

# 2 Negro Workers Sentenced to Die; 7 More in Lynch Frame-up



# Daily Worker

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

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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## TWO STATE HUNGER MARCHES LEAD TO MAY FIRST

### Takamatsu, Get Out!

SECRETARY of State Stimson, whose sister-in-law subsidizes monarchist Russian white guards against the Soviet Union, is welcoming a certain oriental foreigner to these United States. Secretary Stimson is very particular about "foreigners." While he arranges, with one hand, wholesale deportations of foreign-born workers, with the other he shakes the bloody paw of every murderer of the working class who takes a notion to visit these shores.

Secretary Stimson is making tremendous and most expensive arrangements to welcome this foreigner, who is, of course not a worker, such as T. Hariuchi sentenced to 42 years in San Quentin for organizing farm workers in California. On the contrary, the "distinguished visitor" of Mr. Stimson is Crown Prince Takamatsu, brother of the imperialist despot who oppresses the millions of Japanese workers and peasants and lives in feudal splendor off the blood of the oppressed masses of Korea, Formosa and subjugated China.

Takamatsu will soon be welcomed at the Port of New York, and Secretary Stimson, whose flair for monarchy and reaction is notable in all affairs, has seen to it that the U. S. Government, which can afford not a penny to ten million American jobless and their families, is financing a swarm of "experts" to teach no lesser dignitaries than Professor Nicholas Murray Butler and Thomas Lamont precisely what to say, to do, and even what kind of pants to wear in the presence of this royal looser!

Of course there will be no publicity release by the State Department about peonage and forced labor in Japan or Korea. Such things are given out by Mr. Stimson only in relation to the workers' Soviet Republic. But in spite of this, and in spite of the supposed air tight censorship of the Japanese police system, American workers will be told of the cruel murders of Japanese workers by the barbarian henchmen of this barbarian prince!

American workers will demand to know of Takamatsu why Senji Yamamoto, working class member of the Japanese Parliament, was murdered in cold blood! Into the face of the Japanese Crown Prince, the American workers will hurl the accusation of "assassin" in memory of Watanabe, Secretary of the Communist Party of Japan who was murdered by the hirelings of the Mikado, brother of Takamatsu!

If Mr. Stimson chooses to lick the boots of the Crown Prince of Japan, this constitutes a good reason for American workers to tell this royal representative of the oppressors and rebers of millions of slaves of Japanese imperialism, that he is not wanted in this country!

Mr. Stimson cannot deny to the American working class its inherent right to demonstrate its international solidarity with the working class of Japan and Japan's colonial slaves. American imperialism, which seeks to screen the war preparations against Japan for domination of the far east behind Mr. Stimson's polite hypocrisy, finds it possible to make common cause with imperial Japan against a Soviet China.

The American working class challenges the right of all imperialisms to rob and oppress any workers. The arrest of 500 workers in Japan only last week, under a despotic law which makes punishable by death the organization of workers, is enough to justify a hostile reception to Mr. Stimson's guest. And the American workers are going to demonstrate their despise and distaste! They are going to shout so that all the world can hear—Takamatsu, Get Out!

### 1,227 DEPORTED FROM N.Y.C. ALONE

Boss Courts Hail Drive As New Weapon

NEW YORK—Since Jan. 14 the U. S. government has deported 1,227 foreign-born workers in this city alone in the drive of the bosses to deport militant foreign-born workers and intimidate the foreign born as a whole from taking part in the struggles of the rest of the working class against starvation and for unemployment relief and insurance.

Although these attacks against the working class are being carried out under the pretense of a drive against racketeers and criminals, the boss press admits that of the 1,227 deported only "some 100" were criminals. The rest were workers whose militancy had offended the bosses.

The bosses' courts have hailed the deportation drive as a "powerful weapon" in the hands of the capitalist authorities. A statement to this effect was made by Judge Collins on March 27 in General Sessions in ordering a worker charged with assault to be turned over to the immigration authorities for deportation to Latvia. Collins said at the time that the courts would exploit deportation to the fullest extent.

The City Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born has issued a statement denouncing these mass deportations as a vicious attack on the working class, and calling upon the workers, native and foreign born, white and Negro, to demonstrate May Day in Union Square against starvation and wage-cuts, against persecution of Negro and foreign-born workers and for support of the struggle for unemployment relief and insurance.

The City Committee has started a campaign to translate into organizational strength the influence gained on the Day of Struggle against deportation and lynching. The most outstanding phase of this campaign is the affiliation drive which, during the month of April, must be intensified all over the city in order to widen the organizational base of our movement. To organize and spur this drive a meeting of the entire City Committee has been called, which will take place at 32 Union Square, Room 505, April 13, at 8 p.m.

### COURTS SPLIT ON FOOD PICKETING

A F L Admits Bosses Pay Union Dues

NEW YORK—Mass picketing in violation of the injunction continues at Sun Market and other truck food shops. The strike is being spread widely through all 17 districts here of the Food Workers' Industrial Union. The good effects of this tactic are apparent from the picketing in the Bronx Saturday, which lasted four hours without an arrest because the A. F. of L. strike-breaking Local 323 of the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks was so busy serving injunctions and having pickets arrested in Kings Highway at the time.

Monday, mass picketing continued and five were arrested at 144th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. (Sun Market); three were arrested at Ostrrowsky Bros., 148th St. and Broadway, and three more at another Ostrrowsky Bros. place at 2434 Creston Ave. These arrests were made through the A. F. of L. strike-breakers.

Eight of these cases came up in the magistrates court at 151st St. and Amsterdam Ave. and were postponed to Thursday, the judge ordering the defendants not to picket. Three cases came up at West Farms Court, 181st St. and Boston Rd., postponed to Thursday, and the judge specifically rules they can picket!

Juggling With 600. Fourteen cases, previously taken up under Paragraph 600 (violation of injunction), went to special sessions, where they were dismissed. Now the magistrates are again binding over cases of pickets to special sessions, in spite of the acquittal! Seventy-eight pickets have been arrested since the Sun strike started.

The Food Workers' Industrial Union, leading all the above strikes, has also called strikes to enforce union conditions at Rural Butter and Egg Market, which has three stores at 272 E. 169th St., 2434 Creston Ave. and 141st St. and Second Ave. Strike are on at stores at Freeport, L. I. and Central Ave., Far Rockaway.

Boss Pays A. F. of L. The business agent of Local 328 admits his close connection with the employers by scolding the workers through the columns of the Jewish Daily.

### GLEN ALDEN STRIKERS FORCE FAKERS AGAIN TO POSTPONE SELL-OUT

Indignant Local Meetings Remove Some of Those Opposing Strike Last Time

Police Keep Rank and File Crowds Out of the Secret Meeting; New Maneuvers

WILKES BARRE, Pa., April 7.—The militancy and determination of the 25,000 anthracite miners on strike against the Glen Alden wage cutting and bad conditions, forced the General Grievance Committee in its secret session this morning to postpone again its scheme to break the strike.

Some of the locals whose delegates to the General Grievance Committee voted at the last meeting to end the strike have now removed those delegates and sent others instructed to vote to carry it on.

However, the Tomichick-Maloney-Davis gang of local politicians, who are trying desperately to betray the strikers, put over a new maneuver at the secret session.

"Forcing" A Sell Out. They elected a committee of ten to "force District President Boylan to settle the demands," and to "force International president John Lewis to come to the Anthracite to settle the strike." Since both Lewis and Boylan have been outspoken in condemnation of the strike, have ordered the miners to go back to their slavery and wait for very improbable redress through the conciliation machinery, this action of the Grievance Committee is sure to bring a fresh outburst of anger from the strikers.

At previous secret meetings, large numbers of rank and file miners have crashed the door and filled the hall, howling down the open traitors and embarrassing those who still work secretly. This time, in spite of a drenching rain, hundreds of miners stood in the streets all day, but could not get into the hall because of heavy police guards at the entrance. The police broke up the crowds.

Fight in Locals. Many locals of the United Mine Workers of America met tonight. Rank and file opposition groups in these locals are meeting prior to the union meetings, and planning a bitter fight on the strike opponents. These groups are also nominating worker candidates for the coming union elections.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY AGAIN What's become of the London naval treaty that was supposed to have settled all matters of naval armament? What's become of its still-born child, the Franco-Italian treaty? We find now that Arthur Henderson, British foreign minister, is now talking about a European "disarmament" conference. What is more likely is that this is to be an armament conference, with Britain trying to line up its allies in the next war against its foremost rival, the United States—or to take the leadership in the anti-Soviet war front, with the U. S. included.

### Jersey Workers Rally Against No Picket Rule

The vice chancellor of Paterson, N. J., has set the ruling on picketing of the Wright Airplane Factory for next week.

Nearly six hundred workers are on strike at this factory against the infamous bonus system set up in the factory. The judge's ruling will decide for the bosses of the factory whether the workers can be legally clubbed on the picket line. The determination of the workers, nevertheless, will make the picket lines at the factory go on despite the injunction.

## Industries and Army Ready for War; Will Put Down "Disorder," Says Wilbur

WASHINGTON, April 7.—How the army is used and will be more and more used against the working class in this country when it finds capitalist starvation unbearable was contained in a speech made by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, on the fourteenth anniversary of America's entry into the World War, celebrated as "Army Day."

Wilbur's speech was broadcasted over a nation-wide radio hook-up. He said the greatest stress on what he called the "peace-time" functions of the army. He termed the army "insurance" against "disorder, aggression, emergency and even total collapse."

What is behind these general phrases? What do the bosses mean

### The Arch Betrayer



John L. Lewis, international president of the U. M. W. He gets \$1,000 a month from the starving miners and performs only strike-breaking and wage-cutting activities.

### DOCK STRIKERS PICK COMMITTEE

Picketing at Pier 8 This Morning

NEW YORK—A meeting of a good part of the 50 strikers who walked out last week against wage cuts at the Green Coffee Warehouse of Lafayette Lightering Corp., Pier 8, Brooklyn, was held yesterday at 73 Myrtle Ave., and a strike committee of four elected. The meeting drew up demands for: 75 cents per hour, coffee piles to be only 8 sacks high, and recognition of the warehouse committee. The Marine Workers' Industrial Union called the meeting.

