wage a militant fight until the imperialists are driven out and a workers' and peasants' government is established.

"That the imperialist jackals fear the growing fighting mood of the Philippine masses, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is seen by the terror now waged and expressed in the arrests of the working-class leaders, Evangelista, Manahan and Embrieno, and the murder of Antonio Ora, who was hounded to death.

"In the Imperial Valley struggle the Philippine workers have proven themselves a most militant portion of the agricultural workers who rose against existing slavery. It is no incident that together with other workers, sent up to long prison terms, the Imperial Valley bosses likewise imprisoned Danny Roxas—a Filipino worker who was in the thick of the struggle, side by side with his brothers—Philippines and Mexican and other workers. That speaks loudly the fact that the Philippine workers have grown in revolutionary consciousness and are ready, with the toilers of other lands, to battle under the banner of the Communist International.

"We join with the Imperial Valley prisoners in adding their voices to the demand for immediate release of Comrades Evangelista, Manahan and Embrieno—and all other Philippine fighters."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question: Do the Russian workers go to work in the factory barefoot (shoeless)?—Battle Creek, Mich.

A worker who has just returned after spending a year in the Soviet Union tells us, "The only place I have ever seen barefoot people in the Soviet Union is some on the farms in the summer time. I visited in 1930 the most important industries throughout the Soviet Union, and not in a single instance have I seen one industrial worker barefoot."

Stories about shoeless workers belong with the falsehoods about forced labor, nationalized women, and similar slanders directed against the Soviet Union. The capitalists and their newspapers are afraid to have the oppressed of other countries find out how well the Soviet workers are getting along, afraid to have the toilers of other countries realize the great advantages of a workers' government. Therefore the capitalist papers print such outright lies. Because they fear the Soviet power and want to overthrow it they try by all means possible to make their readers believe that conditions are bad there, while in reality the Soviet workers have conditions far beyond improving. In contrast the lot of workers under capitalism grows worse and worse.

Question: Does the Finnish Hall permit Negro workers into its club?—Asked at the Yonkinen trial.

It is reported that there are no restrictions against Negroes. Negro workers are given the same rights to use the hall and premises on the same basis as other workers. But these "rights" will remain more or less abstract, in the air, so long as some of the members display white chauvinism, race hatred and prejudice, toward the Negroes who use the club. They will become real rights in actual life when those members who now have race prejudices, have eliminated all traces of white chauvinism from their actions and minds. It is the duty of the Communists, and also all other class-conscious members of the club, to carry on an active campaign against all manifestations of race hatred and prejudice in the club.

committee, with its department sub-committees. Thus from the fight around a particular grievance, we create the basis for the industrial union. The Neighborhood Unemployed Council—Organizational Reservoir.

Through the neighborhood Unemployed Councils valuable shop contacts can be obtained. This can be done best by providing at least one meeting a week in the evening and inviting both employed and unemployed workers to attend. At such meetings we build the unity of employed and unemployed. Many employed workers can be organized directly into the industrial leagues or unions of the Trade Union Unity League and assigned to their proper organizing committee. In this work also, we must use the greatest care to protect our contacts against the spies and stool-pigeons of the bosses.

Ward Unemployed Councils Center Fight on Bosses' Politicians.

