

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS For a Workers-Farmers Government To Organize the Unorganized For the 40-Hour Week For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

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BUILDING FAKERS FAIL TO ACT ON WORKERS' DEATHS

Officials of the Trades Council, Bricklayers Remain Silent Men Charge Murder Say Derrick Overloaded to Double Capacity

Neither the Building Trades Council nor the officialdom of the Bricklayers' Union evidently care about the fact that four building trades workers were killed last Saturday and 11 injured in the collapse of an overloaded cable which dropped three and a half tons of steel girders down on the workers.

For neither of these organizations, supposedly representing the interests of the workers, have made any move towards investigating the cause of the disaster, which workers yesterday called a murder by the Western Union Co.

Derrick Overloaded Workers on the huge skyscraper construction job at Worth, Thomas and Church Streets, and firemen from a nearby engine house who answered the alarm call yesterday told the Daily Worker that the real cause of the death of the four workers was that the derrick which collapsed was overloaded to nearly double its capacity, because the Western Union Co. had promised the contractors and subcontractors on the building a bonus if the job were completed before the time agreed on in the contract.

HIT MURDER OF NEGRO YOUTH

Condemn Jim Crowism at Harlem Meet

Negro and white workers of this city protested against the brutal murder of the Negro school boy, Henry Clarke, at a mass meeting last night at St. Luke's Hall, 25 W. 130th St.

The speakers were Charles Alexander, of the Young Workers League, R. B. Moore, of the Communist Party, Odessa Clarke, mother of the dead boy, J. L. Engdahl, editor of the Daily Worker, Wiliana Burroughs and John Owens, of the American Negro Labor Congress, Leo Grant, of the Harlem Inter-racial Club, and Harry Eisman, of the Young Pioneers. Harold Williams, of the Negro Department

Eleven Hurt When Brakes Give on Trolley.

One crowded trolley car slipped and ran into another standing at 181st St. and Nicholas Ave., last night. Eleven were injured, two are in the hospital.

Tammany Committee Votes On Chief Today.

The 70 district and ward bosses who make up Tammany Hall's executive committee will meet today to vote in one of their number as head of Tammany Hall, the political machine that dispenses patronage and contracts for New York City. John F. Curry of the Fifth District is said to have been decided upon by the moneyed interests who pull the strings.

Hoover Tells Associated Press More Must Be Jailed.

Yesterday Hoover was in town for two hours and spent most of that time laboriously informing the Associated Press annual luncheon that people shouldn't break the laws the way they do. His entire address was an appeal for easier convictions, more police and interference with the rights of defendants.

Warder Quits in City Trust Scandal.

Frank H. Warder, state superintendent of banking, who has been charged with undue friendliness with the swindler, Ferrari of the City Trust Co., now bankrupt, and who passed Ferrari's bank as sound just before it failed for \$4,000,000, resigned today. He was about to be called as a witness in a grand jury investigation of the collapse.

American Bankers Quarrel With German Delegates.

PARIS, April 22.—The German delegation today asked for another meeting of the Dawes plan board of experts. American delegates Perkins and Lamont met with them and scolded them for their remark last week that Germany could not pay because the war victors took all her richest territory.

His Work Lives On



Fifty-nine years ago today, April 23, 1870, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the greatest leader of the proletarian revolution, was born. It was under the leadership of Lenin that the Russian workers and peasants overthrew the bourgeoisie and their "socialist" allies on Nov. 7, 1917, and created the first workers' and peasants' government. Tho he has been dead more than five years, Lenin's work and the Party he founded, the Communist Party, live on, leading the workers of the world to new victories. Honor the memory of Lenin by downing tools on May Day and celebrating this international working class holiday.

FIND RIGHT WING STOLE MINUTES

Unity House Record Is Suddenly Missing

The lawyer for the corrupt International Ladies Garment Workers Union, whose president is Benjamin Schlesinger, has put his feet in it again. In court here last week Julius Portnoy, of the Furriers' Joint Board, was placed on the stand and quizzed continually about the occurrences related in the real minutes of Unity House, which have been in possession of Louis B. Boudin, attorney for the Needle Trades Industrial Union.