Scabs have come on the job due to the absence of real picketing, but the strike committee and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union will organize the picket line, today at 8 a. m. Yesterday morning several strikers who tried to go back were stopped by the others.

When the company saw the strikers were beginning to organize, they called the police to chase away the organizers, but the committee is still on the job.

Much interest is being shown by workers of New York dock warehouses, most of whom get only 44 cents per hour. Real organization is coming, and these will support the strike and fight soon for their own demands.

Temporary strike headquarters are at 73 Myrtle Ave.

### Cockroach Tries To Hold Out \$20; Jobless Council Spoils Game

NEW YORK—Alfred Weber, a food worker unemployed for 9 months, and a member of the Down Town Unemployed Council, couldn't pay his rent and took his radio to the "Sunbeam Electrical Licensed Electricians and Radio," 67 Third Ave., to have it sold on consignment.

The "Sunbeam" outfit sold it all right, but when Weber wanted his money they gave him an "I. O. U." instead.

Weber went to the unemployed council, which sent a committee to reason with the Sunbeam swindlers, and made them turn over \$20 to Weber.

## JOBLESS DELEGATES DEMAND INSURANCE FROM LEGISLATURES

### SEND 2 NEGROES TO CHAIR IN A LYNCH HOLIDAY

7 More Young Boys Face Death Verdict

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., April 7.—The first two of nine Negro boys, all under 21 years of age, were convicted today by a jury which was out only 50 minutes, and which recommended death in the electric chair for them.

This is the beginning of a legal lynching, held as an added attraction to the fair now going on. Hundreds of white lynch advocates are in town, and the capitalist news services report "the national guardsmen at the court house were forced into mild action to quell a five minute demonstration staged by the crowd in approval of the verdict."

The Negroes sentenced to death are Clarence Norris, aged 18, and Charles Weems, aged 20. Almost immediately after the sentencing, the court turned to the trial of a third, Haywood Patterson, aged 17. The first two are from Atlanta, and the third from Chattanooga.

This slaughter of Negro young workers is being conducted at the instigation of two notorious white prattlers who are evidently advertising themselves by claiming that they were raped by the Negroes.

There will be a special mass protest meeting against the lynching, legal or otherwise, of nine Negro young workers at Scottsboro, Ala. The protest meeting will be held at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130 St., at 7:30 p. m., Friday.

### SEND OFF FOR MAY 1 USSR DELEGATE

NEW YORK—A Latin-American agricultural worker of Palo Alto, California, has been declared the winner of a subscription contest held during the past few months by the Spanish organ of the Communist Party, "Vida Obrera."

R. Gonzales Soto, the winner of the prize, a trip to the Soviet Union with the delegation which is going under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union to witness the success of the 5-year plan and the May Day celebrations in the Workers' Fatherland, showed through his activity that he as well as many other latin-american workers in this country have learned a lot from the workers of the U. S. S. R.

A Farewell Rally and Ball has been arranged for Saturday evening, April 11, at the New Harlem Casino (upper large hall) 116 St. and Lenox Ave., at 8:30 p. m.

### Intensified Organization of the Unemployed and Linking Their Struggle With That of Wage Cut Workers in the Factories

Day-to-Day Struggle Against Evictions and to Force Relief From Cities Must Increase

Mass Meeting at Philadelphia City Hall at 9 A M March 17 to Start the State March; Unemployed Score Pinchot As a Liar

Interest in the fight to win relief centers at present on two most important state hunger marches: in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Both these states of heavy industry have their hundreds of thousands of jobless, and their more hundreds of thousands of part time workers, starving along on one or two days a week of work.

The Pennsylvania marchers, starting from Philadelphia and Chester April 17, and from Pittsburgh a few days later will concentrate on Harrisburg and present their demands to the state legislature and Governor Pinchot on April 21.

The Ohio marches, coming from five directions, parading through all the most industrial sections of the state, will meet in Columbus, April 22, and hold a state conference, where the unemployment insurance bill will be finally adopted, and a delegation sent to present it to the state legislature, probably April 27th.

All Out May 1st! These demonstrative marches reach their high point at the state capital only a few days before the world wide demonstrations against unemployment and for relief of the millions of starving jobless. May 1 is this year as usual a day of international demonstrations against the capitalist system, particularly a day of protest against starvation, wage-cuts, and speed-up. The numerous industrial towns which these hunger marches pass through, and the other hunger marches held in other states within recent months, will each hold their own demonstration May 1.

Build Councils! The success of the hunger marches and of the May 1 actions largely depend on the mass support in the towns through which they pass, and this mass support must be organized. The main task of the movement to win relief for, to save the lives of, the millions of jobless is now, in spite of the hunger marches, the organization of the unemployed.

### MACHADO ADMITS FEAR OF UPRISING

Stays Clear of Havana As Congress Opens

While the Cuban Congress opened Monday, with the supporters of Machado present, ready to do his and Wall Street's bidding, with 10,000 paid troops at the command of the butcher-president of Cuba, Machado said he was afraid to appear because of "riots."

Not many months ago Machado issued a statement to the American capitalist papers saying he feared nobody, as the Cuban people "loved" him. Now he admits he fears mass uprisings, and is staying away from the capital.

Several days ago Machado offered a truce to the opposition among the Cuban bourgeoisie, but the truce was rejected. The rejection of the truce did not come about because these oppositionists most of whom would be ready to unite with Machado, are against a united front, but the masses of Cuba are becoming more revolutionary and a truce would not save off the coming sharp conflicts.

### PUSH FOREIGN LOANS

An appeal to push foreign loans was made by Dr. Stephen I. Miller, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in a speech before 700 credit men at the Hotel Commodore, New York, a few days ago. Miller said that this was a way of getting out of the crisis, increasing American imperialism's hold on the colonies and piling up more profits for the investors. The matter is not quite so simple as Dr. Miller put it, however, as the crisis in other countries cannot be wiped out by loans.

# DEATH OF EX-BOTTLER IS EXCUSE FOR FRAMING OF 5 PATERSON WORKERS

### Silk Bosses Determined to Murder Lieb, Militant Weaver, Who Exposed Nature of Workmen's Circle

By **ALLAN JOHNSON**.

PATERSON, N. J., April 7.—A drama of the class struggle is being rapidly unfolded in this city of silk and suffering. Its opening scenes have taken place in two buildings on Fair Street; in the home of Benjamin Lieb and in the synagogue which adjoins it.

The cast is small as yet, comprising only five militant workers who are being framed on a murder charge and the district attorney who is prosecuting them at the behest of the city's silk manufacturers. But the cast will soon number thousands, for within the next week or two it will include the majority of the horribly exploited inhabitants of the city as well as those who exploit and enslave them.

The first act of the drama covers a period of more than a decade. The leading character is the silk weaver, Benjamin Lieb, a revolutionary in Russia at the age of 14 and a victim of the czarist lash in Siberian prisons. The first scene opens in Paterson after the World War with Lieb, still the militant worker fighting to end the enslavement of his class, in the thick of every battle for the improvement of the conditions of his fellow workers.

Lieb leads 1924 strike

Lieb's courage, intelligence and fortitude soon carry him to a position of leadership among his fellow workers. He is the leader in the memorable strike of 1924, when the Paterson silk workers struck against the introduction of the multiple loom system and the lengthening of the working day by two hours. It was during this strike that the bosses—the Jewish silk bosses in particular—of Paterson determined to "get" Lieb. For Lieb had committed the unpardonable sin: he had exposed the Paterson Workmen's Circle, a "socialist" organization, as being a nest of Jewish silk bosses who had utilized every possible method to break the strike.

The pride, as well as the pocket-books, of the Jewish silk manufacturers were hurt by this exposure. It was more difficult from then on to pay a Jewish worker a starvation wage on the ground that you were a "friend" of his and a member of the same club. The Jewish bosses loved honor almost but not quite as much as exploiters' profits, and when Lieb branded them as hypocritical robbers they squirmed uneasily in the front pews of their synagogues as they faced the workers in the back seats. Some of these exploiters attend the synagogue immediately adjoining Lieb's home, and their rancor towards him was not diminished in the least by the fact that Lieb, realizing too well that the synagogue was but another means of enslaving his fellow workers, never set his foot in the opium factory.

Lieb Always Hounded by Bosses

From that day to the present framed-up charge of murder, Lieb has been hounded by these silk bosses. They have tried, usually successfully, to prevent him from working at his trade. Lieb has been out of work for eight and ten months at a time, and when he did get a job it always ended suddenly when his boss was informed of his record in the working class movement. This persecution has even extended to members of his family. Lieb has a

daughter, Fannie, who was considered the best student in her class throughout the eight terms of her high school course and who was expected by everyone to win the \$5,000 scholarship awarded to the best pupil. It is more than three months since her class was graduated, but no scholarship has yet been awarded. A statement by a friendly teacher to the effect that "it is too bad that you have never changed your name" explains why Fannie Lieb has not been awarded the scholarship. Lieb means love in German, but in Paterson it means hatred for all enemies of the working class.

Lieb's persecution by the silk manufacturers of Paterson has increased. If anything, his activity in the revolutionary working class movement. Thirty years of activity have not lessened his ardor for the emancipation of his suffering fellow workers.

Paterson silk workers have been conducting a series of strikes in recent months, many of them highly successful, and Lieb has taken a leading part in all of them. He was becoming a thorn in the sides of the Paterson silk manufacturers that they could no longer bear. When Urban, an ex-bootlegger, a leader of the bosses just as Lieb is a leader among his fellow workers, died recently, the silk bosses decided that the five most militant workers in the city should burn for his death, even though all are absolutely innocent and two weren't even near the scene of the altercation in which Urban was supposed to have been injured.

These five workers are Lieb, Louis Bart, Helen Gershonowitz, Louis Harris and Albert Katzenbuch. They are leading actors of this Paterson working class drama that may turn suddenly into another Sacco-Vanzetti tragedy. The audience is rapidly including the scores of millions in the enslaved American working class, for these five have fought so valiantly, and the participation of this audience in the drama will determine how closely these five victims of a frame-up will approach being murdered by the Paterson silk manufacturers.