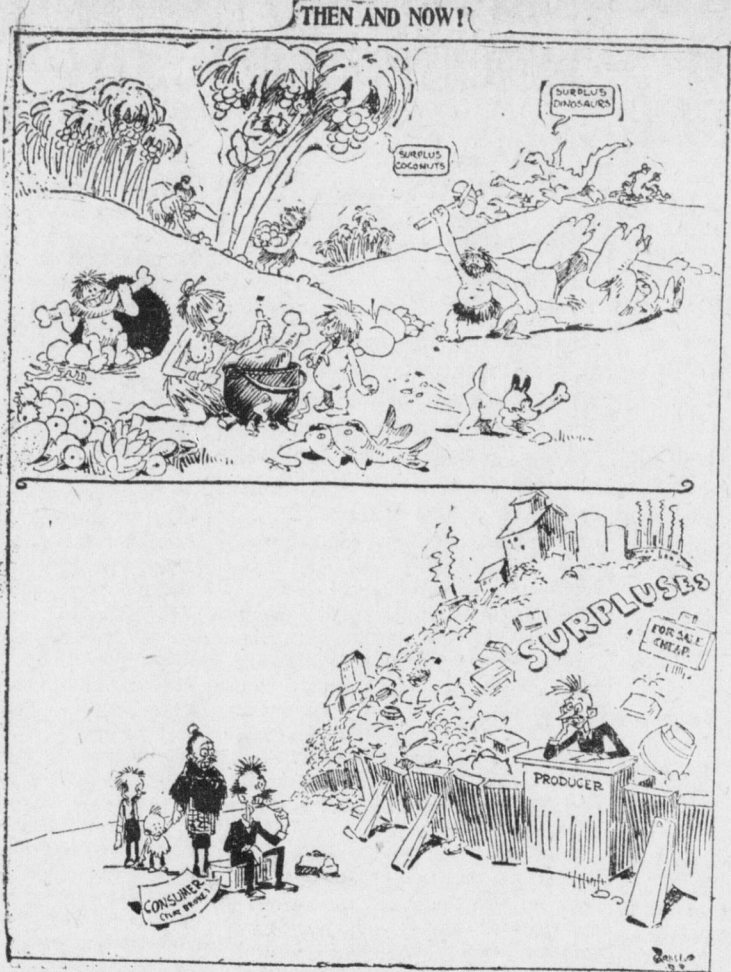
As far as possible it is well to organize the neighborhood Unemployed Councils in the cities on a ward basis. This brings out the role of the ward politicians as the bosses' political parties and exposes them as enemies of the workers, opposing all demands for immediate relief and unemployment insurance. This is being done in the newly-organized "Twelfth Ward Unemployed Council" in Minneapolis, which is the stronghold of "Farmer-Laborism." While the starving workers in this ward are organizing in unemployed councils to fight for immediate relief, Nellermoe, "farmer-laborite" elected from the district including this ward, proposes in the State Legislature a resolution accepting \$400,000 from the Rockefeller, Carnegie and Spellman foundations "to study unemployment."

As was found in this ward in Minneapolis, when we penetrate into the neighborhoods, contact with many groups of workers outside the movement can be obtained. As a general rule, few of these workers attend the meetings held at the center of the city, particularly the working women and housewives. In intensifying our neighborhood activity, we can also reach many more youth and Negro workers. While at first only a garage could be found to hold meetings in, in the third week of existence, this ward council showed enough vitality to branch out to the other end of the ward, and is opening up another meeting place to launch another Unemployed Council. At such mixed meetings of employed and unemployed, very good results can be obtained in getting subscriptions for "Labor Unity" and organizing a "Labor Unity Brigade."

Building Labor Unity Builds the TUUL.

In the entire unemployed work, "Labor Unity" plays a large role. While each organizing committee and unemployed council should have its Labor Unity agent, it would be too mechanical to set up immediately a "Brigade." In the Unemployed Council this can often be very quickly done, but in the Organizing Committees to do so at once will often bring a complete duplication of organization, meetings, etc. Each organizing committee should appoint a "Labor Unity" agent who must see to it that each member of the committee gets and properly disposes of his quota of Labor Unity. Then as the committee is enlarged a regular "Brigade" can be formed. This does not mean that the "Brigade" should substitute for the activity of the other members of the committee, each of whom continues to use "Labor Unity" regularly not only as a newspaper, but as an organizer. The "Brigade" specializes in leading the building up of the circulation of "Labor Unity" in the neighborhood, the factory, among both employed and unemployed.

In all this work, the importance of careful, planned work, the setting and carrying out of specific, detailed tasks, cannot be too much stressed. To get the best results, the high point of every meeting should be the particular task, either an anti-eviction demonstration, presenting demands to local authorities, assigning committees to neighborhoods or to factories, etc. At all meetings of unemployed, employed or both, we must strongly emphasize the role of the Unemployed Councils as part of the Industrial Union structure. The fight for Unemployment Insurance and Immediate Relief is the fight of both employed and unemployed workers. By welding the employed and unemployed together in this struggle, we create the necessary solidarity which in strike struggle, against wage cuts, speed-up and other grievances, unites employed and unemployed in invincible fighting unity on the picket line.