These minutes are important, for Morris Hillquit, and the Right wing in the attempt to take Workers' Unity House away from the workers introduced fake minutes in the hearing last month, and had to retract them and admit that the Left wing had the real minutes.

Schlesinger's lawyer, pressing Portnoy for answers on these minutes, finally handed him the minute book which was in evidence in the court, and asked him to point to various passages.

It was then discovered for the first time by Boudin that the minutes of March 6, 1925, were missing. Boudin then stated in court that the minutes were stolen. The Schlesinger attorney asked who could have stolen them. Boudin reminded him that he had sent his office girl over to copy the minutes, and that she had been in Boudin's office three days. He said she could have stolen them.

But the Right wing attorney, instead of growing angry, merely grinned and remarked, "Why didn't you watch her?"

Boudin also states that the elevator man in his office building several times recently, once on April 11 and once on April 15, observed suspicious characters trying to enter or coming out of his empty office.

DEPUTIZED THUGS BAYONET STRIKE PICKETS; FIRE 2 VOLLEYS AT STRIKERS

LABOR DEFENSE FORMS BRANCHES IN STRIKE AREA

2 Fined for "Trespass on Public Highway," Many Other Cases

Speakers Assist Strike

Thousands of Dollars Needed for Bonds

GASTONIA, N. C., April 22.—Considerable progress has already been made in the formation of the International Labor Defense among the textile strikers here. Karl Reeve southern representative of the I.L.D. has addressed several meetings where he impressed upon the workers the necessity of building up defense organizations to fight against the strikebreaking attacks of the capitalist courts.

Cases on Trial The cases of L. Miller and W. Barrett, two Bessemer City strikers, were tried here today before Magistrate Craig. Both were fined \$10 and costs for "trespassing on the public highway." They had been picketing. The I.L.D. has appealed both cases.

The case of Panken, and another striker, who has been framed on a bad check charge, is also scheduled to come up today, as is the case of G. Grahill, who is charged with carrying concealed weapons.

Tom P. Jimison, of Charlotte, is the I.L.D. attorney in all these cases.

Defense Funds Needed

A bail fund of \$5,000 has already arrived here from the national office of the International Labor Defense in New York City. Ellen Dawson, organizer for the National Textile Workers' Union, was bailed out on \$2,000 out of this fund. An additional \$5,000 is reported on the way.

Thousands of dollars are, however, necessary. The new wave of terror against the strikers makes immediate defense funds critically urgent. They should be rushed to the national office of the I.L.D., 80 East 11th St., room 402, New York City.

DEBENTURES IN SENATE'S BILL

Committee Votes Fake Relief Measure

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Three republicans, wheat belt senators, bolted the party lines on the debenture farm relief plan today, enabling the senate agricultural committee to include the plan assailed by President Hoover in the administration farm bill to be presented to the senate.

Norris of Nebraska, who supported Governor Smith, the democratic presidential candidate, and Frazier of North Dakota with Norbeck of South Dakota, who has supported Mr. Hoover, cast their votes on the anti-administration side. Their votes made it 8 to 6 in the committee in favor of the debenture scheme.

Democrats on the committee split, two voting with Mr. Hoover and four against.

In view of the delay encountered in the agriculture committee by Hoover's letter, strongly attacking the debenture plan, the senate held but a brief session today.

The house laid aside its administration farm bill temporarily so Representative Garner, the democratic leader, could make an attack on the republican system of tariff making.

Garner asserted there were leaks from the committee. He said he had heard the sugar rate had been set at three cents, and asked if it was true. No one answered him. This is valuable information for those playing the stock market.

