

BLOW AT ALL STRUGGLES IF "DAILY" SUSPENDS!

Did you ever stop to think what it would be like if there were no Daily Worker?

About 32,000 miners are on strike in western Pennsylvania and Ohio—but you know nothing about it. Your local capitalist press either suppresses news

of the strike entirely, or prints meagre, garbled reports about "riots" by a "handful" of strikers who "attacked" state troopers.

Suppose there is no Daily Worker to inspire and lead them. Or suppose you are a foreign-born worker in Michigan. You are determined to fight together

with your fellow-workers against the outrageous alien registration and finger-printing bill—one of the most vicious attacks on the foreign-born ever launched in this country. The faithful bloodhounds of the capitalist press head the pack—there is no Daily Worker, the only English-language paper

that fights against the persecution of the foreign-born, to lead you and to bind you close to the native-born workers in common struggle against this infamous law.

Fellow-workers, this picture we have painted is not an idle day-dream. It is the situation we are facing today un-

less you act and act quick! The spurt in the Daily Worker drive lasted for five or six days and did not even make up for the poor showing at the beginning. Then it flopped so badly that we are now actually on the verge of suspension. Only \$577.17 came in yesterday. Comrades, we must not let the

Daily Worker go under! No Daily would be a blow at every struggle of the working class! Visit subscribers, collect from your shopmates, friends and organizations, dig into your own pockets and speed every possible cent to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City!



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(SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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35,000 NOW OUT IN MINE STRIKE AGAINST HUNGER

Workers Pack Ill. Legislature to Hear Jobless Demands Miners March On Wash. Pa.; Put Demands

Hoover's "Pie in the Sky" Plan

PRESSED into a political corner, admittedly by reason of the Five-Year Plan of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, with demands for "some kind of a plan" arising from all quarters, Hoover, in his Indianapolis speech on Monday, proposed a "plan."

But only for the next generation! Twenty years from now—"More leisure for men and women and better opportunities for its enjoyment." With ten million unemployed starving, together with their families, Hoover assures them "leisure" twenty years from now!

To 20,000,000 people yet unborn he promises "new and better homes," while millions are today being evicted from their homes for non-payment of rent! And to these yet unborn millions he promises "20 per cent more farm products," while his Secretary of Agriculture is pleading with the farmers to "reduce production" because the tolling masses of the cities of today have no money to buy the farm products produced at present!

In short, pressed into a political tight corner by the growing mass discontent in the U. S. and the advance of socialism in the Soviet Union under the Five Year Plan, Hoover sputters a lot of empty words.

For the distant future, rosy promises, "pie in the sky." But for the present? Ah! Not a cent for unemployment insurance! For future generations, the purple promises of plenty. But for the hunger . . . unemployment and starvation . . . wage cuts and hunger . . . robbery of the many by the few . . . capitalism . . . war!

Such was Hoover's "Plan" announced at Indianapolis, to the unharmonious accompaniment of the crash of the American Trust Company of that city at the same hour he was speaking, sending \$5,370,000 more of depositors' savings up in the smoke of disillusion!

America's wheat farmers should give attention to the wordy oracle which speaks of their "hundreds of millions" of income. The wheat farmers this year will get about \$400,000,000 for their wheat, where last year they got \$517,000,000 and the year before \$834,000,000. Hoover's "twenty year plan" if developed at the present rate, will surely be "accomplished in four years" and leave the bread-raisers of America with no income whatever! Drouth is again spreading ruin over the Northwest, and not even a vulture's "loan" is available!

The reason the wheat farmers—and the poor and middle farmers of other commercial crops, have suffered this way is, of course, the loss of wages suffered by the city wage workers, who have lost over \$12,000,000,000 by wage cuts and unemployment and cannot buy the present production of the farms. To these workers Hoover promises wonderful things—twenty years from now—if they can go without eating that long.

But as for the present? A Billion Dollars in more warships, but not a cent for the unemployed! Hoover rejects anything like "a dole." Yet there were 2,000,000 unemployed workers in ten leading cities who, last year, got a real dole of charity amounting to \$3.10 each for the year!

Hoover's Indianapolis speech is an insult to the toilers of both city and farm! It is a smug justification of all the misery and privation already suffered by the toiling masses, and a cynical sneer at their demands for real relief for the poor farmers and unemployment insurance for the starving millions of the cities!

It is an attempt to "laugh off" the success of the Soviet Five-Year Plan where there is no unemployment and all who work with hand or brain are secure in life's necessities.

And the workers and toiling farmers of this country will not wait till 1932 to give this smug hypocrite his answer, but every day in the struggle against wage cuts, for unemployment insurance, for real relief for the poverty-stricken farmers, will expose Hoover for the defender of capitalism that he is, contrasting his beautiful words with the grim reality, and press forward the struggle for a Soviet U. S. A.!

Miners' Relief News!

35,000 Miners on strike! With their wives and children, they number at least One Hundred Thousand.

These starving workers must be fed and clothed. Their children must have milk! What are you doing for them?

Defeat the Starvation Program of the Bosses! Show your solidarity with these starving workers.

Get behind the slogan, "A Carload of Food to Pittsburgh by Friday."

Send food to depot at 2 40 East 9th St.

Rush Funds to: District Penn.-Ohio Striking Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, New York, Room 614.

FOUR WAGE CUTS IN 6 MONTHS CHICAGO, Ill.—Workers of the Chicago Marconi Co. were forced to take three successive wage-cuts in the last six months. They were given a fourth and the 127 workers called a strike. The wage-cut was

Spur Relief Drive for Striking Miners; WIR Finds Good Response

NEW YORK.—Workers are already responding warmly to the appeal of twenty-five thousand Pennsylvania-Ohio starving miners and their families for help.

Yesterday over one hundred seventy-five dollars were collected. The Workers Cultural Federation, at its first organizational conference, pledged its support of the miners' strike by giving it expression in proletarian art. The delegates contributed \$60.18 for relief.

The workers at Camp Nitgedaiget contributed \$69, and the guests \$15.33. Camp Unity also took up the appeal, with a contribution of \$7 from the guests, and a pledge of \$25 from one guest.

Show your solidarity with these struggling miners! Extend the fighting line by rushing funds through District Penn.-Ohio Striking Miners' Relief Committee, 799 Broadway, Room 614.

Send food to depot at 24 East

NEGRO PAPER RAPS NAACP TREASON TO 9

Anger of Negro Masses Brings New Tone of Militancy in Press

NEW YORK.—In the face of the desperate attacks on the Scottsboro Defense by the Southern boss lynchers and their white and Negro agents, the mass fight to save the nine innocent Negro boys facing the electric chair in Alabama continues its forward sweep. Daily it gains greater mass character as additional forces join the fight to smash the murderous frame-up against the nine boys. To the angry protests of the American working class is now added the denunciations of the workers of Germany, Soviet Russia and other countries.

The militant voice of the international working class is smashing through the conspiracy of silence of the capitalist press just as the angry protests of the Negro masses forced the imperialist tools at the head of the NAACP to pretend a fight to save the boys while at the same time continuing their treacherous co-operation with the Southern lynchers. The boss papers have been forced to report the demonstration of German workers before the American Consulate in Dresden. The New York Evening World-Telegram has been forced to publish a batch of letters from its readers protesting the frightful outrage planned by the Alabama landlords and capitalists in their campaign of terror against the Negro people.

Under pressure of the angry Negro masses, hundreds of other organizations, headed by reformists have been won to the fight to save the nine boys. Mass anger against the traitorous attacks on the Scottsboro Defense by Walter White, William Pickens, and other NAACP leaders continues to sweep the Negro masses. This anger is increasingly reflected in the growing tone of militancy in many of the Negro papers.

NEGRO COLUMNIST EXPOSES LIES OF N.A.A.C.P. LEADERS

It is also reflected in a growing number of articles in these papers questioning, and often attacking, the traitorous tactics of the NAACP leaders. In his column "Behind the Scenes," published in the Jersey Mail (Newark), Harry B. Webber this week sharply exposes the hypocrisy and treachery of the NAACP leaders. Mr. Webber says, in part:

"While the radical organizations (he refers to the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights—Editor Daily Worker) selected and named their attorneys in Scottsboro weeks ago; while these attorneys publicly push their cases; while one of them received threats from Southern bourgeois for his energy, the great national association (NAACP) prefers to retain no prominent lawyer, to at least refuse to name the great attorneys they are trying to retain, hints vaguely, that Clarence Darrow 'may' be retained, talks at length about the funds needed, reports some of the funds, but gives little accounting of what has been collected or spent to date, holds mass meetings to raise money for Scottsboro, stages membership campaigns on the Scottsboro issue, points out how many telegrams and phone calls Pickens makes from Alabama, threatens everything, performs little, and then gets angry when the Negro public,

Frankfeld Pictures Misery And Terror Against Jobless; 'Will Struggle, Not Starve!'

Hunger Marchers Held Virtual Prisoners At Riverview Park; Delegation of Five Is Escorted to the State Legislature

SPRINGFIELD, June 16.—A delegation of five representing the hunger marchers to the Illinois State Capitol was escorted into the State Legislature, under State police guard, yesterday.

Phil Frankfeld, Trade Union Unity League organizer and leader of the hunger march, presented the demands of the unemployed workers. He gave the Legislature a full picture of the methods used by the state police and the authorities in an attempt to intimidate the marchers and the workers of Illinois which exposed the boss government. He told of the misery and starvation of the unemployed workers, miners and poor farmers in Illinois. He stated the workers will not starve without struggling and will fight for the enactment of the social insurance bill.

The gallery was crowded with people who came to hear the delegation and left immediately after the delegation was led out of the Legislature under guard.

In answer to the demand of the delegation that the state police guard be withdrawn from the hunger march, the speaker of the house said that they had nothing to do with that. All the marchers left the grounds under state police guard.

Meetings have been arranged throughout the state to hear the report of the hunger marchers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—The following story was related by a delegate who evaded the state police and escaped from Riverview Park where 300 delegates were held virtually prisoners. The delegate left the camp by decision of the leading committee with the assistance of Springfield workers.

After the delegates assembled and the state conference started, the state police and city police, under the personal supervision of Superintendent

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Wall St. Sheet Admits Miners Starve; Show Strike Spreads

NEW YORK.—Admitting that the coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia are faced with mass starvation, and that the coal strike is spreading under the leadership of the National Miners Union, the Journal of Commerce, one of the leading Wall Street mouthpieces here prints a special article on the coal mine strike in its issue of June 16. While confused about what the National Miners Union is, this sheet of the bosses admits the strike is spreading under the National Miners Union leadership and that the United Mine Workers of America is finding it difficult to break the strike. This article, in part, reads:

"It is an axiom of the coal producers that hard times breed strikes. At the same time they say the payment of such wages as \$1.50 a day for a three-day week was a strike provocative in itself, while such of the producing companies as have maintained wage scales at least within the crepuscule of union standards only after a desperate stand to maintain also standards

OHIO MINERS MEET; STRIKE BEING SPREAD

Boycott Bellaire and St. Clairsville to Hit Terror

By BILL DUNNE

BRIDGEPORT, O., June 14 (By Mail).—The Rank and File Committee of the National Miners Union today showed the great mobility of its forces when, after the Bellaire City and the Belmont County authorities closed Roma Hall and prohibited the District Strike Committee session, the meeting was transferred to Dillonville, 26 miles away in Jefferson County and convened within one hour of the regular meeting time. Fifteen hundred men, women and children heard Foster speak later in the day at Shady-side, a few miles from Bellaire at a picnic under the auspices of two local unions of the N.M.U. and I.L.D.