In the above cartoon printed in the New York Herald-Tribune, the cartoonist unwittingly brings out one of the greatest contradictions of capitalism—without informing his readers that it is the capitalist system that brings about a condition where the masses starve in the midst of plenty—a condition not known even in barbarism and savagery.

Like the usual capitalist dope-peddler, he does not blame capitalism or points out the necessary destruction of such a system. But merely calls the capitalist a "producer" and the worker a "consumer", and intimates that it is the fault of neither. The facts of capitalism and its degeneracy are becoming so glaring that even a capitalist cartoonist begins to draw about them.

A. F. of L. Leaders Betray Tom Mooney

In the last installment of Tom Mooney's exposure of the treacheries of the A. F. of L. labor leaders in the Mooney-Billings case, he tells how Michael Casey, misleader in the Teamsters' union sent a henchman named George Kidwell to subvert Mary Gallagher, secretary of the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee. This was in 1930.

INSTALLMENT 21

BY a process of cajolery, flattery, and craftiness Kidwell gradually won Mary Gallagher's complete confidence. Constant attention to her wants, subtle compliments, invitations to the theatre, to dinner, to "parties," extended motor trips, convinced Mary Gallagher, who was harassed from overwork caused by the many difficult problems confronting the defense, that George was a trusted friend, and that his policies were the most sagacious and should be followed.

Thus it was the labor leaders, through Kidwell, succeeded in superseding Tom Mooney as director of the Defense Committee with following results:

1. The agitation against Governor Young was discontinued. It was Tom Mooney's firm conviction that Governor Young had no intention to pardon him, and that the policy of the defense should be to denounce him for his cowardice. Mary Gallagher refused to do this, and for months the work of the committee was at a standstill. Finally Tom Mooney insisted that she either follow his instructions or resign. At last she agreed to comply with his wishes. It was decided that an editorial from the Baltimore "Sun," March 21, 1930, which strongly attacked the Governor for his failure to pardon Tom Mooney, should be inserted in the pamphlet "Pardon Tom Mooney—Innocent." Using every possible subterfuge, she deferred printing the revised edition of the pamphlet for many weeks. Almost all the major California labor leaders supported the Governor, and it was their advice that the defense should follow the same policy, and disregard the instructions of Tom Mooney.

2. Pamphlets were not sent to the voters. The primary task of the defense was to educate all the citizens of California regarding the frame-up. That was the main reason the pamphlets were printed. It was the hope of Tom Mooney that every voter in the State would receive a pamphlet, as he felt that the data thus given the voters would so clearly prove his innocence that public clamor would compel the Governor to issue a pardon. The pamphlet strongly attacked the Governor for his subservience to Big Business, so Kidwell and the other labor leaders prevailed upon Mary Gallagher to send very few to the voters. This was gross betrayal, for Mary Gallagher knew that the only hope of Mooney and Billings to secure a pardon was predicated on the assumption a majority of the citizens of the State would strongly insist that the Governor pardon them. Obviously, such a demand could only come up if there was general knowledge of the frame-up, and by withholding the pamphlets containing this information, solely to protect the interests of the labor leaders, the two prisoners were irretrievably injured.

3. Support of the most generous contributor lost. Aline Barnsdall, the most generous donor to the Defense Funds, considered the distribution of the pamphlets of such importance, that she donated a large sum for this specific purpose. When she learned the pamphlets were not being mailed to the voters, she withdrew her support from the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee, and organized a special committee in Los Angeles for the sole purpose of issuing the pamphlets. Miss Barnsdall assumed all the financial expenses and mailed thousands of these pamphlets to the voters before the State primary.

4. No fight against Governor Young during primary. The morning after Tom Mooney's first pardon application was denied, he strongly denounced the Governor. In a statement issued from the Warden's office, he urged the voters to defeat him in the coming primary. Immediately Mary Gallagher upbraided him, and another serious dispute began regarding the policy of the defense. It was Tom Mooney's definite instructions that the committee devote all its energy and resources to defeat Governor Young in the primary. But, this was in direct conflict with the interests of the large majority of the major labor leaders, so through George Kidwell, they secured

Mary Gallagher's promise that the Defense Committee would disregard Tom Mooney's orders.