(Tomorrow's article will continue the description of the background of the Paterson frame-up.)

**BOSS COURT AIDS GARVEY FRAMEUP**

**Hold Two Workers For Grand Jury**

NEW YORK.—In a court room packed with Negro and white workers, demonstrating their solidarity with the defendants, and the flaming protest of the working class against their frame-up by the Garvey national reformist, Grant, and his police allies, Arthur Williams and Charles Campbell, unemployed workers, came to trial yesterday.

The two unemployed workers were charged by Grant with assault and robbery. They were arrested by police, under Grant's direction, on Saturday afternoon, following a fight between Negro unemployed workers and thugs led by Grant. Grant first went with police to the headquarters of the Harlem Unemployed Council at 353 Lenox Ave., where he demanded the arrest of 24 unemployed workers present. He told the police the unemployed workers had attacked him for telling them not to join the mass revolutionary struggle against starvation and not to go against the bosses' government or give their police watchdogs any trouble. When the police refused to make arrests, he departed, but returned later with another cop and charged Williams and Campbell with beating him and stealing his watch and money.

In spite of the fact that he contradicted himself time and again in testifying in court yesterday, and the unemployed workers gave straight-forward testimony as to what had actually occurred, the court held the two workers in \$2,000 bail each for the grand jury.

On the stand Grant testified that he had told the cops that the unemployed workers were a bunch of Reds and should be locked up. Questioned by the I. L. D. lawyer if he had stated in headquarters of the council that Inspector Neal had told him to beat up any Reds he found in Harlem and he could have them arrested, Grant hesitated. The magistrate, taking the hint, objected to the question. When the I. L. D. lawyer protested, the magistrate retorted: "Well, let him make the statement. It is immaterial." Grant then admitted that he had made the statement.

Williams, taking the stand, denounced the trial as a dirty frame-up and attack against the working class by the Garvey fakers and the police. When, however, he tried to explain that the attacks were especially directed against Negro workers, formerly members of the Garvey movement, who had repudiated the treacherous leadership of the reformists, he was stopped by the court. The workers will protest this dirty frame-up in tremendous demonstrations on May Day. The I. L. D. will mobilize the masses for defense of these framed unemployed workers.

**What's On—**

**WEDNESDAY**  
Ex-Service Men W. E. S. M. I. meets regularly at 8 p. m. at headquarters. Every member is to be present.

**Women's Council No. 33**  
Holds a party at 8 p. m. at 2096 70th St., Brooklyn.

**Council 11 and 12**  
Are holding a farewell party for Comrade Sonia Schecter who is leaving for the Soviet Union as the representative of the Council of Working Class Women on the P. S. I. Delegation. At 8:30 p. m. at 2769 Bronx Park East.

**Office Workers Union Mass Meeting**  
At Labor Temple, 14 St. and 2nd Ave. at 6:30 p. m. "The Office Workers and the Present Crisis."

**THURSDAY**  
**Plumbers T. U. L.**  
Organizational meeting at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth Street. All plumbers and helpers are urged to come.

**Ex-Service Men Will Form**  
A new branch in Harlem. Organizational meeting for this purpose at 8 p. m. at 123rd St. and 5th Ave.

**Harlem Prog. Youth Club**  
Meets at 1452 Madison Ave. for regular meeting and discussion.

**Trade Union Unity Council**  
Very important meeting of the T. U. U. C. at 7:45 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. Every delegate must be present.

**Alteration Painters of Bronx**  
Meet at 8 p. m. at 409 E. Boston St.

**FRIDAY—**  
**Washattan Alteration Painters**  
Meet at 8 p. m. at 5 p. m. at 16 West 21st Street.

**The Oriental Night**  
Which was to have been held at the Finnish Workers Hall in Harlem has been called off.

**Brighton Beach United Front Conf.**  
For May Day meets at 140 Neptune Ave. at 8:30 p. m. All workers organizations are urged to send delegates.

**Metal Workers Int. League**  
Meets at 14 W. 21st St. at 8 p. m. May Day will be discussed and plans laid.

**Workers Ex-Service Men's League**  
Membership meeting at 79 E. 10th Street at 8 p. m. All ex-service men are urged to attend.

## THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



## COURT HELPING FRAME WORKERS

### 9 Resisting Evictions Held as Burglars

NEW YORK.—When a group of unemployed workers, under the leadership of the Downtown Unemployed Council, put back into the house the furniture of a Negro worker whom the landlord had evicted for non-payment of rent, nine of them were arrested and are on trial, charged with disorderly conduct and a threat of burglary.

Judge August Dreyer, hearing the case which began today at 2 p. m., announced that he intends to change the charge from one of disorderly conduct to burglary.

The case has attracted much attention among the unemployed workers of this city, with the result that the court room this morning was packed with members of the Unemployed Council and workers from the neighborhood. For some time the landlord has been trying to get Seagrave, the tenant who has lived in the same house for the past eight years, to move by using such excuses as repairs on the lighting wires for which the light was cut out for a period of days. Failing in this, he took out the washtub "for repairs," which necessitated shutting off the water for several days. But all of this did not succeed and so the landlord finally became desperate and ordered the tenant evicted. However, the first eviction did not succeed. The Unemployed Council put the furniture back in the house. But the second time, Monday night, the police were on hand and when an attempt was made to put the furniture back in the house nine were arrested.

The trial will be continued in the court today at 314 W. 54th St. and all unemployed workers are requested to come to the court room to demonstrate solidarity with the Unemployed Council, as well as with the victim of the eviction.

## NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

**RKO Always a Good Show!**

**JEFFERSON**  
Ludwig Natzi in Person  
Frank and Milt Britton & Hans Lyda Harry

**FATHERS SON**  
Lewi Stone, Irene Rich, Leon Jarney

**COME TO A MASS MEETING OF OFFICE WORKERS**  
Wednesday, April 8th, 1931  
6:30 P. M.

**LABOR TEMPLE**  
14th Street and Second Avenue  
ROBERT W. DUNN  
Director, Labor Research Association  
will be the main speaker  
ADMISSION FREE  
OFFICE WORKERS UNION  
14 West 21st Street, New York City

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GOOD WHOLESOME FOOD  
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FIRST DELEGATE OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN WORKERS IN USA  
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MAY FIRST CELEBRATIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION  
at the  
**NEW HARLEM CASINO**  
(Upper Large Hall)  
116TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE  
Various Attractions—Latin-American Dances—American Jazz  
—Music by the famous—  
**HAVANA ROYAL ORCHESTRA**

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Meets at 14 W. 21st St. at 8 p. m. May Day will be discussed and plans laid.

**Workers Ex-Service Men's League**  
Membership meeting at 79 E. 10th Street at 8 p. m. All ex-service men are urged to attend.

**What's On—**

**WEDNESDAY**  
Ex-Service Men W. E. S. M. I. meets regularly at 8 p. m. at headquarters. Every member is to be present.

**Women's Council No. 33**  
Holds a party at 8 p. m. at 2096 70th St., Brooklyn.

**Council 11 and 12**  
Are holding a farewell party for Comrade Sonia Schecter who is leaving for the Soviet Union as the representative of the Council of Working Class Women on the P. S. I. Delegation. At 8:30 p. m. at 2769 Bronx Park East.

**Office Workers Union Mass Meeting**  
At Labor Temple, 14 St. and 2nd Ave. at 6:30 p. m. "The Office Workers and the Present Crisis."

**THURSDAY**  
**Plumbers T. U. L.**  
Organizational meeting at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth Street. All plumbers and helpers are urged to come.

**Ex-Service Men Will Form**  
A new branch in Harlem. Organizational meeting for this purpose at 8 p. m. at 123rd St. and 5th Ave.

**Harlem Prog. Youth Club**  
Meets at 1452 Madison Ave. for regular meeting and discussion.

**Trade Union Unity Council**  
Very important meeting of the T. U. U. C. at 7:45 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. Every delegate must be present.

**Alteration Painters of Bronx**  
Meet at 8 p. m. at 409 E. Boston St.

**FRIDAY—**  
**Washattan Alteration Painters**  
Meet at 8 p. m. at 5 p. m. at 16 West 21st Street.

**The Oriental Night**  
Which was to have been held at the Finnish Workers Hall in Harlem has been called off.

**Brighton Beach United Front Conf.**  
For May Day meets at 140 Neptune Ave. at 8:30 p. m. All workers organizations are urged to send delegates.

**Metal Workers Int. League**  
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Membership meeting at 79 E. 10th Street at 8 p. m. All ex-service men are urged to attend.

## NEED FUNDS FIGHT JERSEY FRAME-UP

### Collection Sunday in Newark

NEWARK, April 7.—The International Labor Defense is mobilizing the workers for a house-to-house collection of funds for Sunday, April 12. These funds will be used for the Defense for the five Paterson Textile workers.

All members of the I.L.D. and sympathetic organizations are called upon to respond on Sunday morning at the following stations in their respective cities of New Jersey:

Newark, 93 Mercer St., 52 West St., 37 16th Ave., 29 Aleya St.  
Paterson, 205 Paterson St., 3 Governor St.  
Passaic, 39 Monroe St.  
Elizabeth, 106 E. Jersey St.  
Perth Amboy, 308 Elm St.  
New Brunswick, 11 Plum St.  
Linden, Workers Center at corner Fern and St. George Street.

It is necessary to have one hundred per cent mobilization of all our forces in New Jersey in order to raise the necessary funds to enable us to take up the legal defense for the five textile workers who are behind the prison bars in Paterson on a frame-up charge of murder.

## CERMAK INHERITS THOMPSON RULE

### Use Demagoguery to Win Workers' Votes

CHICAGO, April 7.—Anton Cermak, backed by the leading Chicago exploiters, affiliated to the gangster machines, has won the election for mayor against William Hale Thompson by a plurality of over 100,000. No returns are in yet on the Communist candidate for mayor, Otto Wangerin. The Communist candidates were ruled off the ticket by agreement of the Cermak and Thompson forces; but the Communist Party called on the workers to write the names of the Communist candidates in.