The first action of the Rank and File District Strike Committee composed of 109 delegates from local strike committees was to authorize a boycott of all business institutions in Bellaire to remain effective until the right to meet freely in that city had been conceded. Five thousand leaflets advertising the boycott will be issued, with the slogan: "Buy Nothing in Bellaire."

The question of starting a similar boycott of St. Clairsville, the county seat, where deputy sheriffs and American Legionnaires gassed a miners' meeting and jailed 14 strikers and organizers, will be taken up at the first meeting of the Executive Board of the Rank and File Strike Committee.

The 109 delegates were from 27 mine strike committees and represented 6000 miners. The unemployed miners' delegates represented 4000 jobless miners—a total of 10,000. A number of the delegates were Negroes and there were also a number of women. Negroes and women are

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

RAILROADS OUT FOR WAGE SLASH

Petition for Rate Rise Shows Their Hand

NEW YORK.—More proof that the railroads are preparing wholesale wage cuts for over 1,200,000 railroad workers is contained in a petition soon to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, a summary of which is contained in the Journal of Commerce, Tuesday's issue. This petition shows that the request for increase in freight rates is just a maneuver to put over a wage cut. Realizing that no marked increase in freight rates is probable, the big railroad companies point out they will have to cut wages.

The request for freight rates increase will be followed by wage-cutting, this petition shows. Commenting on this, the Journal of Commerce says: "The railroad carriers will declare that they have thus far made only limited reductions in their total expenditures for labor and do not wish to make further cuts unless it is absolutely essential. It was learned in informed railroad circles. It will be intimated, it is understood, that if the move for increased rates fails the roads will turn to wage reductions in their effort to bolster up net

On Wash. Pa.; Put Demands

Bosses Try to Break Strike By Injunction; Evict Miners, As Fake Promises of Pinchot Are Exposed

Start National Drive for Relief of Strikers; Protest Terror of Armed Thugs

NEW YORK.—Theodore Dreiser, one of the foremost American writers, has wired the executive committee of the Central Rank and File Strike Committee an offer to conduct a public investigation of the wholesale brutality and murderous attacks of the state authorities and company gunmen. The telegram sent by Dreiser is endorsed by John Dos Passos, Mary Heaton Vorse, Robert W. Dunn, Malcolm Cowley, Frank Palmer and Anna Rochester. The wire sent by Dreiser, in full, reads:

"In the coal mining region of Pennsylvania the newspapers have been reporting the constant use of machine guns, gas bombs and clubs on the part of the police on the striking miners, and their families.

"According to news reports, the public demand for an investigation of this outrage has been met by Governor Pinchot with a secret hearing behind closed doors. The Strikers' Committee leading the present struggle is demanding a public hearing.

"We, the undersigned, believe that a public hearing is essential in the present situation and we therefore extend our services to the Strikers' Committee to conduct such an investigation."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 16.—Thirty-five thousand coal miners are now striking against starvation, as thirteen hundred more joined the strike yesterday in Ohio and West Virginia. The capitalist press stories about the kidnapping of Foster and Borich are fakes.

An injunction was granted to the coal bosses by Judge Rollins. Judge Rollins is an old man who is not up for re-election, and was placed in charge of the injunction hearing this week by a conference of all the Pittsburgh judges.

The Pittsburgh papers agree that this paves the way for injunctions everywhere. Evictions have started at the Crescent Mine in Daisytown today at the order of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, although Governor Pinchot hypocritically requested no evictions and said that he would permit peaceful picketing.

The National Secretary of the Workers International Relief is on a tour of the middle west for relief for

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

PART VICTORY IN BREAD STRIKE

Sentence 3 Women to Jail for Picketing

BRONX, N. Y.—The militant struggle, the working women put up in the neighborhood of 180th St. between Prospect and Arthur Ave. to force the bakery owners to reduce the price of bread from 8 to 5 cents a pound, secured a partial victory already, because some of the bakers are selling the rolls 15 cents a dozen, as demanded by the workers instead of 20 cents. But the workers housewives are not satisfied with this and at the mass meeting which they held on Monday night, unanimously and with enthusiasm they declared to carry on the fight till final victory.

Picketing is getting stronger and stronger every day, since new recruits join the strikers every day.

The American Federation of Labor business agents are spreading the rumor that the strikers want to reduce the price of bread at the expense of the workers, but nobody listens to this lie, for all the workers in the neighborhood know that the strikers not only fight for lower bread prices, but also for the betterment of the conditions of the workers, working in these bakeries.

From today on mass picketing will take place every evening in front of all the bakeries until they give in to the demands of the United Front Strike Committee.

Three women who were arrested several days ago were sentenced 5 days in jail or \$50 fine. All were remitted to jail in lieu of fine. One of the three is an expectant mother.

THREE BANKS CLOSE IN ROCKFORD, ILL.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Three Rockford banks closed according to authorities because of frozen assets and continued withdrawals. The banks were the Manufacturers' National, the Security National and People's Bank and Trust Co.



the striking miners. The International Labor Defense is protesting against the declaration of Sheriff Cain of Allegheny County that he will study the case of each arrested striker on the picket line with a view to deportation.

The Cannonsburg Section Strike Committee protested by wire to Governor Pinchot against brutality and reminded him of his promises. Pinchot's secretary answered the wire saying that the governor was out of town, although it is known he was holding preliminary conferences for the Pittsburgh Terminal, and will be at a United Mine Workers scab conference on Thursday.

Thousands of miners and jobless are marching on Washington County, Pa., in three main lines. One from Avella, a fifteen mile hike from Cannonsburg, and another from the Brownsville section. There is a heavy rain on. The strikers did not ask for a permit for the demonstration to Washington, but the police say they will not attack

Socialists Aid Bosses to Put Over 40 P. C. Cut for Waiters

NEW YORK.—A united front of labor fakers, bosses, the "socialist" newspaper, "Forward," and Mayor Walker are at this moment in the process of selling out the strike of the waiters and waitresses in A. F. of L. Local 1. Members of the local went on strike last Saturday against a wage-cut of 40 per cent for night waiters and 25 per cent for day waiters.

For weeks the "Forward" has been running articles preparing the ground for the wage-cut.

While the "socialist" "Forward" shows its worry over the troubles of the millionaire restaurant owners, the waiters and waitresses have been worrying about how to keep themselves and their families alive on a wage scale that starts at \$16.67 and ends at \$21. Waitresses are discriminated against by getting 25 per cent less weekly than the waiters. A modified stagger plan is already in effect in the union, the members working five days a week, although the contract calls for six.

"Negotiations" between the corrupt officials of Local 1 and the members of the Restaurant Keepers' Association have been going on for weeks. When it became clear to the rank and file of the union that their officials were conspiring with the restaurant owners to cut wages by 25 and 40 per cent, they declared they would strike. Despite the frantic urging of the officials to accept the cut, the workers stood pat and the officials were forced to advise the restaurant owners to ask Mayor Walker to arbitrate.

The members of Local 1, however, have unanimously voted against the vicious wage-cut, saying: "We can't arbitrate starvation." A strike vote last Thursday revealed that the entire rank and file was ready to strike, and strike they did last Saturday.

Absolute proof that the misleaders in control of the local are conspiring to crush the strike is afforded by the fact that the minute the workers had reached the decision to strike scabs were seen rushing to the various restaurants. Also, pickets are warned by the officials to march near the curb and away from the entrances. "In order that customers entering the restaurants won't be disturbed." There is only one picket before each restaurant, and the countermen and cooks have not been called out.

In a leaflet distributed to members of Local 1 by the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Section of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, the

revolutionary food workers declare: "This fight is your opportunity to have real union conditions in your restaurant. The bus-boys, cooks, dishwashers and porters working today in the shops on strike have actually become your enemies because your officials have done nothing to organize them. They are workers like you and want to see union conditions. Many of them are ready to fight.

"You have rejected the official compromise. You were able to see the sell-out. You must be able to see this opportunity of throwing off your misleaders and joining your fellow-workers in a single industrial union.

"The Food Workers' Industrial Union will never permit workers to fight each other. The F. W. I. U. is ready today as it has always been to come out and fight the bosses for the benefit of all workers. We are asking all bus-boys, cooks, dishwashers and porters to come out and not to go back until the shop is a 100 per cent union shop.

"Down with the bosses' association. Down with the 12-hour day. Forward to the Food Workers' Industrial Union!"

MORE GRAFT IS FOUND IN QUEENS

But "Investigation" Will Whitewash Them

The City Affairs Committee has again requested the Hofstadter Legislative Committee to investigate the racketeering Tammany rule in Queens borough. The so-called investigating committee is asked to look into the four latest cases in which the reactionary politicians are involved. These include, the Aragon Construction Company, the New York City Airport in which Borough President George U. Harvey and John J. Halleran, Commissioner of Public Works are mixed up, as well as Irving Klein, former Supt. of Highways who is now under indictment, the New York Air Terminals, and Martin Mager, former president of the Independent Democratic Organization, who was caught in the usual racketeering game of selling some one a fat political job. The whole Queens government in common with the republicans and democrats is covered with graft from top to bottom. It lives by plundering the workers and graft can no more be stopped in this corrupt machine than one can stop the ocean tide. Investigations serve only to cover up the grafters with.

A Coat of Whitewash. The only way to get rid of the grafters is to wipe them out. The coming election campaign in New York City is a call to the workers to expose the Tammany, and republican rats and their socialist supporters, and to win the workers for the Communist Party ticket of class struggle.

1,897 DEPORTED DURING APRIL

Attacks on Foreign Born Increase

NEW YORK.—1,897 foreign born workers were deported from the U. S. during the month of April, an increase of 171 over the preceding month. Mexican workers topped the list, 803 being deported. Canada came next with 741, other countries to which a large number were sent were England, Scandinavia, Italy, Yugoslavia and Germany.

This indicates that the threat of mass deportation is being enforced; wholesale arrests and raids being carried out against foreign born workers in order to smash the fight for unemployment relief and social insurance.

The Michigan bill for registration, finger printing and deportation of foreign born stipulates also that those who have no money to pay for their deportation, shall serve time in prison (forced labor) until they have earned the cost of their deportation. The City Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is taking up the fight against the Michigan bill, against the deportation terror, and is calling a series of open air protest meetings for June 25, 26 and 27 in Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx respectively. Every organization should help make these meetings a success. For further information communicate with the City Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, 32 Union Sq., Room 505, N.Y.C.