She absolutely refused to have the defense print a special leaflet containing the editorial of the Baltimore "Sun" and a resolution passed by the Typographical Union of Merced, California, which declared that the unions should make the demand for a Mooney-Billings pardon a campaign issue, and asked all the friends of Labor to defeat Governor Young whom they branded as unfit for the high office he held. It is certain the labor leaders did not wish such a leaflet circulated—they were doing their utmost to help the jailer of Mooney and Billings.

5. Follows insidious advice of labor leaders. Mary Gallagher positively refused to issue a statement to the voters in the name of Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee asking all the voters in the name of the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee asking all the friends of Tom Mooney to defeat Governor Young. Instead, on advice of Kidwell and his friends, she gave the press a statement to the effect "that Tom Mooney would prefer to see Governor Young reelected because of his long study and familiarity with the case, and that if a new Governor was elected, there would be another long delay until Governor Young's successor had studied all the evidence." This was a deliberate misrepresentation. Tom Mooney never authorized such a statement. He knew that it was important that Governor Young should be defeated as an object lesson to his successors, who might also be minded to disregard the wishes of almost the entire labor movement.

Governor Young denied Tom Mooney's application for pardon July 8, 1930, and five days later, July 13, Paul Scharenberg, Michael Casey, John O'Connell, Frank McDonald, John McLaughlin, George Kidwell and most of the other major labor leaders endorsed Young for re-election. Mary Gallagher knew this, she also knew that these men had never sincerely helped the defense, but she was so under the influence of Kidwell and others, that her judgement was warped. By aiding them she totally disregarded the best interests of the Defense Committee.

John Mooney, Tom's brother, attacked Paul Scharenberg on the floor of the San Francisco Labor Council immediately after the first pardon denial. Mary Gallagher knew that soon after Governor Young denied the pardon, Scharenberg announced he would support him, and that John Mooney was justified in his defense. Her experience during the early days of the reorganization of the defense proved that Scharenberg was a bitter enemy of Tom Mooney nevertheless, she strongly condemned John Mooney for publicly telling the truth.

6. No efforts to secure funds. Without funds there can be no defense. September 4, 1930, Mary Gallagher took a trip East and attended the Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as a guest of George Kidwell. She did not even make a request that this very wealthy International Union give a donation to the defense. Neither did she ask that a resolution demanding the pardon of Mooney and Billings be passed by the convention. As Secretary of the defense it was her duty to make at least two requests. Was it because she was in the company of the virulent enemies of Mooney—Daniel Tobin, Michael Casey, John O'Connell and John McLaughlin—that she failed to do her duty?

A few days after the Cincinnati Teamsters Convention, she visited Clarence Darrow in Chicago. He promised to introduce her to some wealthy liberal minded persons who might be induced to donate funds for the defense. But the constant companionship and poisonous influence of Kidwell and other labor leaders so undermined her interest in the defense that she did not even make an effort to visit Mr. Darrow's friends.

7. Defense Committee Disrupted. From June to December 1, 1930, there was such constant and serious disputes concerning the policy of the Defense Committee that its activities were paralyzed. During this very critical period of the case, Tom Mooney did not know that the labor leaders had secured a strong ascendancy over the trusted Secretary. He did not know about George Kidwell. He did not know that Paul Scharenberg was in close consultation with Mary Gallagher regarding the defense policy. Neither did he know that she attended meetings of the San Francisco Labor Council in the company of Scharenberg. This was an open admission that they

Red Sparks
By JORGE

Take Notice, London! Liverpool!

Hey, you British workers! You are going to receive a visitor, and if you get around to it, we hope you'll receive him in style.

His moniker is Joseph P. Ryan, the "P" standing for "poison," and he will come unto you bearing Fraternal Delegate credentials from the A. F. of L. to the British Trade Union Congress which will convene in Liverpool during September.

We're notifying you a long time in advance, because you might have trouble finding him a scab hotel to stop in, as all A. F. of L. officials are accustomed to patronize at their congresses here.

This bird, Ryan, is president of the International Longshoremen's Association, also president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

In these capacities he has done his damndest to put over wage cut agreements on the Philadelphia waterfront, to break the New Orleans dockers' strike, to smash up the Needle Trades Union in New York City, to fight against unemployment insurance in N. Y. State, and every other variety of treachery with which Havelock Wilson made you familiar.