Cermak ran on a ticket of the worst type of demagoguery, somewhat in the order of Mayor Murphy of Detroit. Cermak's power is based on the run-running and bootlegging dives in Chicago; he will inherit the whole gangster machine that backed Thompson and effectively aided the expose of the corrupt police department by refusing \$50,000 for a grand jury examination early this year. Cermak made all sorts of lying promises to the unemployed workers in order to win the votes of the workers.

Behind Cermak is Melvin Traylor, president of the First National Bank, one of the leading imperialist financial institutions in the West. Traylor came out for wage-cuts and was

## AMUSEMENTS

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given for the  
**Daily Worker**  
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 18  
at the  
**BRONX WORKERS CENTER**  
569 PROSPECT AVENUE—8:30 P. M.  
ADMISSION 35 CENTS

Excellent program is being given by the W. I. R. Navy Mir Club, Spartacus Sports Club, in conjunction with all Bronx organizations  
Flora, Viola, Selma, Blanche, Abilene  
AUSTRIAN—Bronx "Daily Worker" Circulation Drive Bureau

## Robt W Dunn to Speak at Office Workers Mass Meet Tonite

### Smash the anti-labor laws of the bosses!

Robert W. Dunn, director of Labor Research Assn., will speak on "The Office Worker and the Present Crisis," at a mass meeting of the Office Workers' Union at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., tonight at 6:30 p. m. This meeting will open the campaign to double the membership of the union in three months.

A series of open air meetings have been planned for the purpose of drawing into the union hundreds of office workers who are now working under more intense speed than before, and who at the same time have suffered reductions in salaries. In addition, the Office Workers' Union is concentrating its energies in organizing the unemployed office workers to join in the demands for a minimum wage scale, social insurance, 7-hour day, 5-day week.

## BROADEN NEEDLE ORGANIZING COMM

### Open Air Meetings To Start Next Monday

NEW YORK.—The meeting of the Executive Council of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union Monday night made some important decisions as to future work. One broadens the organization committee by including whole shops in it for particular drives. Meetings of these shop members will be called, and the program gets under way April 13.

Special leaflets on why workers should join the N.T.W.I.U. are being prepared for next week's distribution. Beginning Monday, open air meetings are to be held in the dress district.

A meeting of sympathizers and non-Industrial Union strikers in the dress strike, with unemployed workers, will be held April 15; a dress-makers' shop chairmen's meeting comes April 16, and a dressmakers' membership meeting, April 22.

Elections of the executive council and union officers come May 11, and nominations are to be made at the Shop Delegates Council Meeting, April 13.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is planning to take a prominent part in the May First demonstration. Shop organizations will make shop signs, donations will be taken to provide music, the executive council will elect delegates to the Second May 1 Preparations Conference, which is to be held April 20, and organizers are instructed to bring to the attention of shop meetings that these are also to elect delegates.

assured Cermak would help him put them over. Another supporter of Cermak is the Chicago Tribune, one of the most outspoken imperialist sheets in the United States and one of the most vicious enemies of the American workers and the Soviet Union. Many of the labor gangsters and misleaders backed Cermak. Cermak's promise to "wipe out crime" is similar to that made by Thompson. Cermak's rule is based on the close association of the bankers and the gangsters of Chicago.

For full political and social rights and self-determination for Negroes! Against imperialist war!

**BUTCHERS' UNION**  
Local 121, A. S. U. of N. A.  
Office and Headquarters:  
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Room 12  
Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M.  
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

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DENTAL DEPARTMENT  
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**WOCOLONA REUNION**  
and  
**ILLUSTRATED LECTURE**  
"The 5 Year Plan"  
by  
MARCEL SCHERER  
Nat'l. Secretary, W. I. R.  
Just returned from 4 month's tour of the Soviet Union  
**April 9th, at 8 p. m.**  
WEBSTER HALL  
11th Street and Third Avenue  
Admission 35c

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2700 BRONX PARK EAST  
"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Left Wing Movement."

# SMASH THE CRY OF "CONVICT-LABOR" -- WAR PRETEXT ON U.S.S.R!

## RAILWAY EXPRESS CO. LAYS OFF MANY MEN WITH LONG SERVICE

### One Hundred and Fifty Laid Off a Few Days Ago; Greater Speed Up Now

#### Union Misleaders Previously Put Up Bosses Proposals to Stagger

Jersey City, N. J., Editor Daily Worker:—

During slack seasons, which are January-February and June-July, the Railway Express agency has always laid off a number of men. Those layoffs used never to effect men with more than 2½ years of continuous service.

But with the past year or more those layoffs affect men with 5½ years service, and they say men with 6 and 7 years service in this company will be laid off this summer.

A few days ago about 150 men were laid off in March. This number is from the vehicle service only, and doesn't include all that are laid off in their other departments or in any of their 15 big depots in New York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The real cause of those big layoffs is the fact that one man in the express company today does more work than 3 used to do 10 years ago.

Sunday at about 10:30 p. m., those who were laid off and many of those still working are going to the local 808 at 1133 Broadway to ask the delegates what they are going to do about it. This is not a meeting called by the unions' two locals which have 3 delegates and no slack times.

—A Worker.

## South Norwalk AFL Tries to Frame 3 Workers

South Norwalk, Conn. Daily Worker:—

A group of union laborers were tried three times by the same court here. These workers belong to the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, a section of the A. F. of L. They were framed up last August, accused of having worked below the union wages.

At first they were tried in the local court, where it was declared that, guilty or not guilty, they should be punished for their fighting in the union. Later the case was brought to the District Council of the A. F. of L. Here they were at first found innocent. The labor fakers demanded another trial, in which all except two were found guilty. This trial was declared illegal, and in the final trial all were found guilty, on the demand of De Falco, a grafting A. F. of L. organizer.

This shows the trickery of the A. F. of L., but the workers are waking up.

—P. L.

## Eagle Pencil Co. Pulls Down With Holiday Excuse

New York, N. Y. Daily Worker:—

As I am a worker at the Eagle Pencil Company I want to let you know about the conditions which hundreds of workers are forced to work under. Now what has happened?

The bosses take advantage of the religious holidays this week and use them as an excuse to throw almost every department out of work for at least three days. Conditions were bad enough when workers put

in only five days but now they are worse.

Don't let the bosses pull down the salaries by the Easter Holiday excuse. Force them to restore the five day week, protest against the inauguration of the three day week which they are planning to put across. Conditions are bad enough now without the bosses making them worse. With more wage cuts, shortening of working hours and speed-up systems.

—Eagle Pencil Company Worker.

## Akron Children Forced to Pick Coal

AKRON, O.—The other day a comrade observed two small children with buckets picking up coal on the railroad tracks. They appeared to be about 4 or 5 years old. The comrade asked them what they were doing and they said "We have to make a fire," so you have to pick coal, yes, they said, my father doesn't work and we have no fire.

The comrade thought that Hoover's prosperity salary of \$75,000 a year, or about \$215 a day, must be gotten at the expense of such children as these and their fathers. Then he thought of the speech made by

the National Commander of the American Legion in Akron last night when he called the Russians angels because they sent back the dead soldiers and then boasted about breaking up the meetings of the Communists in New York. The comrade thought that the Bolsheviks would prove real angels to these little mites who were in constant danger of being crushed to death in their struggle to gather a little warmth for their poverty stricken home. Hoover can order a special train when he wants it but the father of these two children cannot buy even a bushel of coal to keep his family from freezing.

# Districts Swing Into Action in Drive for 1,000 Yearly Subs, Renewals by May 1

SUBSCRIPTION lists have been sent to every district and sub-district Daily Worker representative, to spur activity in the sections, units, and mass organizations for 1,000 new yearly subscriptions or renewals by May 1. Following are subscriptions or renewals sent by the districts, covering the number of months: District 1, 46 mos.; Dist. 2, 81 mos.; Dist. 3, 37 mos.; Dist. 4, 27 mos.; Dist. 5, 56 mos.; Dist. 6, 32; Dist. 7, 67; Dist. 8, 110; Dist. 9, 68; Dist. 10, 60; Dist. 11, 7; Dist. 12, 83; Dist. 13, 70; Dist. 15, 14; Dist. 17, 4; Dist. 17, 31; Unorg., 35.

In the United Front May Day conference, the Daily Worker should be welded into every program of action. Every mass organization should be drawn into this campaign. Greetings from workers and workers' organizations should be sent in as well as advertisements should be printed at 25c, and organizations should send according to their means. Make this May Day a target for 1,000 subs and put the Daily Worker on more solid financial ground!

District	Subs March 25	Renewals March 25	Total March 25	Subs April 4	Renewals April 4	Total April 4	Increase
1. Boston	405	429	834	430	814	918	44
2. N. Y.	1210	7830	9040	1289	9049	9049	0
3. Phila.	886	1717	2603	2993	2993	2993	390
4. Buffalo	181	334	515	297	718	800	285
5. Pitts.	844	413	1257	1061	1070	2131	874
6. Cleveland	1069	1807	2876	1848	2870	2942	66
7. Detroit	888	2309	3197	3067	3124	2714	-483
8. Chicago	1460	4712	6172	4392	6172	6172	0
9. Minn.	583	895	1478	828	1178	1209	731
10. Kan. City	368	534	902	562	905	935	33
11. Agric.	71	85	156	126	126	126	0
12. Seattle	269	832	1101	1231	1174	1174	73
13. Calif.	805	1819	2624	1432	2514	2514	169
14. Conn.	256	605	861	871	760	1631	770
15. South	71	63	134	137	137	137	3
17. Birming.	97	188	285	285	285	285	0
18. Butte	91	35	126	126	126	126	0
19. Denver	135	249	384	349	390	390	6
Unorg.	108	93	201	85	201	191	-10
Total	9699	24496	34195	24053	34589	34690	500