WIR Offices Move to 799 B'dway, Room 614

Workers' International Relief, National and New York local offices have moved to 799 Broadway, Room 614. Registration for children for W.I.R. Children's Camps will be taken at this address from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Food and clothing for relief of striking miners should be sent to our food depot at 240 E. Ninth St. Use your Red Shock Troop List every day on your job. The worker next to you will help save the Daily Worker.

Downtown Council to Greet Turner, Stokes; Released from Jail

NEW YORK.—A meeting of the Downtown Unemployed Council will be held Friday at 87 East 10th St. at 7 p. m., to welcome Clarence Turner and Lorenzo Stokes, Red Builders sentenced to jail for their activities. Turner and Stokes were made to feel the brunt of capitalist justice for trying to sell the Daily Worker in the subways when they received a sentence of six months.

2 EVICTIONS EAST SIDE IS FOUGHT

Downtown Council In Good Meetings

NEW YORK.—In a day of activity the Downtown Unemployed Council replaced the furniture of two evicted families on the east side here.

One month in arrears in rent, Madion Albarano, mother of a 4 year old child, was evicted upon the street at 148 Norfolk St. Her husband has been jobless for five months. The family was forced to pay \$16 a month rent for three little unsanitary rooms. The electric and gas had long been shut off.

Hear of Second Eviction. Members of the Unemployed Council who replaced the furniture held a meeting on the street.

While holding an open air meeting at 7th St. and Ave. B last evening speakers of the Unemployed Council were notified of an eviction at 26 Clinton St. Upon adjourning the meeting the jobless marched down to the address. Mrs. Rose Semeren, the evicted woman accepted their aid and the furniture was replaced. A meeting was then held at Clinton and Houston Sts., where a crowd of 1,500 heard the program of the Unemployed Councils against evictions and for immediate cash relief.

WIR Picnic for the Relief of Miners Sunday, June 21st

NEW YORK.—The WIR has arranged a picnic and open air mass meeting in celebration of International Solidarity Day on June 21st, at Pleasant Bay Park. With the miners strike spreading into wider areas, the main task of this affair will be the raising of funds for relief of the striking miners. "From the Volga to Gastonia," a class-struggle movie showing the Gastonia and Passaic textile strikes, the Ruhr Mine Strike, revolts during Czarist days in Russia, and many other strikes, uprisings and revolts of workers against bosses will be shown. A surprise feature will be a film of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Strike of 1927. The Workers Laboratory Theatre and Proletbuehne, have collaborated on a proletarian play and there will be many other interesting and delightful features.

SHOE FACTORY IN B'KLYN CUTS PAY

Industrial Union In Call to Strike

NEW YORK.—When the workers of the Pringley Products Co., 500 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, came to work Monday morning they were greeted by the bosses with a wage reduction ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. The workers have rejected this outrageous proposal of their bosses and have declared a strike.

The bosses have hired gangsters in order to intimidate the workers, but the workers have called this bluff of their bosses and refused to be browbeaten.

It is worth while to note that before the proposed wage-cut the workers were earning from \$12 to \$30 for about 50 hours of work a week.

The strikers, under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, 18 W. 21st St., are determined to carry their fight to a successful finish for the defeat of the infamous proposal of the bosses for a wage-cut.

The Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union appeals to every shoe and slipper worker to give full support to the strikers and to help them in every way in their fight for decent working conditions and for the defeat of the wage-cut.

Ala. Bosses in New Legal Lynching

Arrest Negro Worker On "Suspicion"

MOBILE, Ala., June 15.—With the indictment of Charles Williams, a Negro worker, the Alabama bosses who are trying to railroad the nine innocent Negro boys to the electric chair, have set the stage for yet another legal lynching.

The rape frame-up charge so frequently used by the bosses of the South in disposing of Negro workers and farm laborers who dare to demand their wages or make the least stand for their rights, is also being used in this case. Williams was arrested on "suspicion" of "raping" a white woman. A mob was immediately organized. The state sent in troops on the pretense of "protecting" the worker. The boss court machinery was immediately set in motion to carry out, under the guise of a "trial," the will of the boss-incited mob. Williams is confined in Kilby prison, which also holds the nine Scottsboro boys.

I. L. D. Calls for Emergency Meeting of Harlem Branch, Thurs.

NEW YORK.—The New York District of the International Labor Defense is holding an emergency meeting of all I. L. D. branches in the Harlem section. The meeting will be held Thursday evening at the Spanish Workers Center. The question of intensifying the Scottsboro campaign will be taken up.

There will be an open air Scottsboro protest meeting tonight at 140th Street and Lenox Ave. at 8 o'clock.

DISTRICT SCHOOL OPENS ON JULY 6

Train Functionaries for Party Work

The New York District Training School for full time students will open July 6. In view of the serious lack of functionaries to do Communist work, the District is now determined to make the full time school a permanent institution. Party Units are instructed to select such at once and send in the names of their best candidates during the coming week. June 13, is the last day candidates names will be accepted.

The School is prepared to take from 25 to 30 students. The significance of training leaders for the class struggle is to strengthen the Party leadership, draw in and train disciplined proletarian forces, workers from the revolutionary trade unions, Negro workers and Latin American workers.

Students will be maintained by the District during the period of training, which will last one month. This includes an allowance for housing and food.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE-BRONX

RKO THEATRES Cool and Comfortable

JEFFERSON 8 RKO ACTS New Reduced Summer Prices 9:45 am. 7:30 pm. 5:30 pm. 25c. Exe. Sat. Sun. and Hol.

FRANKLIN Prospect 1412 Manny King and Co. Don Galvan Brown K. T. Knave Jerry & Betty Hope Vernon

THE GOOD BAD GIRL with Miss Clark, James Holt, Marie Prevost, Robert Ellis

SOL-ART STUDIO 101 E. 14th Street (Around Corner of Klein's) Passport Photos \$1.50 PER DOZEN MADE IN 10 MINUTES

Ideal BUSINESS SCHOOL DAY AND EVENING Commercial-Secretarial Courses Individual Instruction Open the entire year 14th St., at 2nd Ave., N.Y.C. Tompkins Square 6-6884

First Showing of Soviet-American Film "VOLGA TO GASTONIA" (A class-war film showing vivid scenes in the class struggle) at W.I.R. PICNIC SUNDAY, JUNE 21, at Pleasant Bay Park

Other Attractions: Workers Laboratory Theatre—WIR Chorus and Mass Singing—String Ensemble (of Bronx Choir)—Athletic Events—Dancing, etc., etc. Proceeds: WIR CHILDREN'S CAMP AND MINERS' RELIEF Gates open at 10 A. M. Admission: 25 cents in advance, 35 cents at gate, 5 cents for children Direction: Subway to E. 177th St. car to Unionport

ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM BROOKLYN

CAPITOL COACH LINES MONARCH OF THE ROAD

Monticello \$2.00 Ellenville \$2.50 Greenfield \$2.75 Fallburg 2.25 LochSheldrake 2.00 Liberty 2.50 Mountaindale 2.25 Luzon 2.50 Ferndale 2.50 Woodridge 2.25 Kerhonkson 2.75 White Lake 2.50

Brownville—Douglas St. & Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn—343 Flatbush Ave. Ext. 8:30-10:45 A. M. 2:30-5:15 P. M. 8:50-11:05 A. M. 2:50-5:25 P. M. Williamsburg Plaza Cafeteria New York: 16 Delancey St., near 210 Havemeyer St., near B'way. Brooklyn: 110 E. 12th St. 8:45-11:00 A. M. 2:45 P. M. 9:15-11:30 A. M. 3:15-6:00 P. M. Hotel Hermitage: 7th Ave. & 42nd St. 9:15-11:30 A. M.; 3:00-6:00 P. M. Buses leave for Lakewood and Atlantic City Daily. Call Main Office for Information on Specials for Friday and Saturday 1855 Douglass St., Brooklyn—Tel.: Dickens 2-7373 & 7374

STOCK UP FOR WEEKS TO COME Buy in Cooperative Stores

THURSDAY 18 FRIDAY 19 SATURDAY 20 JUNE

and Help Save the "Daily"

5% of the total income on these three days goes to the \$35,000 fund to Save the Daily Worker

SAVE THE DAILY WORKER AND SAVE MONEY

CONCOOPS FOOD STORE and RESTAURANT 2700 BRONX PARK EAST

Soviet Film "The Black Sea Mutiny" at Cameo Friday

The newest Soviet film, "The Black Sea Mutiny," which will have its first American showing at the Cameo Theatre, this Friday, is an important film document of the Russian Revolution. It was in Odessa on the Black Sea where the Red troops in those tense days of 1918 fought against the Czarists and eventually conquered the reactionary white forces.

Odessa was captured in 1918 after prolonged and determined fighting by Ukrainian workers, soldiers and sailors of the revolutionary forces. The peasants of the district also had a part in the struggle, joining the workers against the imperial troops.

It was at this stage that the Czarists called upon the French fleet to assist them in their attack on the revolutionary forces; but the French sailors, following the appeal of the Russian workers, mutinied against their French officers and refused to join the Czarist troops.

"The Black Sea Mutiny" is the dramatic story of this period. The picture was produced in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and is based on historic facts and documents. It was written by A. Agalarov.

Michael Gold is responsible for the American titles in this film.

WILTON & WEBER AND LEW HEARN ON HIPPODROME BILL

At the Hippodrome, beginning Saturday, Olive Brook, Charles "Buddy" Rogers and Richard Arlen are featured in "The Lawyers Secret." Jay Wray and Jean Arthur play the leading feminine roles.

The vaudeville bill stars Joe Wilton and Rex Weber; Lew Hearn, character comedian in a skit by Eddie Cantor; and Loma Worly. Others on the program are Emory Manley, with Mabel Golden and Walter Lamarr; Jay Soller and Frances Willis and three Peaches; the Gilbert Brothers, and the Four Polos.

Talks About Keeping Pay Up, Then Slashes

NEW YORK.—How many of the capitalist fakers talk against wage cuts and then go ahead and slash wages is exposed in an instance of a worker applying for a job through a blind ad. An advertisement for a licensed fireman at \$25 a month appeared in the New York Times recently. A worker answered it to find that the ad was placed by Dr. Frederick M. Allen of the Physiatric Institute of Morristown, N. J. Dr. Allen has made many speeches against wage cuts, but forces the rate of firemen from \$100 a month, the regular scale, to \$25 a month.