Representative Jones, democrat, Texas, issued a statement characterizing President Hoover's letter to Senator McNary as "wholly theoretical for every objection he made to the debenture plan applies with equal force to any tariff system.

"The debenture plan merely complements the tariff," said Jones, thus admitting the charges made repeatedly that it is in no wise a farm relief measure.

Gastonia Mill Owners' Major and Sheriff; Scene in Front of Strike Headquarters After Raid



To the left, in uniform, is Major S. B. Dolley, commander of the North Carolina National Guard, in Gastonia. His troops are now being withdrawn and hired gunmen armed with revolvers, rifles and bayonets are taking their places. With the major is Chief of Police O. F. Alderholt, who today led a vicious attack by these gunmen on the picket line and had his thugs bayonet several strikers and fire two volleys at the others. They are excitedly reading a strike leaflet, many of which have been issued during the struggle.

To the right is the wreckage made of the National Textile Workers' headquarters by a masked mob with axes. They chopped it all to pieces for the mill owners in the middle of the night. The board carrying the strike demands which two militiamen are holding up reads: "National Textile Workers Union—Our Demands. (1) Elimination of all piece work and standard wage scale. (2) A minimum standard weekly wage for all workers of \$20. (3) Forty-hour, five-day week. (4) Abolition of all speeding or doubling-up work. (5) Equal pay for equal work for women and youth. (6) Decent and sanitary working and housing conditions. Immediate installation of baths in the homes without extra charge to the workers. Screening of all houses without extra charge to the workers. Repair of toilets in mills and houses. (7) Reduction of rent and light charges.

Rush funds for relief to Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, New York.

1,100 TEXTILE STRIKERS WIN IN 2 CONNECTICUT MILLS

SHELTON, Conn., April 22.—Over 500 strikers in this city, walking out today in sympathy with 600 on strike against the same company in Bridgeport, won all their demands and established their formerly semi-company union, "The Club," as an independent union in both cities.

The employers, the Blumenthal Silk Co., cut wages up to 50 per cent in Bridgeport some time ago

Shelton Workers Respond to Call of National Textile Workers' Union and Gain Victory

and the workers there struck. The National Textile Workers' Union issued a leaflet to the Shelton workers, calling on them to show solidarity and defend the interests of

for the re-establishment of the Bridgeport scale before the cut for both towns.

The strike started today and was settled with a victory within a few hours.

Sentiment runs high for the formation of a local to include the members of "The Club" in both cities and to affiliate to the National Textile Workers' Union.

Supreme Court Rejects Sinclair Plea for New Contempt Case Trial

WASHINGTON, April 22 (U.P.).—One of Harry Sinclair's few remaining chances of evading a three months' jail sentence for contempt of the Senate faded today when the Supreme Court refused him a rehearing of the case in which it decided two weeks ago that he was properly convicted.

DAILY WORKER IN COURT TODAY

Hillquit Fighting to Cover Swindling

Attorneys for the Daily Worker and its editors have been called to court, Part 9, General Sessions of the Criminal Court, this morning, in connection with the libel suit of Morris Hillquit against them for their proving that he was connected with a \$150,000 swindle of the needle trades workers.

It is not known what maneuver Hillquit, who is so close to the district attorney's office that he was able to get the indictment without any preliminary examination, may be trying to carry out.

From Peonage to Slavery-- Story of Upper Park Ave.

Latin-American Workers, Trying to Escape Yankee Imperialism, Meet It Again

(This is the thirteenth of a series of articles exposing conditions under which workers are forced to live. The first 12 articles exposed the robbery of church and politicians as landlords in Harlem, the unsanitary houses in which Negro workers are forced to live, and how they are forced to sell most of their lives to the landlord, in the form of mountain-high rents. The present article introduces you to lower Harlem.)

By SOL AUERBACH

ALTHOUGH Negro workers are the largest segregated group in the country and the most exploited, practically every workingclass racial group suffers the effect of the prejudice fostered by the bourgeoisie. The first great division in segregation is that of all history—segregation along class lines.