9699 24496 34195 24053 34589 34690

City	Subs March 25	Renewals March 25	Total March 25	Subs April 4	Renewals April 4	Total April 4	Increase
Boston	42	86	128	131	131	262	134
Newark	59	20	79	129	129	129	50
Elizabeth	34	30	64	81	81	81	17
N. Y. City	693	6325	7018	6925	7018	7018	0
Tenkers	46	45	91	46	45	91	0
Phila.	420	909	1329	876	1329	1329	0
Baltimore	56	421	477	467	468	935	458
Wash., D. C.	74	27	101	161	161	161	60
Buffalo	42	118	160	160	160	160	0
Rochester	41	132	173	173	173	173	0
Pittsburgh	169	200	369	260	257	517	148
Akron	94	163	257	163	257	257	0
Canton	46	83	129	129	129	129	0
Toledo	88	193	281	281	281	281	0
Cleveland	351	688	1039	667	1063	1063	24
Detroit	360	1330	1690	1330	2101	2101	411
Grand Rapids	60	100	160	160	160	160	0
Milwaukee	131	848	979	979	979	979	0
St. Louis	113	220	333	333	333	333	0
Chicago	124	2398	2522	3123	3104	6227	3705
Minneapolis	90	249	339	339	339	339	0
St. Paul	86	77	163	172	172	172	9
Superior	66	32	98	98	98	98	0
Kansas City	31	136	167	157	161	318	151
Seattle	74	376	450	450	450	450	0
Portland	52	150	202	211	211	211	9
Low Ang.	371	764	1135	1135	1135	1135	0
San Francisco	258	158	416	494	494	494	78
Oakland	88	551	639	639	639	639	0
Sacramento	15	100	115	115	115	115	0
Denver	74	200	274	283	287	570	296
Ohio City	11	25	36	36	36	36	0
Reading	9	283	292	292	292	292	0
Chester	15	100	115	115	115	115	0

9699 24496 34195 24053 34589 34690

Bundle circulation at present is in a standstill position, with a slight drop this week. Apart from this, another 2,056 subs were taken off during the past week which have not as yet been tabulated according to districts, and the drop will therefore show in next week's tables.

District 3, Philadelphia, shows the highest increase of the week, a total of 327 due mostly to the extra bundles of 500 a day to the Anthracite. District 6, Cleveland comes next with a gain of 66 helped largely by increases in orders from Dayton. District 1, Boston, which has shown little life since the campaign began, now puts on an increase of 44, aided by bundle orders of 25 each in Mansville, R. I. and Providence. R. I. Districts 9 and 10 gained 33 each, helped by increases from West Allis, Wis. and Sioux City, Iowa.

District 8, Chicago, shows the worst loss of 413 for the week. Aside from dropping last week's special order of 2,000 from the Milwaukee page, the district has suffered from disorganization, with the result that bundle cuts of 150 daily came from the Indianapolis section as well as a cut from the South Side Workers Center. The Red Builders News Club has disintegrated to the extent of cutting its bundle by 100, and dropping completely out of sight as far as reports of activity are concerned.

District 13, California, lost 163, due to a drop of 100 in Oakland. Oakland retreated in the last week or two, for reasons still unknown to us. C. McGinnis, D. W. agent there, promised a letter of explanation which has not yet arrived. Circulation has always been good in Oakland, and McGinnis has promised to come back to her original figures. District 15, Connecticut, dropped 131, due to a cut of 130 in Danbury orders which were stimulated during the recent fur shop strike there. District 4, Buffalo, shows a bad drop of 126, due to decrease in Jamestown. However, they have since put on about 50.

New York figures are the same as last week's due to inability to obtain latest figures from the district office.

253 NEW SUBS AND RENEWALS FOR WEEK

A total of 2,056 subs were dropped this week, but 123 new subscriptions and 163 renewals were put on.

9699 24496 34195 24053 34589 34690

## No Breadlines in Soviet Union Lumber Camps!



Scenes from the lumber dooms in the Soviet Union which disprove the tissue of lies spread by the capitalists about forced labor. Read what the British capitalist forest engineer says about the Soviet Union lumber camps, in today's Daily Worker.

## Lumber Bosses Get Together to Put Through General Pay Cut

HOQUIAM, Wash., April 7.—Despite the fact that wages in lumber are the lowest that they have been since 1914, the bosses are still driving them down. In Aberdeen the Bay City mill has laid off 40 men, 20 from each of the two shifts, thus throwing more work on those left on the job.

No mention was made of this in the local sheets, but on the same day the Schafer Bros. mill No. 4 resumed operations after a short close-down and one could fairly hear them scream: "150 more men put to work." Even so they failed to mention that this was not as many as the mill had laid off two weeks ago.

The Robt. Gray Shingle mill in Hoquiam resumed work the first of April with another wage cut, the day when were cut from \$3 to \$2.50 and the packers who work piece work were cut 1 cent per thousand shingles. The sawyers were cut 2 cents per thousand. This cut brings the packers to 30 cents and the sawyers to 16 cents which is the lowest for this kind of work since 1904.

But there is this difference: In 1904 the weavers had the pick of the wood to cut shingles from, but now all they get to make shingles of is stuff that will not make longer lengths of shingle lumber. Then again the cost of labor was low in 1904. One paid only \$5 to \$5 a week for board, while now it is \$8 to \$9.

General Wage Cut.

It seems that at the last meeting of the West Shingle Manufacturing Association it was decided that a general cut in wages of the workers would be made. Therefore all of the mills have cut the wages at the same time.

Not only did they cut the wages directly but they in many instances put more work on the packers by making them place their bundles after they packed them upon the kiln trucks, heretofore this work was done by a tallyman who kept the tally for each packer, but now the packer is his own tallyman.

The mills when they do run never operate for more than a week or ten days at a time.

C. O. ("Dad") Young, general organizer for the A. F. of L. told the carpenters at a meeting here that the lumber industry was being hurt by imports from the U. S. S. R. and that it was cut by convict labor. One of the carpenters took issue with him on this.

HYPOCRITICAL HENRY

Henry Ford, who talks glibly about "maintaining high wages and high living standards" but who has consistently cut wages and laid-off his workers at various times.

## MASS EXECUTIONS IN CHINA CANNOT STOP RED WAVE

Militarists Fear Breakdown of Own Armies

To stem the growing tide of revolution throughout China, mass executions are being resorted to by Chiang Kai Shek and all his supporters in the provinces. Detailed descriptions of these executions of workers and students is given in a dispatch from Changking, Szechwan province, China, by Hallett Abend, New York Times correspondent.

The militarist rulers are becoming frantic at the spread of Communism and the support for the growing Soviets. "The military authorities here are exceedingly nervous about the strength of the Communists in this province," says Abend. He goes on to point out that "if a new civil war breaks out there will be grave danger of a general uprising, and the extent to which even the armies have been infected with Red propaganda is a cause of serious concern."

Hence General Liu Hsiang, ruler of Szechwan province, under orders from Chiang Kai Shek, tool of Wall Street, decrees wholesale executions and tortures. Abend goes on to tell of some of them. He says:

"Not a week goes by that Chinese Communists are not executed in Chungking, for Communist propaganda workers are constantly busy here, and the city police and local military authorities are as constantly busy tracking down the workers and making arrests."

"Yesterday two young Communists were executed here by shooting, and these executions, as is the invariable practice, were carried out in public. Sometimes the condemned men are done to death on the military parade ground, and again they may be taken to the foreshore on the banks of the Yangtze River and beheaded before a multitude of spectators."

"Wherever the executions occur, they are always witnessed by thousands of Chinese, for the prisoners are first paraded through the streets, each one with a long white board protruding from the back of his collar and the tale of his crimes written large in black characters for all to read. The condemned men make every use of the parade to the place of execution to shout Communist slogans and propaganda catchwords, and to denounce the 'tyranny' of the present regime."

"Twenty Communists have been publicly executed here within the last sixty days and arrests have been numerous. Today there are more than 100 men and women in prison here in Chungking awaiting trial on charges of Communist activities. Acquittals are few and the death sentence is invariably pronounced against those who are found guilty."

Despite the executions and terror the Communist forces are advancing. The masses are more and more following Communist leadership. This is admitted on all hands—it is the reason why the militarists let flow a sea of blood in the hope of physically destroying the revolutionary leadership of the Chinese masses.

## Jobless Delegates Demand Insurance From Legislature

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

gro workers, women workers and young workers in the administration of relief. Equal rights for Negro workers.

6. Free gas, electricity and coal for the unemployed.

7. The right of workers to free speech and assembly and to strike. The repeal of the Flynn Sedition Act and granting of an amnesty to all political prisoners. Abolition of the injunction in strikes, and the immediate release of Shoe Organizer C. Lippa of Philadelphia. Abolition of the Coal and Iron Police in all forms.

Mansfield Mass Meet.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 7.—To rally support for the hunger march on Columbus, the unemployed insurance committee of Mansfield is calling a mass meeting for April 8 at 7:30 p. m. in the Trades Council Hall. The committee was elected at a recent unemployed meeting to guarantee that five representatives of the Mansfield jobless will join the march when it passes through the city on April 21, and to prepare for the reception of the marchers from other cities.

EXECUTE 20, ONE WOMAN, IN CHINA

Militarists Desperate At Red Advance

Reports from Tsinan, China, state that twenty-two Communists, one of them a woman, were executed Monday. Executions of Communists and alleged Communists is taking place with greater frequency throughout China. Enraged by his failure to stamp out the growing Communist forces, Chiang Kai Shek, and all of the war lords supporting him, as well as those quibbling with him, are resorting to wholesale executions of outlying workers and peasants. Their fury arises out of their desperation in the face of the constant extension of Soviet territories in China.

A cable report from Shanghai by Hallett Abend, New York Times correspondent tells of civil war having broken out in Szechwan Province between the militarist General Li Chih-hiang and another militarist clique of provincial commanders who have put forty regiments in the field.

In a former dispatch Hallett Abend said if this civil war did break out in might lead to a general uprising of the masses under Communist leadership, as the workers and peasants were beginning to get restive under the deprivations of the war lords. He said that even the armies used by these conflicting militarists were being "infected" with Communism.

2. An emergency appropriation by the State Legislature of forty-two million dollars from the proposed budget, to be turned over to the Unemployed Insurance Fund, and to be paid out to the unemployed as indicated above.

3. Immediate cancellation of all debts and mortgages for poor farmers. No taxation of poor farmers.

4. No eviction of the unemployed. The repeal of the State Eviction Law. No sheriff sales of workers' homes or property of poor farmers, for non-payment of taxes or mortgages.