AMUSEMENTS

SEE SOVIET RUSSIA SMASHING ITS WAY TO SOCIALISTIC SUCCESS

AMKINO PRESENTS The 5-YEAR PLAN

RUSSIA'S REMARKING—A Talking Film (In English) "If you want to see a vivid film-talkie exhibition of what is going on in the Soviet Union, see the Five-Year Plan."—DAILY WORKER. CENTRAL THEATRE, 47th St. & B'way. MATS. Daily at 2:45. EVES. at 8:45. 50c to \$1.00. Incls. Sunday

"WHAT ARE WE DOING IN RUSSIA?"—ASKED THE FRENCH SAILORS AMKINO PRESENTS

THE BLACK SEA MUTINY A tense and dramatic story of the eventful days in 1918 when the French Sailors of the Black Sea fleet rebelled against their officers

PRODUCED IN THE U.S.S.R. BY UKRAINFILM

RKO CAMEO 42ND STREET and BROADWAY (WIS. 1729) POPULAR PRICES Beginning This Friday

LAST TWO DAYS "NOMADIE" An interesting film jaunt through Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Germany

GILBERT and SULLIVAN Star Cast "PATIENCE" Thrift Prices Eves. 50c to \$2. Wed. Mats. 50c to \$1. Sat. Mats. 50c to \$1.50

ERLANGER THEATRE, W. 44th Street PEN. 6-7963. "PIRATES OF SEAS" Mon. June 20 "L'ENFANCE" NOW

HIPPODROME 4th Ave. & 43d St. BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK LEW AYRES IN 8 ACTS RKO "Up for Murder" with Genevieve Tobin

GO ON YOUR VACATION TO ONE OF OUR Proletarian Camps

Information for all four camps can be obtained at 32 Union Square, Room No. 505. — Telephone STuyvesant 9-6332.

CAMP WOCOLONA MONROE, N. Y.—On beautiful Lake Walton—Swimming—Boating, etc. Revolutionary Entertainment. A return ticket to Camp Wocolona is only \$2.60 Take the Erie Railroad.

CAMP KINDERLAND Prepare for the outing to Camp Kinderland of all schools and Branches of the I. W. O. The 20th of June (week-end) — \$2.50 per Day All registrations must be in the office a week in advance—Children 7 years of age and over will be accepted.

CAMP NITGEDAIGET, BEACON, N. Y. Boats leave for the camp every day from 42nd Street Ferry Good entertainment—DANCES at the Camp

CAMP UNITY, WINGDALE, N. Y. Autos leave from 143 E. 103rd St. every day at 10 a. m., Fridays at 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. and Saturday, 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. For the camp The comrades are requested to come on time, in order not to remain behind.

For information about any of these four camps Call Stuyvesant 9-6332

LIVE IN A—WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY

We have a limited number of 3 and 4 room apartments NO INVESTMENT NECESSARY — OPPOSITE BRONX PARK 2800 BRONX PARK EAST

Comradely atmosphere—In this Cooperative Colony you will find a library, athletic director, workroom for children, workers' clubs and various cultural activities Tel. Estabrook 8-1400; Olinville 2-6972 Take Lexington Avenue train to White Plains Road and Get off Allerton Avenue

Office open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day; 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturday 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday

THE BROWNVILLE DRUG STORE B. ESCOVER PHARMACIST 459 Stone Ave., Cor. Sutter BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

We Invite Daily Worker Readers to CHINA GARDEN A HIGH-CLASS CHOW MEIN RESTAURANT Special 35c Lunch; 11 a.m.—3 p.m. 50c Dinner from 4 to 9 p. m. A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS OPEN TILL 2 A. M. 75 SECOND AVE. (Between 4th and 5th Streets)

We Invite Workers to the BLUE BIRD CAFETERIA GOOD WHOLESOME FOOD Fair Prices A Comfortable Place to Eat 827 BROADWAY Between 12th and 13th Sts.

FRIEND'S The name of quality & Service Delicatessen and Restaurant Lunch 49 cents—Dinner 65 cents 79 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 4th and 5th Sts.

VACATION: — Beautiful Mountain Views, quiet resting place, good food, \$13.50 weekly—Avanta Farm, Ulster Park, New York.

All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

MELROSE DAIRY RESTAURANT Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx (near 174th St. Station) TELEPHONE INTERVALE 8-3149

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant 199 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

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Gottlieb's Hardware 119 THIRD AVENUE Near 14th St. Stuyvesant 8874 All kinds of ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES Cutlery Our Specialty

The DAILY WORKER Advertise Your Union Meetings Here. For Information Write to Advertising Department 50 East 13th St. New York City

BUTCHERS' UNION Local 174, A. M. C. A. H. W. of N. A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 East 44th Street Room 12 Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M. QUIET FURNISHED ROOM—Sublet cheap. East 19th St. Phone During Day, Shaw or Dunne, Stuyvesant 9-8637.

LIES AND LIARS AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

Yesterday's article analyzed the propaganda about forced labor in the Soviet Union. The article shows that society cannot live without labor. Society is forced to work. The capitalists, however, organize this social necessity of labor in such a manner as to make profit out of it and as to exempt themselves from work. The Soviet Union organizes it to make available the fruits of labor to all those who perform labor.

VI.—The Red Trade Menace.

Lie and something is bound to stick; this is the foundation upon which the capitalists build the holy war myth against the Soviet Union. There cannot be enough lies. When Knickerbocker sends a nice assortment of them to the N. Y. Evening Post, the editor exclaims: What, only that many lies—that will never do. And fitting his actions to his words he proceeds to raise the ante of inventions, half-truths and wilful misinterpretations of his European correspondent.

The N. Y. Evening Graphic, after having lied and lied about the Soviet Union, began to feel that it might be advisable to fortify these lies with some little proof—even though the proof would have to be manufactured. So the editor proceeded forthwith to "secure" proofs. He secured a photo and published it in the issue of February 28 showing a prisoner stripped to the waist, tied to the iron bars of his cell and lashed fearfully. Here you have it, the editor barked, here you can see how the Reds in Russia treat the prisoners who work in the Soviet lumber camps. Looking at the upright capitalist editor shaking with righteous indignation, one would never recognize in him the sneaky liar who had just dug up a photo of lashings administered to an inmate of a capitalist prison in the capitalist state of Delaware and in the capitalist United States, and who now lilyingly ascribes these atrocities to the USSR.

Beware of the red trade menace, cry Woll and Knickerbocker, the Chambers of Commerce and Hillquit, Hoover and Fish. Unitedly they call upon the American workers to defend their sacred right to be exploited by the American capitalists. They call upon the American workers to defend their right to send their children into American factories to have profits squeezed out of their childhood and to have their childhood squeezed out by profits for the benefit of the American capitalists.

Mr. Matthew Woll asserts as his creed that "the Soviet regime in Russia is the most unscrupulous, most anti-social, most menacing institution in the world today. With it there can be no compromise of any kind." Matthew Woll's soul is thoroughly aroused about the anti-social Soviets. That means a great deal because this gentleman's soul is not so easily aroused. American capitalism has cut wages in a continuous and repeated performance since November, 1929. Yet it took a year and a half before this performance raised as much as a sound out of Mr. Woll's soul. American capitalism is keeping Billings and Mooney in prison for nearly 16 years on an infamous frame-up. But that hasn't yet aroused Mr. Woll's soul. American capitalism has murdered Sacco and Vanzetti—still Mr. Woll's soul remained untroubled. There are at this moment in California prison cells, eight workers because they committed the crime of leading a strike against the miserable working conditions on the vegetable farms of Imperial Valley. These workers have been sentenced to 42 years imprisonment each; but Mr. Woll's soul is still undisturbed. American capitalism has these days perpetrated a dastardly frame-up against nine Negroes in Alabama. These nine innocent boys are being railroaded to the electric chair. But Mr. Woll's happy soul is still tranquil. American capitalism is oppressing, segregating, outlawing and lynching

Negroes every day of the year; but Mr. Woll's soul does not respond. But although this soul remains unmoved by the daily atrocities of capitalist exploitation against the workers, it cannot withstand the shock caused it by the abolition of capitalist profits through the Soviets. It becomes thoroughly aroused. It sends him on a crusade.

Yet Mr. Woll's humanitarianism does not seem to be powerful enough to stop the more materialist endeavors of his hands. The holy crusader against the Soviet Union, Mr. Matthew Woll, wrote that he was "apprehensive that the commercial, financial and industrial instincts of our people may cause them to fall for the Soviet appeal for trade." Mr. Woll's apprehensions seem to have been only too justified. At the very moment when Mr. Matthew Woll voiced his apprehensions, the president of the Union Life Insurance Company, a certain Mr. Matthew Woll, wrote a letter to the American-Russian Trading Corporation asking this terrible Soviet Red trade agency for their insurance business. We are still awaiting a report that the apprehensive Mr. Woll has written a letter reprimanding the business-hungry Mr. Woll for his faux pas.

There is another saintly crusader against the red trade menace, Mr. Hamilton Fish. Mr. Fish wanted to trade with the USSR. He was very anxious to get this trade. He went for it to the USSR. When he came back he didn't have his contract yet; but he was more anxious than ever to get it. He made a speech to the Kiwanis Club assuring his listeners that Bolshevism was firmly entrenched in Russia and that it offered great business opportunities. He was so convinced of these business opportunities and especially of his mission in life to profit by them that he introduced a resolution in Congress on March 24, 1926, demanding in part "to resume friendly trade relations with the people of Russia, our traditional friends . . . for the development of mutually profitable trade relations."

But try as he may Mr. Fish could not sell his good will toward the Soviet Union for a nice, fat and profitable contract. So he decided to change his goods and to sell bad will instead. Business is business after all. If one cannot sell red shoestrings, one has to paint them yellow and try again. If one cannot turn good will toward the Soviet Union into profits, one has to try bad will. And thus there came forth a new Saint George from the head of Jupiter Capitalism to slay the Dragon of Bolshevism; only his name was not George but Hamilton Fish. The first thrust of this Saint George was another resolution in Congress—this time not demanding "friendly trade relations with our traditional friends" but antagonistic measures against the red trade menace.

The propaganda of the red trade menace is designed to frighten everybody. The red trade menace is supposed to rob the American workers of their jobs and the American capitalists of their business. The Five Year Plan is supposed to be an economic measure which will enable the Soviets to compete capitalism out of existence.

What are the facts concerning Soviet trade? The idea that the Soviets desire to overcome world capitalism by commercial competition could be disposed of as a joke if it were not designed to support bloody war plans. It impugns socialism with the imperialist designs of present-day capitalism. Capitalism produces for profit. Profit as we know is the difference between the amount of products the worker produces and the amount he receives back in form of wages. Profit therefore can only grow with the growth of the portion of unpaid labor. But the growth of the portion of unpaid labor also increases the surplus of commodities which labor is unable to buy

back. With this surplus which is reduced only by the consumption through capitalists and other non-productive elements, capitalism tries to conquer the world's markets. Out of the sale of this surplus the capitalists accumulate new capital. The desire to conquer new worlds for the profitable investment of this new capital drives world capitalism into new imperialist wars.

The Soviet Union is a socialist country. It does not produce commodities. Though the exchange of products still takes place in the form of buying and selling, yet the social relationships under which this buying and selling takes place have completely changed. Above all there exists a workers' government in the Soviet Union. While the capitalist governments enforce against the workers capitalism's supreme law, the right to make profit, the workers' government in the Soviet Union enforces against the capitalists labor's supreme law—the right to live in accordance with the capacity of the productive forces and in accordance with the service rendered to society.