In the matter of housing, just as in the whole economic and social life of a capitalist country, the workingclass is segregated in the basement of society. The answer to the question: How is the worker housed?—gives the story of his exploitation. For when we visit the worker's home we have the concrete evidence of what his years of toil have brought him, and what sort of a life he can look forward to after his day of labor.

Network of Fences. The story of the growth of a city like New York, with its network of class and racial fences, gives a part of the story of the development of capitalism in the United States, from its very colonization to imperialism, its last phase of life, with all the characteristics of a brutal bourgeoisie. The house-fronts of New York City are actual walls. Walk thru New York City and you will immediately know in whose territory you are walking. It is a matter of a block, in many cases, to leave a so-called workingclass district

On May Day—Long live the alliance of the working class and the poor farmers!

Needle Trades Union Endorses May Day Rally at Coliseum

In a ringing appeal to the needle workers of New York City, Joseph Boruchowitz, general manager of the New York Joint Board of the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union, calls upon the needle workers to demonstrate their working class solidarity at the May Day meeting at the Coliseum, E. 177th St. His statement, issued today, reads in part as follows:

"May Day, 1929, will assume particular significance for the needle workers of this city. This will be the first day May Day celebrated by the new Union.

"In the past we have celebrated May Day, while still under the heavy yoke of the Right wing, the Signmans, the Schlesingers, the socialist betrayers of labor.

"This year we will demonstrate on May Day the fact that we have once and for all cast aside this yoke, and have built up for ourselves a new union, which will fight for the interests of the needle workers of this city. This will be

BERRY, BETRAYER, IN RAYON STRIKE

Pressmen Union Head Aids Mill Owners

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., April 22.—At the request of Governor Henry Horton, of Tennessee, Major George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, has written to the American Glanzstoff and Bemberg companies here, stating that he is ready to settle the strike of the 5,000 rayon workers, which is now in its second week.

Major Berry is the man who hired scabs through detective agencies in U.S. and Canada and sent them to break a strike in his own union in New York several years ago. He

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Correction

In an article by George Padmore, entitled Negro Masses and Communism, published in the Daily Worker issue of April 17, it is stated, by error: "Green, Woll and John L. Lewis and other bureaucrats are the most open opponents of white chauvinism." This should read: "Most open exponents of white chauvinism."

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THE WORKERS' HOLIDAY Show Solidarity by May Day Greetings

May Day edition of the Daily Worker! The capitalist press has its July 4 and Washington's birthday editions, but we, the class-conscious workers of this country, have our May Day edition.

The Daily Worker, which today carries on the militant tradition of the American working class, out of whose struggle for the eight-hour day in 1886 arose the international working class holiday of May Day, is the only daily paper in the English language which has a May Day edition.

The capitalist press gets its greetings from its capitalist supporters in the form of huge advertisements. Morgan, Lamont, Vanderbilt and all the leading exploiters of labor send their greetings to their press. That makes it possible for the capitalist press to run special jingo editions. The Daily Worker must also have greetings to make its May Day edition a success. We can only get our greetings from our supporters. That means workers and working class organizations must send in

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MASS MEETING AFTER ATTACK DEFIES TERROR

Scabs Deputized; Twice Attack Picket Line; Arrest Twenty-two

Relief Key to Victory

Prevent Two Lexington Mills' Reopening

GASTONIA, N. C., April 22.—Organizer Vera Bush and Amy Schechter, Workers International Relief director here, were arrested today with 20 of the mill strikers. The charge is not known.

A gang of thugs, led by deputies, broke into the relief station this afternoon while food was being distributed to the pickets, and drove everybody out, stopping the distribution.

Deputies staged a new assault on the strikers this evening, and gangs of deputies are roaming the streets, slugging and bayonetting all they meet. While Carl Reeve, of the International Labor Defense, was at the jail bailing out a striker, deputies attacked Leggett Blythe, a reporter for a Charlotte newspaper who had accompanied Reeve and Attorney Jimison. They blackjacked him and bayoneted him inflicting a cut at the base of the skull and other injuries from which he was still unconscious at a late hour last night.