He is a faithful follower of Tammany Hall and Cardinal Hayes, who is the real Mayor of New York. He is called to your attention now because the official paper of the N. Y. Central Union Label Council is announcing that he is to be given a "bon voyage" dinner at one of the most expensive scab hotels in New York, "The Commodore," on April 25.

And we are told—"Tickets will be \$10.00 per person." Think what this means when city officials admit there are 750,000 unemployed in the five boroughs of N. Y. City proper, and 1,000,000 all told in Greater New York—with not a penny of unemployment insurance!

Try to give him a warm welcome to the Pool, buddies, and we'll try to do the same for any like him your T. U. C. sends over.

After the Nobel Prize

There is more than one way of winning the National Nobel Prize, as we are reminded from the following letter sent to us by Sinclair Lewis, who remarks that it "might interest your readers, particularly at this time of unemployment." The letter, addressed to Sinclair Lewis, by the real estate corporation called the Berlock Company, says:

"My Dear Mr. Lewis:—We have for rent a most gorgeous and unusual duplex furnished penthouse apartment (Park Avenue—midtown office building), which I thought might be of interest to you.

"It really is beyond description—fourteen rooms and five baths. Entrance hall is a high domed room in Spanish tile, about 50 by 20. Very large drawing room. Beautifully paneled dining room. Charming solarium—two large master bedrooms, three colored tile bathrooms on first floor of duplex. Very large terrace surrounding the entire apartment which is fully furnished and can be seen by appointment.

"Asking \$25,000 a year, but I believe it can be had at a slight reduction. Hoping I may be of service to you, I am,

"Very truly yours,

Berlock Company, Inc.

By Agnes Harnett."

The letter is abominably written, and we have had to correct the spelling to make it intelligible. But no doubt, the Berlock Company figures on getting about half of the 1930 Nobel prize for literature.

were cooperating. Tom Money did know, after the defeat of Governor Young in the primary, largely due to his efforts, and in spite of Mary Gallagher and the labor leaders, that she deliberately disregarded his instructions, and that on account of her attitude the work of the committee was at a standstill. When, after much forebearance, he discharged Mary Gallagher as Secretary of the committee, she removed all the records, mailing list, and other equipment from the Defense Headquarters. She also tied-up the bank account, so that it was impossible for her successor to continue the work of the defense. On December 1, 1930, when the Supreme Court announced the second denial of Billings' pardon plea, Mary Gallagher's successors could not write a statement for the waiting newspaper men—even the stationery had been removed from the headquarters.

Was it because Paul Scharenberg knew Mary Gallagher was paralyzing the activities of the Defense Committee that he made his insidious attack on Tom Mooney and the Defense Committee at the Marysville Convention of the California State Federation of Labor? Scharenberg chose the time when Mary Gallagher was in Cincinnati at the Teamsters' Convention to insinuate that the defense was demoralized, if not corrupt. He could say this, for had he not helped to bring this situation about?

It is one of the real tragedies of this case that so splendid a woman as Mary Gallagher should have been so evilly influenced by the degraded, corrupted and degenerated labor leaders. It is on account of their deliberate, subtle domination over Mary Gallagher that the Defense Committee became demoralized. Mary Gallagher, who possibly does not yet realize that her conduct is the result of a calculated plan by the labor leaders to have her betray the best interests of Tom Mooney, still follows their advice. She is making various untruthful statements about Tom Mooney, such as, that he is "impossible and insane," and by her refusal to return the moneys, records, equipment and property of the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee to her successor, immeasurably increases the difficulties of the Defense Committee.

Within a short time, the work of the Defense will proceed with renewed vigor through Aline Barnsdall's quick cooperation at a crisis, and Tom Mooney will again be able to feel that his interests are fully protected. The added pain, the grief and the harm caused by the mistaken course of his former friend can hardly be estimated. More than ever does he distrust the labor leaders and more than ever he is determined to expose their rotten, underhanded and vile influence.

PARTY LIFE

Conducted by the Organization Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

Building the Militant Unity of Employed and Unemployed Workers

By G. P.