Production in the Soviet Union is for use, not for profit. This production therefore aims to cover the needs of the urban and rural masses. Surplus is only produced to facilitate further production, to build new factories, to erect new electric power stations, to open new mines, etc. The building of new factories, the erection of new power stations, the opening of new mines of course does lead to an increase of production. This increase however is not turned into profit but goes back to the workers in form of raised living and working standards. The new factories, etc., therefore represent a fundamentally different phenomenon from capitalist accumulation of private wealth. They represent socialist accumulation. They are not turned into new instruments of exploitation but into new and welcome tools for easier and more abundant production of necessities. Under socialism in the Soviet Union the actual surplus production is limited to the needs of the maintenance and of the expansion of the means of production.

Some of these necessary means of production, machinery, raw materials, etc., are secured from other countries until home production is developed enough to make the socialist economy of the Soviets more self-sufficient. The industrialization plan contained in the Five Year Plan serves this aim.

To buy in foreign countries the Soviets must also sell. The value of all imports must be covered in exchange by exports of similar value; in plain words the imports must be paid for in exports. Soviet exports therefore are not designed to compete capitalism out of existence, but to pay for Soviet imports. This is especially important because the industrialization of the Soviet Union takes place under entirely different conditions than the industrial development of capitalism. Capitalist industrialization had access to an extensive system of loans. Socialist construction in the USSR on the other hand depends entirely on its immediate socialist accumulation.

Soviet exports in the main serve the purpose of paying for their necessary imports. The propaganda of the Five Year Plan being a preparation to compete capitalism out of existence is therefore just another contribution to the holy war myth. The Soviet Union in fact is endeavoring constantly to increase its economic independence from capitalist countries. It does not want to depend for its necessary machinery and raw material upon the capitalists. The Five Year Plan therefore lays special emphasis on industrialization. As the building of socialism advances its needs for imports will decrease. With the decrease of its imports its exports likewise will decrease.

The red trade menace will never be born except in the form in which it exists now—that of poisoned gas produced out of the imagination of the manufacturers of the holy war myth.

Capitalist economy proceeds on completely different principles than Soviet economy. First of all capitalist economy is not planned. Capitalist individualism and competition can only produce chaotic economy, just as socialism must of necessity produce planned economy. Although capitalism answers every complaint of workers concerning working conditions with arguments about the law of supply and demand, yet its economy is unable to adapt itself to this law and to adjust supply and demand to each other. Capitalism must leave this adjustment to economic and social convulsions. The convulsion of an economic crisis must temporarily and from time to time adjust production to the market (adjust the supply to the demand). The convulsion of an imperialist war is supposed to adjust the growth of the productive capacity of capitalism to the growth of its markets. But no matter how serious these convulsions are, they cannot solve the contradictions of capitalism. They merely become the starting point of new and more serious crises.

Under socialism the limit of production is the limit of the needs and of the capacity to supply these needs under any given stage of development of production. Both the needs and the capacity to supply them develop simultaneously and stimulate each other.

Under capitalism the needs are limited by the social capacity to buy; but the production is theoretically unlimited. As a matter of fact the urge for ever more profits most energetically tends toward an ever-extending production. At the same time it also tends just as energetically toward a simultaneous relative narrowing of the social capacity to buy, because the increase of production is not designed to serve a simultaneous and equal increase of the earnings of the workers; it only serves an increase of profits.

Profit-making, however, does not depend on the securing of unpaid labor. It depends also on the chance to sell; it depends on markets for the commodities produced. The capitalist market is not an expression of the needs of society. It is only an expression of its capacity to buy. Capitalism cannot extend its market beyond this social capacity to buy. However, though capitalism as a whole is bound by this limitation of its world market, individual capitalists, groups of capitalists or capitalist nations can extend their markets within this general limitation at the expense of each other. Therefore we witness the continuous violent struggle for markets between the capitalist nations. When mere economic war measures become ineffective in this struggle, military measures are taken. Then the economic war turns into a military war.

Economy of the Soviet Union is not subject to these laws of capitalism. First it does not produce commodities but necessities. Second it plans its production and will therefore never be burdened with over-production or with a too-highly developed productive apparatus. Soviet increase of production and development of productive forces cannot lead to economic crises and wars but will lead to more leisure and greater abundance for the workers.

The whole propaganda about the insidious Soviet intensions of competing capitalism out of existence is contrary to the fundamental economic principles of socialism. Only capitalism can think of competing its opponents out of existence.

The propaganda that the red trade menace threatens the jobs of the American workers will be analyzed under the subject of "Soviet Dumping."

Drive Nearly Two-Third Over, But Most Districts Far Behind

Build Circulation With Bedacht USSR Articles, Start "Daily" Clubs In Shops, Neighborhoods!

With the drive for \$35,000 to save the Daily Worker nearly two-thirds over and July only about two weeks off, not a single district with the exception of New York, has raised even half of its quota. District 6 (Cleveland) is the best with 42 per cent, which 8 (Chicago) is next with 39 per cent, but even these figures are far from what they should be. It is true that in the last week most of the districts got on the job and boosted their totals considerably, but the last week only a few days. An alarming retreat has set in.

Districts 3 (Philadelphia), and 7 (Detroit) have not even raised one-quarter of their quotas. New York districts expect to get on the job. District 13 (California) is improving, but still has a long way to go with only \$225 or 15 per cent of its quota raised.

Of the smaller districts, 3 (Minneapolis) with 13 per cent, 10 (Kansas City) with 10 per cent, and 12 (Seattle), with 18 per cent, have made a disgraceful showing thus far. These districts probably have many excuses for their poor work, but there will be no excuses if the Daily Worker goes under!

Increase Contributions

The contributions must be increased, not lowered. New York comrades, who have raised 116 per cent of their quota, must continue their efforts for other districts. The poor showing of the other districts. "Double the quota by July 15" must be the slogan of the New York District. But New York alone cannot raise the \$35,000. Suspension is a daily threat; a minimum of \$1,200 a day must be sent to the office. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel, comrades, and see if we can't boost these percentages close to the top by next week!

The circulation of the Daily Worker jumped 5,023 last week due mainly to a regular increase of 2,000 and a temporary order of 2,000 from District 5, Pittsburgh, to take care of the great demand for Daily Workers in the coal strike area.

The Springfield, Ill. Hunger March was also responsible for an increase of 1,500 from District 8, Chicago.

Districts	Quotas	As of June 15	Per. Cent of Quotas	Subs. June 9	Subs. June 16	Subs. June 23	Subs. June 30	Total June 9	Total June 16	Total June 23	Total June 30	Enclosures
1. Boston	\$ 1,000	\$ 353.53	35	305	517	401	539	912	940	940	940	—38
2. N. Y.	10,000	11,558.34	116	1226	8240	1293	7406	8485	9645	9645	9645	—80
3. Phila.	2,500	652.54	22	910	2015	921	1942	2925	2963	2963	2963	—62
4. Buff. N. Y.	1,000	121.40	12	162	615	184	599	777	792	792	792	—15
5. Pitts.	2,000	238.80	12	287	333	400	738	3017	3017	3017	3017	—4061
6. Cleveland	2,250	953.34	42	787	1173	787	1871	2454	2588	2588	2588	—96
7. Detroit	3,500	821.10	24	871	2130	804	2350	3077	3283	3283	3283	—246
8. Chicago	4,200	1,633.06	39	1279	3950	1300	5529	8229	8229	8229	8229	—1009
9. Minn.	1,500	197.28	13	483	593	474	683	1036	1036	1036	1036	—28
10. Kans. City	750	74.80	10	205	764	284	759	1029	1023	1023	1023	—6
11. Agric.	100	10.00	10	40	57	40	52	97	92	92	92	—5
12. Seattle	1,000	185.57	18	255	681	257	666	896	923	923	923	—13
13. Calif.	2,000	325.40	16	650	1079	654	1770	2357	2454	2454	2454	—97
15. Conn.	1,000	307.25	31	208	421	295	411	620	621	621	621	—15
16. South	100	29.50	30	36	44	35	59	80	87	87	87	—17
17. Birming.	150	84.15	56	41	198	42	198	239	240	240	240	—1
18. Butte	150	27.50	19	76	35	77	35	111	112	112	112	—1
19. Denver	300	105.50	35	125	205	124	195	330	331	331	331	—11
Unorg.				108	68	108	68	176	176	176	176	
Total	\$17,731.80	\$1,518,230.17	8330	32149	55456	40470	50222					

FINANCIAL—CIRCULATION

DANGER! RECEIPTS DROP ON SATURDAY TO ONLY \$478.60

DANGER! This is what Saturday's totals spell in large letters. Only \$478.60 received up till 2 p. m.!

The situation is grave. Every district has slowed down badly. District 2 (New York) is showing a tendency to rest on its laurels. Only \$176.38 from this district Saturday—a far cry from the more than \$1,000 of Thursday.

Only \$80.22 from District 6 (Cleveland), which on Friday was not heard from at all; while the second and third largest districts, 8 (Chicago) and 7 (Detroit), lag badly with \$27.60 and \$41.50, respectively. The district with the fourth largest quota, District 3 (Philadelphia), sends in a mere \$10.

All the other districts are badly off, while 1 (Boston), 11 (Agricultural) and 18 (Butte) were not heard from at all.

Comrades, get out of this slump before it is too late! The Daily Worker is seriously threatened! We must receive a minimum of \$1,200 every day. Everybody back on the job!