5. No discrimination against Negro

## U. S. LUMBER BARONS CALL FOR AN EMBARGO AS SOVIET SHIPS NEAR WITH 4,000,000 FEET OF RUSSIAN LUMBER

### British Forest Engineer Says Talk of "Forced Labor" Is Fabric of Lies; Soviet Lumber Camps Better Than He Built Himself

Soon the whole cry of "forced labor" will be whipped up to greater fury. Several ship loads of Soviet lumber are on the way to the United States, containing 4,000,000 feet of Russian timber. They are expected to arrive soon. All the enemies of the workers' republic are using this occasion for a propaganda campaign against the U. S. S. R.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which exploits the American lumber workers under the most miserable conditions, is taking the lead in the cry against "forced labor." They suddenly become interested in "labor." Behind them, of course, is the A. F. of L. officialdom, with Matthew Woll as the chief shouter. The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in a letter to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman, demand this lumber from the Soviet Union, now on its way, be stopped and all further shipments be barred.

In this issue of the Daily Worker we print a collection of pictures taken from the Russian lumber camps. Even the capitalist press on many occasions was forced to admit that the workers in the Soviet lumber camps fare better than in any camps of the same kind in capitalist lands.

Many capitalist investigators have visited these camps at their own will and under their own guidance, without any hindrance. All of them have branded the stories about "forced labor" as outright lies. Yet these stories persist. The capitalists are trying to stir up the workers against the Soviet Union by means of these lies.

Perhaps the most smashing blow to the stories about "forced labor" in the Soviet lumber camps was dealt by J. F. Stewart, a capitalist consulting forest engineer, in an article published in the Manchester Guardian, England, Feb. 10, 1931. Stewart wrote this article at the very height of the anti-Soviet campaign in Britain—under the cry of "forced labor." Here is what this expert said:

"I was recently engaged on behalf of a London trust company in inspecting forests in the north of Russia. I traveled thousands of miles through the forests, and visited, fed in and lived in the lumber camps wherever I went. I was not on any conducted tour, but went wherever my work called me, without regard to the wishes of the government, who, I must say, never placed any obstacle in my way.

"The camps themselves are quite good, and mostly a good deal better than I have often built for my men and myself in other countries. I was not impressed with the food given me, black bread and tea, but it seemed all the food the people expected, and I must say they looked well.

"In many cases the loggers do not live in camps, but come from the nearest village.

"The work itself is not unduly trying to a healthy man who is used to it. The felling and trimming of trees, and even the amounts expected, as reported by refugees, would be laughed at, by, for example, a Scottish woodsman, who could do the whole day's work in a couple of hours and think nothing of it.

"I have been in hospitals in the forest villages where they were well equipped, excellently managed by a partly qualified medical woman, kept spotlessly clean, and in their small way, were the last word in efficiency. A very good mail service is kept up throughout the entire North, as well as an efficient telephone service."

"This is the testimony of a capitalist expert. Hundreds of others have borne him out. The pictures we print are further proof that the capitalist press is filled with lies about "forced labor"—all designed to push forward the war against the workers' republic, to shatter the construction of the Five-Year Plan and to keep back Socialist upbuilding.

Every worker should give his answer by participating in the May Day demonstrations and voicing his solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union against the war mongers.

Magil Speaks on 5-Yr. Plan In Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport

HARTFORD, April 6.—The story of the famous Moscow trial of the eight counter-revolutionary engineers and the meaning of the Five-Year Plan will be told in words and pictures by A. B. Magil, proletarian writer and journalist, in an illustrated lecture to be given consecutively in three Connecticut cities. Tonight (April 7) Magil speaks in Hartford at 8 o'clock in Lyric Hall, 593 Park St. Tomorrow (Wednesday) he will speak in New Haven at the Labor Lyceum Auditorium, 26 Howe St., and Thursday he will talk in Bridgeport at Lithuanian Hall, 407 Lafayette St. The meetings are under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Magil, who was a correspondent for the revolutionary press at the engineers' trial, has just completed a tour of New York state where he spoke at successful meetings in Buffalo, Albany, Schenectady and Troy. Many applications for membership in the Friends of the Soviet Union were received at the meetings. The pictures he is showing were taken in the Soviet Union and give vivid views of the great work of socialist construction in Soviet industry and agriculture.

Next Sunday evening Magil will speak in Baltimore, Md.

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# RESOLUTION ON THE NEW YORK DISTRICT

(Adopted by the Politburo of the C. P. U. S. A. on the work of the New York District of the Party, and on the necessity for new and better methods of work and leadership.)

(1) The Politburo of the C. P. U. S. A., in examining the work of the New York District of the Party, while noting certain substantial achievements (stabilization of the Party, improvement in Party composition, beginning of planned work, orientation toward mass work, etc.), nevertheless concludes that the district is not yet fully utilizing the possibilities afforded by the present extremely favorable situation to quickly transform our Party into a mass Communist Party. And when it is remembered that the New York organization has almost one-third of the Party's total membership, then the seriousness of the District's weaknesses and shortcomings can be readily grasped.

Such improvement in the District's work as can be noted is chiefly of a routine character, i. e., an improvement in the old methods, rather than a sharp turn to the new methods which have been repeatedly emphasized by the Central Committee at and since the 12th Plenum. The very excellent achievements, for instance, of the New York and New Jersey hunger marches, while certainly a real step forward for the District, do not in any sense off-set or counter-balance the bad work of the Districts as shown by its failure to set up and maintain regularly functioning Unemployed Councils, Grievance and Shop Committees, shop locals of the T. U. U. L., L. S. N. R. branches, etc., capable of leading persistent struggles of the workers against hunger and starvation against wage cuts, and for their immediate partial demands.

The Politburo considers it necessary, therefore, to call the attention of the District Committee, first, to the continued weak orientation of the District towards serious, thorough and continuous work among the unemployed and at the factories and, secondly, to the persistence in loose, haphazard and chiefly agitational methods of work. The failure to make the sharp turn demanded by the 12th Plenum constitutes an opportunism in practice which greatly limits the extension of the Party's mass influence and especially the organization of broad mass struggles of the employed and unemployed workers against the bourgeois offensive which can be the only real gauge of the Party's work.

(2) The principle weaknesses of the District in developing serious and effective mass work are the following:

(a) Lack of collective leadership in the District. While harmony exists between the comrades in the District leadership, each one is involved almost exclusively with the routine work of their particular departments. There is insufficient collective responsibility in the working out of policies and programs and in checking up on the carrying through of decisions made.

(b) Lack of coordination in the work. This practice of individual work leads to an almost complete lack of coordination in the work of the various departments and especially to a lack of coordination between the work of the Party (District, Sections and Units) and that of the mass organizations (Unemployed Councils, T. U. U. L., L. S. N. R., etc.) where, in fact, there is even the tendency to regard mass work in these organizations as being in conflict with so-called Party work. Insufficient and irregular attention to the Y. C. L. and the failure to draw the Y. C. L. into the Party's mass campaigns is another example of the failure to utilize all the available forces in developing effective mass work.

(c) Weak contact between the District leadership and lower units and fractions. Lack of collective leadership in the District, plus certain bureaucratic tendencies, and too much reliance still on circulars and "orders" is one of the chief reasons for the failure to rally the Party for mass work. This gap between the leadership and the comrades directly engaged in mass work among the unemployed, at the shops and factories and in the trade unions has led to serious mistakes in formulating strike demands and in properly carrying through strike struggles (dress strike, Eagle Pencil Strike, etc.). The initiative of the units, sections and fractions has not been developed nor have they been taught to carry forward the work in a planned, thorough and systematic way. "New Methods of Work" has become too much of a phrase and the leading comrades of the District and sections have given insufficient attention to helping the units and fractions in actually working out such new methods in accordance with the concrete situation in each factory or neighborhood.

(d) Insufficient and improper self-criticism. Self-criticism has been conceived of in a narrow, bureaucratic way. It has been practiced too much in the form of criticism of the lower units by the District and it has not been systematically encouraged and developed from below. It has not been accompanied by simultaneous and decisive self-corrective measures.

(e) Failure to develop struggles on local issues. Local issues (graft and corruption in the city government, issues before the state legislature, activities of the Negro misleaders, betrayals and demagoguery of the socialists, Mustettes and A. F. of L. fakers, etc.) have not been sufficiently or continuously utilized as a means of exposing the bourgeois and social reformists and of developing and broadening the workers' struggles for their partial demands (unemployment relief for Negro rights, etc.).

(f) Failure to develop self-activity and initiative. The District Committee, by failure to set up functioning fractions in the Unemployed Councils, the T. U. U. L. unions, and other mass bodies, by failure to guide and direct the mass work, and by too much reliance on circulars, etc., has failed to develop real leadership in mass work. This is especially shown by the few workers (both Party and non-Party) brought forward and developed as leading forces in the mass organizations and in mass work.

(g) Divorcing "Party Work" from "Mass Work." The failure in practice to see that the chief tasks of the Party—that Party work—is precisely the building of the Unemployed Councils, the building of the T. U. U. L., the building of the L. S. N. R., etc., in course of our efforts to develop mass struggles against unemployment, against wage cuts, against persecution and discrimination against Negroes, etc., remains one of the chief weaknesses of the District. The continuous and ever-lasting meetings which completely divorce many comrades from all mass

work largely accounts for the failure to penetrate the factories and set up a real unemployment movement.

(3) The Politburo, however, is of the opinion that the New York District Committee, by immediately inaugurating the sharpest Bolshevik self-criticism from top to bottom in the District, accompanied by decisive self-corrective measures, and with more help and guidance from the Central Committee than has been given in the past, will be able to quickly overcome the present unsatisfactory situation and make the turn to more effective work among the unemployed, at the shops and factories, and in the Negro field, which in this period constitute the most important tasks for the District.

In order to overcome these grave and serious weaknesses, though, the Party organization in the New York District must make a sharp turn in its methods of work and methods of leadership.

The Central Committee makes the following proposals to the District Committee as the basis for its future plan of work around which the entire Party membership must be rallied for thorough discussion of the weaknesses and immediate tasks of the Party to be followed by a collective effort of the entire membership, with firmer leadership by the District Committee, in overcoming these weaknesses and mobilizing the Party for effective mass work.