THE campaign for signatures for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill presented an important organizational opportunity which has not even yet been sufficiently realized. It gave us a splendid means to get valuable contacts in the shops, factories and mines, and in the A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhood Unions, rallying the left wing workers around the Signature Committees against the reactionary union officialdom and laying the foundation of real shop organization in the industries. But the presentation of the bill to Congress on Feb. 10th should not have meant any slackening of our efforts in using the tremendous issue of immediate unemployment relief to gain many new contacts in the shops and factories, and in building the left wing in the workers' mass organizations. On the contrary, the struggle should become much more intensified.

Organizing Committees.

This means that we must develop the forms of organization best fitted to get more contacts and to organize these contacts into functioning organizations at the point of production. To do this we must clarify the role of the industrial league form of organization as a coordinating center of the "organizing committees," each with its own concentration point in an important industrial plant, mill or mine. These "organizing committees" composed of both employed and unemployed workers serve to unite the struggles of employed and unemployed in a fundamental way. To a great extent, the unemployed workers drawn into the Unemployed Councils can also be readily drawn into the actual organizing committees.

To set up signature committees for our Unemployment Insurance Bill in the factories should have been an important function of the organizing committees. The size of these committees depends on the size of the plant concentrated upon. For a shop of 200 a committee of at least a dozen is necessary, with an organizer and a "Labor Unity" agent. In the large departmentalized industries, such as packing house, railroad, auto, mining, etc., the organizing committees should also work on a department basis, assigning sub-committees to concentrate on particular departments. The committees must be large enough to take care of the various entrances, to follow up contacts in house visiting, which must be done immediately, but not so large that it becomes unwieldy and inactive. However, if well-organized, size is no handicap, but permits better and faster work.

Unemployed Active Organizing at Shops.

From experiences at the Railroad Shop in Minneapolis, it was found that a committee of at least 12 was necessary to carry on work in a department of about 200 workers. Where contacts inside are established, the proper coordination of inside and outside work is very important. This means that the plant must be visited regularly (daily visits are best) and literature given and sold to the workers. "Labor

Unity" must be regularly on hand. In addition, it is important that the unemployed workers on the committee should have no difficulty in functioning at distant shops through lack of carfare. In the case of the Soo shop, when this was remedied, the first result was a big sale of "Labor Unity," "Daily Worker" and other literature and the obtaining of many new contacts. Thus many factory gate meetings can be held as part of the organizing plan, the unemployed taking a leading part in the outside work while the inside contacts can make good use of the agitation and propaganda carried on outside the factory by the unemployed.

Selection of Methods Important.

Many times workers who attend the shop gate meetings want to buy literature or join the TUUL union or league but do not sign the application cards (even when these are on hand) because of the presence of stool-pigeons, foremen or bosses. Therefore we must arrange our committees so that some can function a block or two away from the shop or factory gate in order to lessen the danger of exposing workers willing to line up, and to encourage as many workers as possible to take the actual organization step. By quickly and systematically following up our newly-gained contacts with regular visits at their homes by committees (two of those who have become familiar to the workers at the gate) we can still further increase our membership and literature sales. It is important that such committees be well informed of the conditions in the plant and the industry and approach the visited workers on those lines.

Grievance and Shop Committees.

Where we have established Signature Committees or gotten contacts in the Signature Drive, these can give us valuable information about the particular grievances of the workers in the plant, which, with the immediate, concrete demands to meet these grievances, should form the main body of our leaflets, bulletins, etc. These particular grievances, wage cuts, increased speed-up, lay-offs, bad sanitation, poor ventilation, lack of washing facilities, etc., short lunch periods, slave-driving foremen, lack of safety devices, etc., make it possible to set up committees in the factory or in a department of the factory, based on these grievances. But it would be a mistake to simply urge in general the formation of a "grievance committee." The most unbearable grievance should be selected and we should seek to organize a committee around the fight against that particular grievance, such as, for example, where acid fumes and metal dust endanger the health of the workers, a "Safety Committee" or a "Sanitation Committee." We can succeed in quickly setting up such committees in many cases where we would not succeed directly in forming a general grievance committee or permanent shop committee. From committees organized to fight against particular grievances we can readily advance to such a general grievance committee, which upon assuming still further functions becomes an actual shop