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GASTONIA, N. C., April 22.—A new wave of terror broke loose here today. The National Guard was withdrawn and special deputies, consisting for the most part of professional thugs, with revolvers, rifles and bayonets, were sworn in.

The deputies, wielding bayonets, charged the picket-line this morning, bayoneted several strikers and fired two rounds of shot. The strikers retreated across the railroad tracks, but the thug deputies were out for blood. They attacked the defenseless strikers with bayonets and clubs, brutally beating many of them, including a woman, Maud Robinson. Carl Holloway was arrested after being beaten and pricked with a bayonet.

Leading the charge was Chief of Police Alderholt, who declared he has authority forcibly to prevent all picketing, and will try to do it.

Beat Up Children. It was established that a deputy named Rhodes was responsible for the brutal beating of Maud Robinson and also of John Robinson. Among other victims were R. Ellis, who was bayoneted, Jack Smith, a 16-year-old striker, and Louis McLoughlin, both of whom were beaten and jabbed with bayonets, and Frank Pickelsimer, who was beaten.

During the attack the deputies shouted insults at and punched and prodded women strikers freely. News has been received that the mill bosses are holding meetings of what scabs they have, and have organized them in squads of twenty. The scabs are being coached to kill the pickets, and are today being sworn in as deputy sheriffs and given weapons.

Huge Mass Meeting. The strikers, so far from being intimidated, came in great numbers to one of the most enthusiastic mass meetings this afternoon that has been held yet, and cheered loudly the speakers' announcement that the brutal tactics of the deputies

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CHARGE HARVARD ON PAYROLL OF POWER TRUST

Paper Trust Controls Press

BOSTON, April 22.—Charges that the Harvard School of Business Administration was linked with the power interests were voiced by Rep. James E. Hagan of Somerville at a hearing before the Joint Rules Committee of the legislature today.

The hearing was on a petition for an inquiry to determine to what extent "foreign" corporations and holding companies controlled the distribution of gas and electricity in Massachusetts.

"We have learned only within the last week," Hagan said, "of the purchase of two Boston newspapers—the Herald and the Traveler—by the International Paper Company. This great company has a virtual monopoly of newsprint paper for the United States and Canada, as well. It also owns and controls the International Paper and Power Company, which controls most of the water power resources in Northern New England and controls the New England Power Association.

"The New England Power Association directly owns and controls a number of companies engaged in distributing electricity in the industrial centers, such as Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Fall River and some of the smaller industrial centers. The object of the International Paper Company appears to be, as Mr. Fahey said last week at the hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee to establish a virtual trust. In this way it would have a complete monopoly of electric power, from the source to the ultimate consumer, and would dictate the price all the way, without competition."

TEACHERS WOULD RECOGNIZE USSR

New York Union Votes to Ask U. S. Act Soon

After hearing the report of their committee to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the general excellence of Soviet Union schools, the New York Teachers' Union at a general meeting recently voted unanimously to call upon the U. S. state department and President Hoover to give official recognition to the U. S. S. R.

Pola LaFollette, Katherine D. Blake and Alexander Fichandler, members of the educational delegation which visited the Soviet Union with John Dewey last summer, described the new spirit and methods in Russian schools. Self government in the schools of the homeless orphan children, the tremendous strides in adult education among the peasantry, the wiping out of illiteracy through the Red Army were stressed. Three hundred thousand recruits a year in the Red Army, said Fichandler, are taught to read and write and are sent out to spread education in the most backward sections when their term of service is over.

Cultural Level Rises. Widespread education, he added, had raised the cultural level of the Russian people and stimulated their demand for higher standards of living. Production has been unable to keep pace with this demand.