District	Total	District	Total
DISTRICT 2	\$75.00	DISTRICT 13	\$100.00
DISTRICT 3	25.00	DISTRICT 14	1.00
DISTRICT 4	1.25	DISTRICT 15	1.00
DISTRICT 5	5.00	DISTRICT 16	1.00
DISTRICT 6	1.25	DISTRICT 17	1.00
DISTRICT 7	41.50	DISTRICT 18	1.00
DISTRICT 8	27.60	DISTRICT 19	1.00
DISTRICT 9	10.00	DISTRICT 20	1.00
DISTRICT 10	1.00	DISTRICT 21	1.00
DISTRICT 11	1.00	DISTRICT 22	1.00
DISTRICT 12	1.00	DISTRICT 23	1.00
DISTRICT 13	1.00	DISTRICT 24	1.00
DISTRICT 14	1.00	DISTRICT 25	1.00
DISTRICT 15	1.00	DISTRICT 26	1.00
DISTRICT 16	1.00	DISTRICT 27	1.00
DISTRICT 17	1.00	DISTRICT 28	1.00
DISTRICT 18	1.00	DISTRICT 29	1.00
DISTRICT 19	1.00	DISTRICT 30	1.00
DISTRICT 20	1.00	DISTRICT 31	1.00
DISTRICT 21	1.00	DISTRICT 32	1.00
DISTRICT 22	1.00	DISTRICT 33	1.00
DISTRICT 23	1.00	DISTRICT 34	1.00
DISTRICT 24	1.00	DISTRICT 35	1.00
DISTRICT 25	1.00	DISTRICT 36	1.00
DISTRICT 26	1.00	DISTRICT 37	1.00
DISTRICT 27	1.00	DISTRICT 38	1.00
DISTRICT 28	1.00	DISTRICT 39	1.00
DISTRICT 29	1.00	DISTRICT 40	1.00
DISTRICT 30	1.00	DISTRICT 41	1.00
DISTRICT 31	1.00	DISTRICT 42	1.00
DISTRICT 32	1.00	DISTRICT 43	1.00
DISTRICT 33	1.00	DISTRICT 44	1.00
DISTRICT 34	1.00	DISTRICT 45	1.00
DISTRICT 35	1.00	DISTRICT 46	1.00
DISTRICT 36	1.00	DISTRICT 47	1.00
DISTRICT 37	1.00	DISTRICT 48	1.00
DISTRICT 38	1.00	DISTRICT 49	1.00
DISTRICT 39	1.00	DISTRICT 50	1.00
DISTRICT 40	1.00	DISTRICT 51	1.00
DISTRICT 41	1.00	DISTRICT 52	1.00
DISTRICT 42	1.00	DISTRICT 53	1.00
DISTRICT 43	1.00	DISTRICT 54	1.00
DISTRICT 44	1.00	DISTRICT 55	1.00
DISTRICT 45	1.00	DISTRICT 56	1.00
DISTRICT 46	1.00	DISTRICT 57	1.00
DISTRICT 47	1.00	DISTRICT 58	1.00
DISTRICT 48	1.00	DISTRICT 59	1.00
DISTRICT 49	1.00	DISTRICT 60	1.00
DISTRICT 50	1.00	DISTRICT 61	1.00
DISTRICT 51	1.00	DISTRICT 62	1.00
DISTRICT 52	1.00	DISTRICT 63	1.00
DISTRICT 53	1.00	DISTRICT 64	1.00
DISTRICT 54	1.00	DISTRICT 65	1.00
DISTRICT 55	1.00	DISTRICT 66	1.00
DISTRICT 56	1.00	DISTRICT 67	1.00
DISTRICT 57	1.00	DISTRICT 68	1.00
DISTRICT 58	1.00	DISTRICT 69	1.00
DISTRICT 59	1.00	DISTRICT 70	1.00
DISTRICT 60	1.00	DISTRICT 71	1.00
DISTRICT 61	1.00	DISTRICT 72	1.00
DISTRICT 62	1.00	DISTRICT 73	1.00
DISTRICT 63	1.00	DISTRICT 74	1.00
DISTRICT 64	1.00	DISTRICT 75	1.00
DISTRICT 65	1.00	DISTRICT 76	1.00
DISTRICT 66	1.00	DISTRICT 77	1.00
DISTRICT 67	1.00	DISTRICT 78	1.00
DISTRICT 68	1.00	DISTRICT 79	1.00
DISTRICT 69	1.00	DISTRICT 80	1.00
DISTRICT 70	1.00	DISTRICT 81	1.00
DISTRICT 71	1.00	DISTRICT 82	1.00
DISTRICT 72	1.00	DISTRICT 83	1.00
DISTRICT 73	1.00	DISTRICT 84	1.00
DISTRICT 74	1.00	DISTRICT 85	1.00
DISTRICT 75	1.00	DISTRICT 86	1.00
DISTRICT 76	1.00	DISTRICT 87	1.00
DISTRICT 77	1.00	DISTRICT 88	1.00
DISTRICT 78	1.00	DISTRICT 89	1.00
DISTRICT 79	1.00	DISTRICT 90	1.00
DISTRICT 80	1.00	DISTRICT 91	1.00
DISTRICT 81	1.00	DISTRICT 92	1.00
DISTRICT 82	1.00	DISTRICT 93	1.00
DISTRICT 83	1.00	DISTRICT 94	1.00
DISTRICT 84	1.00	DISTRICT 95	1.00
DISTRICT 85	1.00	DISTRICT 96	1.00
DISTRICT 86	1.00	DISTRICT 97	1.00
DISTRICT 87	1.00	DISTRICT 98	1.00
DISTRICT 88	1.00	DISTRICT 99	1.00
DISTRICT 89	1.00	DISTRICT 100	1.00

Ohio Miners Meet; Strike Being Spread

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE) on the Executive Committee of 16 elected by the conference.

A scale committee of sixteen elected by the conference, after an hour's deliberation, accepted the Pennsylvania Rank and File Strike Committee demands as the basic demands for this district.

The Executive Committee elected is the following: Whitney Nelson, John Shimbel, John Woods, A. Shaffer, Bob Sivert, Andy Blahovci, B. Bitka, Tony Minich, Paul Bohus, John Rollin, Alec Yanson, Son Johnson, Joe Penusa, Frank Sepic, Katy Stemplecki, Rosie Lenoff.

The Scale Committee is the following: Mickey Sargers, Steve Rompe, Steve Perlick, John Zontin, John Tokar, Bolak Dolasky, Dick Zalesky, Bill Pichaty, John Rollin, Earl Sloan, Albert Shaffer, Frank Nady, Joe Skatet, Joe Chalky, Bill Culferd, Joe Lipo.

The Strike Committee which is to meet weekly from now on voted to instruct its Executive Committee as follows: 1) To do everything neces-

sary to spread the strike and build the National Miners Union. 2) To issue a special call to all miners in Ohio and West Virginia. 3) To send solidarity greetings to the striking miners of Western Pennsylvania. 4) To send greetings to the Harlan, Ky., strikers and prisoners. 5) To issue statement on conference to press. 6) To send demands to coal operators and state that the District Scale Committee will enter into collective agreements on the basis of these demands. 7) To demand withdrawal of all armed forces from the strike districts. 8) To demand immediate and unconditional release of all workers arrested and jailed for strike and organization activity. 9) To issue strike bulletins if possible.

The Executive Committee was called to meet at 8 p. m. following the conference. A meeting in Moundsville, W. Va., was prohibited by the authorities to-night and the crowd dispersed by the police and American Legionnaires.

The prohibiting of the strike committee meeting in Bellare and the

How the Coal Strike Is Organized and Spread in East Ohio

By LEO THOMPSON.

THE present rapidly spreading strikes in the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio are teaching the red trade unionists many valuable lessons and new experiences, all of which are splendidly confirming the resolutions and decisions of the Strassburg Conference of the Red International of Labor Unions on Strike Strategy.

These developing strike movements are results of the correct application of revolutionary strike strategy. So effective are these strikes that leading bosses' writers for the Pittsburgh coal and iron press are forced to speak of the "unexpected strength of the National Miners' Union." The Steubenville Herald-Star, organ of the U. S. Steel Corp., in its June 9th issue says: "Coal Operator Blames 'Reds' for Outbreak; Claims Situation is Dangerous; Life of Industry Threatened; Picket Crowd Closes Three Mines at Dillonvale, National Miners' Union Extends Its Activity Through District, Huge Crowds Out, Coal Operators Demand Heavy Force of Deputies for Protection," etc.

In less than three days the National Miners' Union in Eastern Ohio, for example, has closed down seven mines in strikes of over 2,000 coal-diggers. How was this done?

Not Spontaneous.

First of all it must be pointed out that while these strikes have developed in only three days, it would be wrong to say that they are spontaneous strikes. These strikes are all a result of the constant organizational work of the National Miners' Union for the last two years. In Piney Fork, for example, we had a membership of 300 at the outbreak of the strike. These strikes were organized and prepared in advance. The N. M. U. has been laying the basis for this strike in the past through its consistent activity among the miners, thereby winning the confidence of whole mining town communities. The rapid growth of these strikes therefore can only be explained by the consistent organizational work of the N. M. U., its correct strike strategy and its ability to concretely organize the mass discontent of the miners around simple immediate demands that the miners understand and are willing to fight for. There is no doubt also that the fact that 15,000 Western Pennsylvania miners were on strike has greatly inspired these strikes in Eastern Ohio.

Miners Discuss Demands.

Two weeks before the outbreak of the strikes in Eastern Ohio, the N. M. U. discussed the question of developing strike-struggles with the miners of the Piney Fork Local 22 with 300 members. The miners brought out the local demands that they thought should be raised. These demands they brought back into the two mines of the Hanna Coal Co. and discussed them with their fellow-miners. Then a big mass meeting was called after arousing the miners behind these demands and over 400 miners last Sunday voted unanimously for strike action which resulted in a complete shutdown of both mines. It is interesting to analyze these demands which gained such an extraordinary response from the miners. We will notice that every one of these demands are concrete, based on the very life necessities of the miners.

- The demands put forward are as follows:
1. Right of the miners to put their check-weighmen on both tipples.
 2. Recognition of miners' pit committee.
 3. Abolition of the speed-up "average" system (whereby the miners are forced to average a minimum of 10 tons a day to hold their jobs).
 4. Abolition of the fake "safety" boots, shoes, gloves and goggles (for which miners were forced to pay as high as \$5 apiece).
 5. Complete enforcement of the eight-hour day.
 6. Reinstatement of all those miners who have lost their jobs because of the speed-up system or their union affiliations.
 7. No more check-off for the company "horse" doctor.
 8. Full pay for all dead work.

All the miners support these demands. And after the unanimous strike vote the miners elected a broad rank and file strike committee.

of 25, representing both mines, day and night shifts, as well as the young miners, women and children. The National Miners' Union is pushing forward many young organizers who are sent out into the field to spread the strike throughout Eastern Ohio.

These young miners in Piney Fork are really the leaders of the strike, the chairman and secretary of the strike committee, picket captains, etc., all being young miners. The National Miners' Union is practicing real trade union democracy, the rank and file controlling every move that the union makes in the strike. No more can the old phrase, "lack of forces," be used as an excuse for inactivity. The miners themselves are the best organizers who can find. This present coal strike will produce scores of young forces who will lead the National Miners' Union on forward to new victories.

The very first morning the picket lines were almost 100 per cent effective, all but 15 Lewis strike-breakers staying out on strike. The miners got up at 5 a. m., woke up all the miners, their wives and children and brought them to the picket line. At 10 a. m. a huge overflowing strike mass meeting was held at the Miners' Hall, where reports of the picket captains, negotiations committee, etc. were made.

Organize Spreading of Strike.

The strike is not being spread merely on an artificial basis, but is being organized and prepared in advance through the local unions of the union. For example, when the negotiations committee reported that the superintendent, "Mussolini" Simpson, declared that he will "not talk to the miners until they go back to work"—the miners instinctively saw the necessity of immediately spreading the strike to all other mines of the same Hanna Coal Co.