The Central Committee proposes that the District Committee and Bureau be broadened by adding a number of workers from the shops. The District Committee must become the leading Party Committee with frequent regular meetings.

The District Bureau must assume full responsibility for the organization of collective work and collective leadership through functioning departments supervised and coordinated by the Bureau and the Secretariat.

A live personal contact must be established and maintained between the District Committee and the Section Committees and Units on the basis of assigning members of the District Committee to these bodies to give them effective guidance and assistance in developing the initiative and authority of the lower Party Committees.

The development of new cadres must become a planned and systematic process of drawing Party comrades from the factories into the responsible work in the Party Committees and departments and giving these comrades systematic training and comradely guidance.

The District Committee shall create and work out a plan of frequent meetings of an "Active" on a District and Section scale, of comrades who maintain close contact with the masses and the rank and file of the Party.

The work of the leading forces in the District and Section Committees as well as of unit functionaries shall be so organized that a minimum amount of time is spent in inner Party meetings so that they may be organically connected with all phases of mass work by actually participating in it.

The remnants of bureaucratic tendencies and forms of work must be exterminated through the organization of systematic self-criticism as a method of mobilizing the entire Party membership into active participation to overcome the weaknesses of the Party and its mass activities.

Development of new methods of work essential to the carrying out of the line of the 12th Plenum of the Central Committee can only be achieved effectively if the leading comrades and the Party Committees actively participate in the mass work of the Party and carefully examine the inner life, activity and experiences of the lower units.

The Party must be oriented towards activity in the shops and factories with the objective of quickly transforming the Party on a shop nucleus basis, as the basic work of the Party. To this end the Party in New York District shall concentrate its best forces in the Marine, Textile and Needle industries with the immediate task of building factory groups, Grievance Committees, Shop Committees and factory branches of the TUUL unions on the basis of the struggle for the workers' partial demands. There must be established a coordination of activities in the shops and concentration points by the Party and the revolutionary trade unions.

The Party Committee must make a thorough examination of the weaknesses of the TUUL unions, including recent strike experiences, and give adequate guidance and its best forces to the unions at the same time organizing their activities in such a way that the leading forces in the unions are actively drawn into the leadership in the Party Committees of the District, Sections and the Units.

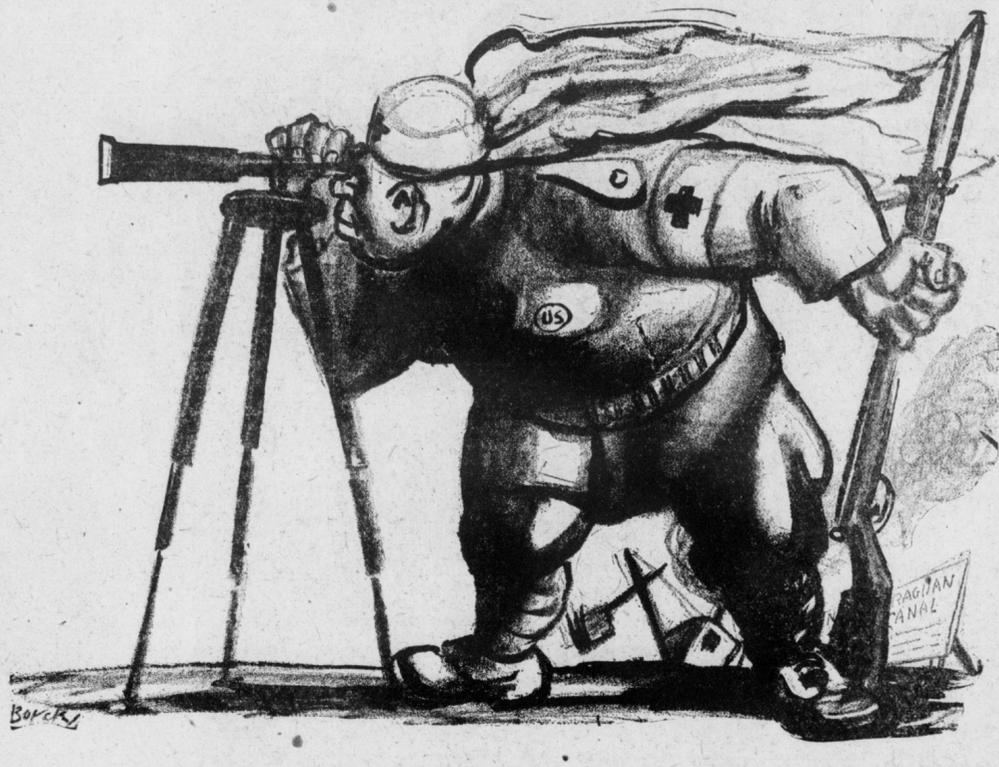
The Directives of the Central Committee on Unemployment work must be immediately carried out. Leading forces of the Party are to be assigned to Unemployed Councils, functioning fractions organized and given day to day guidance and assistance in mobilizing and activating the masses of unemployed and employed workers on the basis of burning local issues and concrete cases of suffering and starvation. The leading committees of the Party must give special attention to these daily activities and the inner life of the Councils and its branches and on the basis of the thorough examination of the work, problems and experiences in this sphere of Party activity work out concrete directives for the establishment of branches of the Unemployed Councils throughout the District and especially in the proletarian neighborhoods.

The grave weaknesses in the Party's work among the Negro masses and in the struggle for Negro rights can only be overcome when the District Committee takes direct responsibility for this work and assigns leading members of the District Bureau to the Negro Department and to the Section Committees for Negro work. The District Committee shall especially concentrate in the Harlem Section by assigning some of its best forces there to carry through with District Committee guidance the sharpest struggle against the Negro misleaders and in the course of which all chauvinist tendencies in the Party and mass organizations must be decisively combated and overcome.

By clearly recognizing the serious situation in the District and by taking immediate and decisive measures to correct the District's weaknesses and shortcomings, a beginning already having been made in the adoption of the Three Months Plan, the District Committee can quickly rally the Party membership for successful mass work for the building of the revolutionary mass organizations among the employed and unemployed, Negro and white workers.

## THE RED CROSS IN NICARAGUA

By BURCK



## A. F. of L. Leaders Betray Tom Mooney

TOM MOONEY's last installment told how liberals condemned the State Supreme Court's second frame up of Mooney and Billings last year, in its fake "investigation," but the A. F. of L. labor leaders accepted the Supreme Court's decision that Mooney and Billings should stay in prison for life. Now he goes on.

The silence of all the high officials of the A. F. of L. is an unequivocal indication that they approved the decision of the California Supreme Court. The "labor leaders" know Mooney and Billings must remain in the penitentiary merely because they are workers and organizers in the labor movement, and therefore unwelcome to the California capitalists. They know that the Supreme Court's decision was the voice of political and economic prejudice in California. But, they are too craven to publicly commend the decision of the great public utilities and other industrial organizations, so they remain silent.

Edward Nockels was savagely attacked by the Supreme Court justices for helping Mooney and Billings. He was covertly accused of suborning perjury, but even though he is one of the most important leaders of labor in this country, not one of his associates among the A. F. of L. officials uttered one word in his defense.

Fremont Older, one of the truest friends Labor ever had on the Pacific Coast, was viciously slandered by the Supreme Court for helping Mooney and Billings. But, notwithstanding the great obligation of Labor to Older, not one California "labor leader" uttered a word in his defense.

Frank P. Walsh, recognized as an outstanding friend of Labor, was shamelessly calumniated by the Supreme Court. But, in spite of his years of service to the cause of organized labor, not one A. F. of L. official uttered a word in his defense.

The perfidy of the A. F. of L. officials is all too evident. So is the hypocrisy of the California labor leaders. Two more damning facts against them should conclusively prove their treachery to the labor movement, and to Tom Mooney.

Frank McDonald, the President of the California Building Trades Council, recently definitely proved himself an arch hypocrite and dangerous enemy of Tom Mooney. On several occasions during the past few years, he has addressed Mooney-Billings protest meetings, and publicly demanded their release. After one of these meetings, Frank Mallet, a Building Trades official of San Mateo County, California, asked him to tell him frankly what was the real attitude of the California labor leaders toward Tom Mooney. He confidentially replied: "We do not want Mooney out. He is all right where he is; leave him there." Assuredly, McDonald expressed the real desires of all the California labor officials. If they were certain their confidence would not be violated, they would all echo McDonald's words. They remain silent, and they are afraid of being exposed.

"Mooney is guilty," California labor leaders confidentially tell their friends. As proof they state: Immediately after the arrest of Tom Mooney and his co-defendants, Charles Fickert sent for all the major labor leaders in San Francisco, and at a conference in his office showed them a large table on which was spread "evidence" proving their guilt. A suitcase filled with dynamite. A time clock mechanism to set off the dynamite. Bullets. Ball bearings found in the homes of Mooney, Billings, and Nolan. Powder for high explosives. Boxes of "radical" literature.

That is why Michael Casey and his ilk go about the United States and repeat: "Mooney is no good"; that is why the major labor officials have often stated the Mooney-Billings case was not a labor issue; that is why they have constantly tried to block an effective Mooney-Billings defense.

The "labor leaders" fail to tell their friends that none of the "evidence" Fickert had shown them in his office was produced at the trials. That it was proven none of the bomb defendants ever owned a suitcase full of dynamite, or a time clock mechanism. That the bullets were for a "22" rifle used by Billings to go hunting. That the "high explosive powder" was some Espom Salts found in Nolan's home, and used for bathing. They fail to state they never visited any of the defendants in the San Francisco County

Jail, in order to ascertain whether Fickert was telling the truth.

In 1916 the California labor officials all too willingly accepted the word of Fickert and the Chamber of Commerce that all the defendants were guilty, and during all the intervening years they have acted as their spokesmen, and repeated this ghastly lie.

The labor leaders do not yet appreciate the depth of horror and resentment that has swept over intelligent men and women everywhere as a result of the frame-up. They do not yet realize the contumely that must be their's because they chose to stand with the frame-up crew. But soon they will hear the angry protests of the workers, and they will know that Labor's wrath has been aroused by their hypocrisy, treachery, and infamy.