When it was pointed out that the credit blockade of Russia by the American state department was largely responsible for the handicapping of Soviet industry, Dr. Fichandler seconded a motion by Grace Burnham of the Labor Research Assn. demanding recognition. Copies were sent to the state department and the A. F. of L.

FEDERALS JAIL 50 IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, April 22.—The newspaper Excelsior said tonight that police were seeking 50 persons, including a number of women, on charges of distributing seditious propaganda in the capital.

A number of arrests already have been made but police declined to reveal how many persons were held. General Martin Triana, at Camacho, state of Zacatecas, informed the presidential offices that 200 reactionaries had offered to surrender. The president instructed him to accept only unconditional surrender but to assure the men that their lives would be spared if they gave up arms and promised not to offer further resistance. The reactionaries were under command of General Eusebio Galindo.

CONDEMN DELAY IN BIRTH CONTROL CASE

Magistrate Rosenbluth, who postponed the case of five doctors and nurses arrested for conducting the Birth Control Clinic in New York, was severely criticized for this action yesterday in a letter from the president of the Women's City Club. The defense objected to delay as it had dozens of witnesses ready, many of them doctors, with extensive practice and hospital duties.

Tammany Aids Efforts to Close Birth Control Clinic



At the instigation of various reactionary agencies, police raided the Birth Control Clinical Bureau in New York City which was founded by Margaret Sanger, who has been fighting for years to bring contraceptive information to the masses. Photo shows a scene in the trial of the two women doctors and three nurses who were arrested. At the trial Policewoman McNamara admitted she had lied in gathering the so-called evidence which led to the raid.

No One Knew

By DEMYAN BEDNY.*

(From "Russian Poetry: An Anthology," translated by Babette Deutsch and Avrahm Yarmolinsky, International Publishers.)

It was a day like any other,
The same dull sky, the same drab street.
There was the usual angry pother
From the policeman on the beat.
Proud of his new calotte's fine lustre,
The arch-priest strutted down the nave;
And the pub rocked with brawl and bluster,
Where scamps gulped down what fortune gave.
The market-women buzzed and bickered
Like flies above the honey-pots.
The burghers' spouses danced and dickered,
Eyeing the drapers' latest lot.
An awe-struck peasant stared and stuttered,
Regarding an official door
Where yellow rags of paper fluttered:
A dead ukase of months before.
The fireman ranged his tower, surveying
The roofs, like the chained bears one sees;
And soldiers marched like slaves, obeying
The drill-sergeant's obscenities.
Slow carts in caravans went winding
Dockward, where floury stevedores moiled;
And, under convoy, in the blinding
Dust of the road, a student toiled.
Berating some good pal and brother,
A drunken hand was loud in scorn . . .
Russia was aching with the thorn
And bearing her old cross, poor mother,
That day, a day like any other,
And not a soul knew that—LENIN WAS BORN!

*Today is the 59th anniversary of the birth of Lenin. This tribute to him is by Demyan Bedny, born 1883, who is probably the most popular poet in the Soviet Union. His songs have been sung by the Red Army and by class-conscious workers and peasants throughout the U. S. S. R. Bedny is a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

'The Future Is Communism's' Says Ruthenberg in May 1 Call

The following article was written by Charles E. Ruthenberg, who was, before his death, secretary of the Communist Party. It appeared in *The Worker*, formerly weekly organ of the Party, on April 28, 1923.