The miners proposed to march to the Fairport, Dillonvale and Lafferty mines. The first march was organized on Dillonvale No. 1, when the miners with a motor caravan of over 50 cars invaded the company camp. The whole mining community, all the women and children of the miners, came out with open arms to welcome the N. M. U. motor caravan of the Piney Fork strikers. We organized a mass meeting right in the middle of the mine pit just as the miners were quitting work. We raised our immediate demands that the miners were striking for, and called upon them to support the strike by walking out the next morning. We also distributed leaflets, calling them to attend the strike meeting after work at the Bohemian Hall, to which at least 100 Dillon No. 1 miners turned out. At this meeting we elected another strike committee of 25 rank and file miners of Dillon No. 1 mine, made arrangements for picketing and assigned some 50 striking miners and their wives to help picket Dillon also. The next morning, on the basis of these preparations, we had a 90 per cent walkout.

The morale of the strikers is wonderful. We are keeping up the enthusiasm of the strikers by constantly keeping on the offensive, pulling out at least one mine every day, dramatizing the struggle through mass picket lines, mass marches upon different mines, long motorcades with signs and slogans, singing of strike songs, etc. We keep constantly in touch with the miners through daily strike meetings and by putting up a strikers' wall bulletin in the hall where meetings are held.

Of course it would be wrong to say that mistakes are not being made. We still have many shortcomings to overcome. The strike committee, for example, is still too loosely organized. The preparations could be much more thorough and systematized, but in spite of this, the National Miners' Union organizers are swamped daily with miners from outside mining camps who urge us to come to their mines to pull them out on strike.

N. M. U. Grows.

The strike struggles are the best time to build up the local unions. Already about 300 miners joined the N. M. U., with scores of cards rolling in every day. We constantly remind the miners that without joining the N. M. U., even if all demands are won, that their gains will be short-lived unless backed up by a strong National Miners' Union.

Party Life

Conducted by the Org. Dept. Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.

Some Organizational Experiences in Indianapolis

By M. MORTON

THE leading comrades in this city during the entire past year paid very little attention to the problems of organization. Their entire time was occupied with holding street meetings, planning demonstrations and fighting evictions. In all these struggles some 1,300 applications were taken in for the Party, unemployed councils and the L. S. N. R.

Through these struggles our Party gained tremendous influence; workers everywhere responded in mass and expressed willingness to be organized. But our Party was "too busy" to build the Party and other organizations out of this mass of applications gotten in as a result of these struggles.

Not until a month ago did our party here begin to realize the most important question before us—ORGANIZATION. Until a month ago we had no Party in this city. There was only a group of workers willing to do work who individually, on their own initiative, carried on these mass struggles without any sort of organization. As a result we are now confronted with the task of not only "cashing in" on the broad influence gained by our Party, but also with the task (because of this unorganized development) of educating hundreds of workers who are very close to us in the importance of organization as against the conception the workers have of our Party now.

We first proceeded to establish at least two functioning Party units by gathering together the most active and militant workers. These two party units are still being "nursed," but today they are most enthusiastic because they have learned to act in an organized manner. And although these units are far from being perfect, they are nevertheless on the road to becoming the leaders of workers in their respective neighborhoods. We are now building a third Party unit in a Negro neighborhood and with the present tempo of the development of our Party we will have a fourth Party unit in Indianapolis in the next few weeks. To date in the three units we have thirty-one members (a third of this number are Negro workers). The rest are white American workers with one foreign born worker.

Up until recently Unemployed Councils, L. S. N. R., branches T. U. U. L. and I. L. D. were all considered just different branches of the Communist Party by the workers in these organizations. Even now to some extent this confusion still exists, only now the workers for the first time are beginning to realize and understand the role of these various organizations and the role of the Party as the leader of them.

The leading comrades have sat for hours at a time with one or two new recruits patiently discussing and planning Party work—going over time and time again with them the most minute details of organization, teaching every functional task and duties, developing leaders out of workers who have just come in to the Party, organizing classes for new members, and constantly urging these comrades who are most eager for knowledge of the Party and its organization to study their problems and plan their work in advance.

The Party work in the shops has been a thing unknown to the Party in this city. The composition of our membership was 90 per cent unemployed. Even now we have great difficulties to convince a certain section of our membership of the importance of shop work. This, like the rest of our problems, is being slowly overcome. More and more employed workers are joining the Party. We have now for the first time two organizing committees in the factories.

In the coal fields our task, especially in Clinton, is one of building the Party, and the National Miners' Union. There are many large industrial cities in our Section that have not been even touched by our Party.

The task of harnessing the major part of our influence is still before us. In the last few weeks we have especially made great inroads into the Negro masses. We have now two large branches of the L. S. N. R., and seven Unemployed Councils. The L. S. N. R. has a membership of 250 and the Unemployed Councils 300 members. Great numbers of world war veterans who have accepted the program of our Party are yet to be organized. Women workers and young workers who participated in demonstrations and fights against evictions, are yet to be organized. We feel confident that our Party is now well on the road of really becoming the leader of the exploited American working masses in Indianapolis and vicinity.

pool of crime, graft, corruption and pogroms of the Czarist regime have been wiped out. The few stragglers of the corrupt capitalist regime of Czarism, who by this time have not been cleaned out, quickly meet their punishment at the hands of the proletarian dictatorship. Grafting is a crime punishable by death, a crime against the entire working class. In the Soviet Union, where the workers are building a new life and a new society, advancing to Socialism under the Five Year Plan, a Capone, a "Legs" Diamond, a Jimmy Walker or a Thompson, J. P. Morgan, Mellon or Rockefeller is as foreign as a Caligula, a Torquemada or Borgia. They are relics of a past age. In the capitalist lands these black hundreds thrive and grow, increase in power and in the decaying body of capitalism.

As the decay of American capitalism spreads, the fascist elements will grow, strengthening the underworld. It is no accident at all that the Chicago, New York, Detroit, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Los Angeles courts, that is, those cities in which the gangster element is most clearly intertwined with the capitalist political machine, the terror against the worker is greatest. The courts in all the capitalist cities are used most effectively against the workers and not against organized criminals.

Organize Workers' Defense Corps.

Against this alliance of the bosses and the gangsters, the workers must organize their forces for struggle in the Trade Union Unity League in Unemployed Councils. In every strike gangsters will be used more frequently against the workers. Only the Trade Union Unity League, with the support of the Communist

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION

This series of three articles, of which this is the second, was written before the recent anti-clerical outbreaks and fresh upsurge of the revolutionary movement in Spain. The third article will appear tomorrow.—Editor.

By N. MAJORSKY (Moscow).

III.

The considerable difficulties which hinder a rapid passing of the Spanish revolution to a higher stage must not however call forth the slightest doubt that this process is necessary and inevitable.

The fundamental question of the class struggle between the Spanish proletariat and the bourgeoisie at present is, whether the revolution is ended or only just begun.

The profound social conflicts which overthrow the monarchy of Alfonso XIII. cannot be solved by the Spanish bourgeoisie, and determine its doom.

The agrarian question is the most important political problem of present-day Spain. 56 per cent of the toiling population are engaged in agriculture. The working conditions in agriculture are such that Spain can justifiably be described as the most feudal country in Europe. Enormously big estates and millions of landless peasants—tenants and agricultural workers, those are the two poles of agrarian Spain. "People without land and land without people"—that is how the bourgeois journalist Cristobal de Castro described the situation.

In the province of Salamanca, 96 landowners each own more than 1,000 hectares, 100 landowners each possess more than 2,500 hectares and 407 over 5,000 hectares each. In the province of Seville there are 296 landed estates comprising over 1,000 hectares, 148 estates of over 2,500 hectares and 77 estates of over 5,000 hectares. Conditions are pretty much the same in most of the provinces of Spain. In 27 provinces (out of a total of 50) 76.5 per cent of the population possess 4.7 per cent of the land, whilst 67 per cent of the land is in the hands of 2 per cent of the population. Such a maldistribution of the land is hardly to be found anywhere else.

The owners of the enormous landed estates are really feudal lords. Large portions of their estates are allowed to lie uncultivated and are used for hunting purposes or the breeding of bulls, destined for slaughter at the bull fights. The landlords possess feudal rights over the tenants living on their estates. The majority of the peasants live in a state of extreme poverty. The peasant masses are the greater part illiterate. According to the article of Cristobal de Castro quoted above, "the fate of the peasant in Spain is more pitiable and humiliating than that of a serf," and that declares the author, "is the great tragedy of Spain. The situation of the day-laborer is of course no better. As the correspondent of the "Quotidien" in Barcelona reports, in the past winter the landlords have paid wage workers with families half a peseta a day. Families with ten members live on about ninepence a day. For at least ten or twelve days in the month they have no work whatever.

In Spain the revolutionary liquidation of the landowning class is on the order of the day. The elementary movements of the peasants and of the landworkers commenced already before the April upheaval and are still going on. One of the first acts of the provisional government was to declare land ownership to be inviolable. The partial reforms that can be carried out will not satisfy the great mass of the peasants.

Another painful and acute question of present-day Spain is the question of nationalities and colonies. Spain has colonial possessions in Africa, including a part of Morocco. In the year 1925 Primo de Rivera, with great difficulty and the aid of France, suppressed the revolt of the Rif. They have begun to stir again. In Tetuan, the capital of Spanish Morocco, it came to collisions between demonstrators and police. In Tangier, a neighboring "international" town, the situation is extremely strained. There are no grounds whatever for expecting from the provisional government any serious improvement on the former policy in Morocco. This, however, means an inevitable upsurge of the emancipation movement in Morocco.

Within Spain itself the national question is pressing for solution in three provinces: Catalonia, Vizcaya and Galicia. The bourgeois provisional government has concluded a temporary compromise with the Catalan nationalists. Towards the Basques and Galicians it is adopting an obdurate attitude. Here conflicts are inevitable.

Now with regard to the labour question. Great poverty is characteristic of Spain, as there exists no social legislation and in particular no unemployment insurance. This factor is of particular importance at present, as there are about one million unemployed in the country. The eight-hour working day is not observed. There are no factory councils. The average wage amounts to 5 to 6 pesetas a day (2 shillings to 2-4d). According to the calculations of the liberal newspaper "El Sol," the real wages of a Spanish worker amount to only 45 per cent of the wages of an

English worker.

There is sufficient reason for an intensification of the class struggle and for the development of a broad revolutionary movement. The old regime of the dictatorship has not been actually altered. It has been made to appear outwardly more acceptable to the masses by the Republican signboard. As a result of the retention of the economic power of the big landowners, the preservation of the old apparatus of power, and the terrible fear of the bourgeoisie of a people's revolution, a speedy return to the open dictatorship of some general or other of Alfonso himself is by no means impossible. It was not without reason that Alfonso declared that he has not renounced his rights and is hoping to return to Madrid. The present rulers in Spain are certainly no hindrance in this respect.

The totality of the class antagonisms of present-day Spain constitute an exceedingly complicated phenomenon. For the C. P. of Spain there exists in the country sufficient objective prerequisites for the development of a powerful and real people's revolution of the workers and peasants.

IV.

The Communist Party of Spain is faced with a task of great historical importance: to raise the revolution to a higher stage and to prevent the bourgeoisie from consolidating its power.

Unfortunately, in the first phase of the Spanish revolution our Spanish Party did not take up a sufficiently clear standpoint. It did not issue the slogan of Soviets as a slogan of action, nor did it attempt to rally the broad masses of non-party, social democratic and anarchist workers round this slogan.