### H. L. MENCKEN ON "TOM MOONEY AND THE UNIONS"

H. L. Mencken, the iconoclastic editor of the "American Mercury," in an article tinged with bitter sarcasm, published in the Baltimore "Sun" June 17, 1929, accurately characterized and summed-up the role of the labor leaders:

"These Babbitts (the Big Businessmen), know their State (California), and what is more, they know its labor leaders. Upon all save a few of the latter the lesson of Mooney's fate is surely not lost. They not only walk very softly, whereas formerly they were full of malicious animal magnetism; they even work against Mooney behind the door. What they fear is that if he is released unconditionally that he will upset their apple-cart. Things, at the moment, go well with them. They are on good terms with the Babbitts, keep the slaves they lead in order, and get their fair share of public jobs. Scores of them have their snouts in the trough. They are invited to all considerable banquets, and sit on innumerable boards and commissions. Not a few know where and how to get good tips on the stock market.

"Mooney, turned loose, would spoil all that. He harbors what are called radical ideas, and does not believe that it is wise for labor leaders to be so complacent. He would try to stir up the slaves against them, and hence against the Babbitts. So they refuse to ask Governor Young to pardon him, but content themselves with asking for a parole. Out on parole, Mooney would be safely hamstrung. The moment he uttered a word against the Babbitts or against the labor leaders who play their game, he would be clapped into prison again as a Red, and there he would remain for life. Naturally enough, he protests against being paroled. What he demands is a free and unconditional pardon, as befits an innocent man.

"The whole affair throws a curious light upon the present status of the whole American Labor movement. It has got so conservative that its chief dignitaries are quite as conservative as Andy Mellon himself. They are slick and shiny fellows, hobnobbing with bankers, bishops and such highly respectable fowl, and ready and eager to put down every sign of radicalism. They draw big salaries, travel incessantly and luxuriously, break up all strikes that look serious, and are first over the top when there is a banquet. A few weeks ago a group of them went to West Point, reviewed the Regiment of Cadets, and were given royal honors. Simultaneously another group delivered the poor Rayon strikers at Elizabethtown, Tenn., to the mercies of the bosses.

"It goes without saying that such elegant fellows have little sympathy with Mooney. He is frankly an agitator, and if he were set at large tomorrow he would undoubtedly have something to say about their sybaritic ways, and he would even go to the length of arguing that they ought to be kicked out, to make room for men less eager to curry favor with the enemy. Down the line in the rank and file of the unions he has plenty of partisans, but the men higher up know how to keep the lid on. When resolutions are passed, they are always mild ones. There must be no Bolshevism!

"It may seem incredible, but I am assured on the highest authority that it is a fact, that during the 13 years Mooney has been in prison, the 'American Federationist,' the organ of the American Federation of Labor, has never so much as mentioned him. His imprisonment has been discussed elsewhere to the extent of acres of print, and even the most conservative newspapers have had to take notice of it. More, it has had repercussions all over the world, and

## PARTY LIFE

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

### Extending the Frontiers of the Party

In the recent period the Party has made the greatest advances in new territories composed of native American workers and poor farmers. Hundreds of applications pour into the Central Office from the small towns of south-western and western states.

Units are springing up and rapidly growing in Alabama, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, as well as in the smaller cities of our established Districts. The new members joining our Party in these territories are almost entirely native American workers and poor farmers. The test of leadership in our Districts will be determined by the ability of our Party Committees to retain these new members, to give them simple and concrete guidance in organizing and leading struggles in their given territories.

The task of retaining and developing these new units and members sharply raises the problem of revising and improving our methods of leadership, guidance and work.

The Party Life column in the Daily Worker and the Party Organizer are open to suggestions, proposals and experiences of our new Party comrades as well as the organizers responsible for the new territories.

### Organize Unemployed Councils to Fight for Unemployment Relief, Organize the Employed Workers into Fighting Unions, Mobilize the Employed and Unemployed for Common Struggles Under the Leadership of the Trade Union Unity League

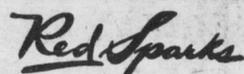
at one time it threatened international complications. But though Mooney, without the slightest doubt was railroaded in his character of a union man and would not have been accused at all had he not been one, the chief journal of the union movement in the United States is silent about him!

"And so on most of the Federation moguls, Federal and State. There are to be sure, some exceptions—for example, James M. Maurer, the Socialist boss of the Pennsylvania Federation—but they are not numerous. The overwhelming majority have dogged the case from the start, and are palpably less than lukewarm at this today. The agitation for Mooney's release was begun not by union men, but by independent libertarians, and they are keeping it up today. In California itself they are not getting effective help from the leaders of the Federation, they are facing very formidable opposition.

"Why this should be so it is hard to make out. In every country in Europe organized labor is an active fighting force, and jealous of its common rights. If a Mooney had been railroaded to prison in England, France or Germany, the unions would have risen as one man, and forced his release. But in the United States unionism is most unbelievably flabby and timorous. Its main purpose seems to be to convince the Babbitts of its complete conservatism. Its leaders, with few exceptions, are slimy and subservient fellows, and a pat on the back from some magnifico of the established order is enough to set them purring for a week.

"If there are any union men in America so dumb that they fail to see that Tom Mooney's case is essentially their own case, then they are dumb indeed. For what the massed Babbitts of California can do to him today, the massed Babbitts of the United States can do to all the workers tomorrow. The question to be decided by Governor Young is not whether Tom Mooney is innocent or guilty, for on that point all fair men who know anything about the case are unanimous. The question is whether an admittedly innocent man, alarming the Babbitts by trying to lead the workers against them, can be thrust into prison on false charges and kept there indefinitely. That is what every union man should ponder. And pondering it, should ask himself what kind of aid and comfort he would get himself in a time of serious trouble from the craven leaders who now desert Mooney."

TO BE CONTINUED



By JORGE

## Library or Penitentiary

We have spent some years in a penitentiary, so we know just how it feels to visit the New York Public Library, about which a reader writes us as follows:

"Let us picture, Jorge, a neatly dressed young man sitting in one of the reading rooms writing a short story. It is 9.30 a. m. of a Monday morning. He scribbles continually for about two hours when a guard thrusts his head over his shoulder and asks him: 'What are you writing?'"

"The young man thinks it none of his business and keeps on writing: The guard insists, adding that he will give him over to the head guard if he does not tell him. The writer persists in his refusal. The guard walks away. Two minutes later the head guard demands that he take his hat, coat and papers and come along with him. If not, he will be ejected from the building.

"The young man gives in and is presented before an official. The latter demands to know the nature of his work. The young man thinks it none of his business and goes back to his seat. Five minutes later a burly person, a sort of bouncer, approaches the young man and says the director would like to see him.

"The young man's patience is by this time exhausted. He feels like a criminal. The finely co-ordinated harmony of his being is broken and dispelled. The bouncer leads the young man to the director, Mr. C. K. Metcalfe, for questioning. It turned out that the young man has, indeed, committed a crime. Instead of using books for reference work, he was taking his brains instead of them. Surely this was abnormal, unique, extraordinary.

"His Honor finally passed sentence upon the young man. He said, in effect: 'You shall come to see me on June 1, before I can re-instate you as a member of the Public (sic!) Library. If you are caught attending the Library before then, you shall be prosecuted according to law!'—Sincerely, D. J."

"P. S.: The editor of the World-Telegram refused to print the above letter."

The adventures of a young man in the private institutions known as the "public" library would have been incomplete without that post script. You see, my dear young man, the editor of the World-Telegram was too busy seeing that Soviet Russia was properly exposed as the one place on earth where intellectual initiative is repressed and where genius is restrained within the "intolerable" bounds of Marxism and Leninism. Where, indeed, such prodigies as Haywood Broun are not appreciated, even spat upon.

## Beauty Shop For Poodles

While the lumber industry is sick in bed, we learn from Portland, Oregon, that a beauty expert there is doing a thriving business in a beauty shop for dogs, to marcel and manieure them so that they may make fit companions for their capitalist parasite owners.

The moral influence of a sawmill owner's wife on a perfectly innocent dog seems to have been left out of account.

Portland is the city where 14 workers are being tried for "criminal syndicalism", jailed and "treated like a dog"—that is a dog of proletarian origin. Portland workers will demonstrate on May First against the attempt to jail and deport these worker victims of "criminal syndicalism" laws.

The "criminal syndicalism" law is so anti-worker, that no doughty any worker who glares at one of these manicured poodles will be subject to prosecution.

If a worker's pup so much as ventures to sniff the doorstep of the canine beauty parlor, it will doubtless be kicked, under the law duly made and provided for punishing "criminal syndicalism."

## It Gets Four Out of Five

"A Later Day Saint (Mormon woman)" writes an Arizona reader, "that had been in the habit of pushing the Daily Worker aside with a stick, as though it was an unclean thing, so as to impress her children in that way, now plainly tells her children that, she was once a needle worker in North Carolina and that she is now a Red, and she is quite slighted if she does not get to see my Daily Worker for a few minutes regularly."

Mormon or no Mormon, working class women and those of the toiling farming masses whose lives are stunted by capitalism, will find soon or late that only the revolution of the toiling masses will free them from the hell of toil, ignorance and anxiety that is the essential curse of every working class wife and mother. Every revolutionary worker, particularly every man, should make an especial effort to win the women toilers for Communism. Once convinced, they make the most persistent fighters.

## Good Medicine For Bad People

"Henry Walls of the Dismal Tales," is nominated by T. E. N., of Chicago, who refers to Henry otherwise as the "Tribune Correspondent in Russia," as a candidate for claiming copyright on the marvelous fig trees and bee hives recently written up in the Daily as originating in the lively imagination of an advertiser in the social fascist paper of New York, the "Rusky Gossip."

Now, T. E., you refer, perhaps to Henry Wales articles about the "appalling sufferings" of the kulaks at Archangel. He dwelt for a column or more on their lack of food and other necessities, but had to spoil it for the discerning reader by mentioning that they are the ones who refuse to work.

He also omitted, of course, by "accident", that these "innocent kulaks" had "resisted collectivization" by such little pleasantries as setting fire to the buildings of collective farms, driving iron spikes in the soil to break plow-shares, and murdering local Soviet officials. To our mind, their presentation with the choice of working or not eating is a very mild form of punishment.