The Communist Party of Spain is called upon to place itself at the head of the commencing workers' and peasants' revolution.

What character has this commencing workers' and peasants' revolution in Spain? A bourgeois-democratic or a socialist character? To this question one cannot reply with "either-or." Lenin said that the bourgeois-democratic and the socialist revolution are not separated from one another by a Chinese wall. The first develops into the second. The second consolidates the work of the first. The fight and only the fight decides how far the first succeeds in developing into the second.

Every revolution that develops under a hegemony of the proletariat, has the tendency to grow into a socialist revolution. Spain does not constitute an exception in this respect. On the contrary. In the program of the Communist International Spain is included in the group of countries with a "medium development of capitalism." The industrial proletariat in Spain constitutes 5.5 per cent of the population. The agricultural proletariat constitutes 10 per cent of the population. Taken altogether that is a much better proportion in favor of the proletariat than was the case in pre-war Russia. The overwhelming majority of the Spanish peasantry consists of poor peasants. Spanish capitalism has undoubtedly reached the imperialist stage of development. Spain is an imperialist country, even if it is considerably weaker than many other countries.

All this creates the necessary prerequisites for Spain, as soon as the movement becomes sufficiently mature, to advance to the socialist revolution. And the fact that in Spain the bourgeoisie is now in power and that the developing revolution is already turning directly against the bourgeois republic and not merely against the semi-feudal monarchy, is of great importance in the present case.

It would, however, be incorrect to designate the Spanish revolution already at the present stage as a socialist revolution. It must be remembered that when Lenin, in 1917, opposed the tendency of Kamenyev, who attempted to drag the movement back to the old slogan of the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and of the peasantry, he, Lenin, emphatically warned the Party against the danger of "leaping over the not completed revolution of a bourgeois democratic character."

Needless to say, the Communist Party of Spain must indefinitely propagate the socialist revolution. In this respect the Spanish revolution has the advantage over the Russian in that today the Soviet Power has already existed over 13 years on a sixth part of the globe, that it is at present completing the foundation of the socialist economic system and that the general world-crisis of capitalism is increasing in depth and rendering it ever clearer that history has doomed the capitalist system to death. The broadest propaganda of the socialist achievements of the Soviet Union and the exposure of the historical rottenness of capitalism are one of the most important tasks of the Communist Party of Spain.

In view of all this, however, the socialist revolution in Spain cannot be an immediate task of the day. The next task is a workers' and peasants' revolution against the landowners and against the bourgeoisie, the fight for a republic of the "Soviets of workers, landworkers, soldiers and peasants' deputies" (Lenin), in contradistinction to the bourgeois republic. An exceedingly important and urgent task here is to win the proletarian hegemony in the movement of the people and to raise this people's movement to the highest consistent revolutionary stage.

(To be continued.)

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A. P. O. Box 87 Station D. New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

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City

Occupation

Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, U. S. A., 100 East 12th Street, New York City.



By JORGE

An Excellent Alibi

Referring to our Spark about "A Good Red Gone Wrong" on June 12th, the Section Organizer who unhappily chanced to serve as a chopping block for our heaving out a perfectly correct policy on the Daily Worker Clubs, came in with a protest.

He is in absolute agreement with the policy and only protests the facts, and after giving him a hearing we agree that he has established an alibi. Obviously we were misinformed if we expected him to follow the line of an editorial printed on June 4th, at a meeting on May 21. But at that meeting he had received the instructions about Daily Worker Clubs—yet they were handed to him only as he was introduced to speak, and naturally he had no time at all to read them, and as he was billed to speak about something else, didn't say a word about them.

So that lets him out. But, as we said before, he's a good Red, and isn't content just to be absolved of fault, but wants to be credited with accomplishment. So what do you thing his Section is doing? What about arranging a DINNER, inviting the Daily readers, for the purpose of forming a Daily Worker Club?

Go, thou, all Section Organizers, and do likewise.

"General Order No. 4"

This was sent by some reader, to show us what the official orders of the "Headquarters, 71st Infantry, New York National Guard," looks like. The "General Order" was issued April 14, from the regimental headquarters, Park Avenue and 34th St., New York City, the center of American aristocracy.

It deals with regimental assembly for April 30, and since numerous 100 percenters are frequently snooty about the "foreign sounding names" of "suspected Reds," we'll examine some of these patriots on their:

"The Officer of the Day" is listed as "Captain Justus W. Kranz.

Medals for Service were presented to Frederick Schilling and Sergeant Salvatore Montano.

The order is signed by Colonel DeLamater, and by Adjutant E. Hertzog.

But the entire reason for the regimental assembly, is listed as Point I, in the General Order No. 4, as follows:

"The Regiment will assemble on Thursday, 30 April, 1931, for Review by His Excellency Tytus Filipowicz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Poland to the United States."

That being "reviewed" by a gent packing the name of Tytus Filipowicz, did not seem to cause a wrinkle in one National Guardsman brow. Why, then, should they get alarmed if a Communist is not named Smith or Atkins? Try that one on your Ku Klux neighbor!

Looking over General Order No. 4, to determine what elevating influence might be therein contained for National Guardsmen, we discover that the principal thing which American heroes are required to learn, is how to wear White Duck Trousers, which are specified as necessary properly to be reviewed by Tytus Filipowicz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. They are minutely described to—

"Be starched and no cuffs at the bottom, and being made purposely with a high waist, must be worn with suspenders, and at proper length."

Let any Guardsman lack the elementary culture supposed to cling round an American gentleman from birth, and thus offend His Excellency Tytus Filipowicz, lest—dread possibility—a soldier of America don't know how to put on his pants, it is further specified in General Order No. 4:

"The officers will instruct and demonstrate to the men the particular way White Duck Trousers should be put on and worn."

The Printers' Devil in a Helluva Fix

From the N. Y. Post of June 11, we learn that the "Russian War Veterans Association, Incorporated," namely, the Czarist White Guards and allied bodies, agree with Trotsky that the Five-Year Plan is a "failure" so far as mechanical construction goes, and is "enslaving" the Russian workers socially.

A gent signing himself Paul Green writes in giving the Daily the devil for defending the Soviet Union "painting the catastrophe over with the Five-Year Plan. What a farce!" And that villain, Stalin, is to blame for it all. He says he reads the Daily, but really, such a Trotskyist should look to the Saturday Evening Post.

The Saturday Evening Post needs his sympathy. It has failed to pay a dividend for the first time in 30 odd years. But it paid Trotsky \$75,000 for his articles. It has been hit pretty hard lately, what with the Canadian tariff laying down a tax of 15 cents per pound on all American magazines entering Canada.

Canada does that to force American advertisers to use Canadian magazines. What a wallop for the Post with its weekly tons of tripe, to pay such rates which make it beyond the price reach of Canadian readers, or to lose millions of dollars in advertising. We hope it will not turn cold on Marty Wolf, who is one of the leading boosters for high tariff.

The N. Y. Graphic editorial offices look like a morgue. Most of the scribes fired for sake of economy and only a few old gloomy fossils sticking around to write "look on the bright side" articles saying that employers are not firing anybody and the "depression" is about over.

The Graphic is owned by MacFadden, who swapped a bankrupt paper in the midwest for the publication called "Liberty," also bankrupt and getting ruder every week. Evidently "Liberty" is not what it is cracked up to be.

Then there is the N. Y. Post with its Knickerbocker, trying desperately to keep from going under and making a brave show with its anti-Soviet hysterics to grab enough circulation temporarily to drive as good a bargain as possible in negotiations to go bankrupt "honorably" by merging with the N. Y. Sun.

Dog eat dog! My they chew each others' ears and enjoy it!

We notice that the N. Y. Times' business manager "breakfasted with Hoover" last Wednesday. Now what cussedness do you suppose was hatched there? We don't know, but we know enough to look for something.

Graft and Gangsters

By HARRY GANNES

How Gangsters and Graft Will Be Wiped Out

This is the last of a series of articles from a pamphlet on the origin of graft and gangsters in the United States, and their connection with the capitalists in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Washington.

THE capitalist system throughout the world is being shaken to its foundations. The richest country in the world has the largest unemployed army and is in the throes of a drastic pay-cutting drive. In this campaign they use most brutal forms of terror. During the period, the capitalist state increases its suppressive action—it assumes more and more open fascist forms. The courts, which are so kind and considerate to the gangster friends of capitalism, mete out long jail terms wholesale to militant workers. While the cry for deportation of gangsters is raised in the capitalist press, this propaganda is used for deporting revolutionary foreign-born workers. Lynchings grow in number, as do all other forms of violence against the workers. In this development of the capitalist state machine, so firmly rooted in gangland as well as in capitalist exploitation, the exploiters more and more directly employ gangsters against the workers.

Even now we see Al Capone taking an interest in the preservation of capitalism. He does it in a crude manner, but the essence is the same as the demagoguery of Hitler of Germany, or Mussolini of Italy, not that Capone or his type will ever become the leaders of the fascist hordes, but we see Capone indulging in demagoguery, supplying food on his private breadlines. He is an admirer of Mussolini and will gladly lend his machine gun crews to the American fascists in time of need.

In the American Federation of Labor gangsterism and graft had an early start. The officials of the A. F. of L., who already act as the fascist vanguard for the bosses, base their power on the support and bribery of the capitalist class, buttressed by an army of gunmen. We see William F. Green, president of the A. F. of L.,

make a fascist agreement with Hoover and the leading capitalists of the United States in November, 1929, wherein Green and other officials of the A. F. of L. agree that during the crisis there will be no strikes against wage-cuts or for higher pay. It is the gunmen in the local city and state federations who did their duty to see that this policy was adhered to.

Further still, the American Federationist in 1930 carried an article entitled "How Capitalism Can Save Itself." The answer given by the American Federation of Labor is that capitalism can save its system of starvation, misery and exploitation of the workers, its system of bribery, graft and corruption by a fascist rule. In this rule the A. F. of L. officialdom offers its services. To the fascist standard will flock every gangster and gunman in the United States. It is to their common interest to keep back the advancing revolutionary tide by every means.

Socialists and Fascism.

In this process the socialist party plays a useful role for capitalism. In Germany, the socialists protect the fascist murderers, they preserve capitalism, laying the ground for fascism as the final bulwark against working-class revolution. In Britain, the British labor party, part of the socialist international, creates within itself the fascist party from its "left" elements, such as Sir Oswald Mosley and J. J. Cook of the Miners' Federation. It orders the slaughter of Indian, Burmese, African and Chinese workers and peasants to preserve capitalism the world over and its imperialist rule.

It is clear that the crime crusades of the capitalists are not intended to end graft, corruption or gangsterism. They have for their end to make the workers believe there is a division or separation between capitalism and its lawful offspring. Under capitalism it can never be wiped out, as it is born and bred in the flesh of the capitalist system.

In the Soviet Union, where the workers and peasants have established their rule, the ces-