We reprint it today as a call from one of the most militant fighters the Communist movement has produced to the workers of this country to rally to the mass demonstrations of proletarian solidarity which the Communist Party is organizing everywhere on May Day this year. The Communists are the bearers of that section of the American labor movement which has real vitality and militancy in it, and which will be crystallized on June 1 at the Cleveland Trade Union Convention into a nation-wide trade union center. The American workers will celebrate May Day this year at many meetings through the country arranged by the Communist Party.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
(From "The Worker," New York, April 28, 1923)

May Day—the day which inspires fear in the hearts of the capitalists and hope in the workers—the workers of the world over—will find the Communist movement this year stronger in the United States than at any time in its history. Three years ago the Communists of the United States were driven underground, their organization destroyed. They were outcasts, despised and ignored. May Day of 1923 will find all this changed. The Communist movement, which Palmer and the various state governments which participated in the 1920 persecution thought they had destroyed, is again carrying on its work in the open. Through the Workers' Party it is

Christian Socialist, Ender, Chosen As New Chancellor of Austria

VIENNA, Austria, April 22.—Dr. Otto Ender, Christian Socialist, has been chosen to succeed Chancellor Seipel, it was officially announced last night. Ender has been governor of the far western district of Vorarlberg since 1918 and is known to be a clerical of intense pro-Swiss views. He is known especially to oppose the union of Austria and Germany.

After the revolution of 1918 he worked for the union of Vorarlberg and Switzerland but the French and

publicly advocating the principles of Communism and winning the support of the workers for these principles. The Communists organized in the Workers' Party are no longer the outcasts of the labor movement. Through their work in the everyday struggles of the workers, through their programs of action and leadership they have won the confidence and support of an ever-widening circle of sympathizers. Today the Communist movement is on the road to becoming that powerful influence in the labor movement of this country which will influence the millions of workers and give them leadership and direction in the struggle against capitalism. The inner changes which have taken place in the Party have been a vital factor in achieving this result. The Communist movement in this country is no longer satisfied with dogmatic reiteration of fundamental Communist principles. It holds fast to this principle: it will never compromise on the question of publicly advocating these principles. But it has also learned to apply them. It has learned to make its beginning with the present mental attitude of the workers of the United States. It has learned to realistically study the workers of this country and the facts of their life and to base its policy and tactics, its methods of teaching the American workers that their road to freedom from exploitation and oppression lies through Communism, on the conditions as they exist in the United States.

Every worker who is a Communist can celebrate May Day this year secure in the confidence that the movement he supports has made great strides forward, that the road is clear for greater achievements, that in the United States as elsewhere in the world the future belongs to Communism. Italian cantons defeated the move. As a Catholic educated by the Jesuits, it is expected that Ender will be as reactionary as the Christian Socialists can desire. His cabinet will not differ widely from Seipel's. On the reactionary marriage laws, the worst in Europe, he is expected to support the church. The fascists, who have been openly declaring their intention to seize the government are reported to consider the choice favorably, as Ender is not regarded as a strong man and they believe they will still make a thrust for power within a short time.

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In the Soviet Union—the seven-hour day. On May Day we intensify our struggle for the 8-hour day, 40-hour week!

TRADE OF USSR ALMOST DOUBLES

Amtorg Figures Show Big Increase

Soviet-American trade for the first half of the current fiscal year, beginning October 1, 1928, totaled \$62,000,000, as compared with \$55,000,000 in the preceding six months and \$115,000,000 for the entire year 1927-28, it was announced by Saul G. Bron, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. Russian-American trade in 1913 amounted to \$48,000,000.

The Amtorg Trading Corporation made purchases aggregating \$19,330,000 during the six months ending March 31, 1929, an increase of \$3,500,000 over the orders placed in the preceding six months. In 1927-28 Amtorg purchases totaled \$33,100,000 and in 1926-27 \$26,325,000.

The All-Russian Textile Syndicate, which purchases cotton for the Soviet textile industry, and Centrosyus-America, Inc., and Seleskosjus-America, Inc., representing Soviet cooperative organizations, placed orders aggregating \$30,000,000 during the half-year period.

Sales of Soviet products by reporting organizations amounted to \$9,600,000 for the six months, as compared with \$7,600,000 in the six months ending September 30, 1928. Imports of manganese of Soviet origin into this country and of furs by firms having special contracts in the Soviet Union are estimated to \$3,000,000 for the period, bringing the total Soviet-American trade turnover to \$6,200,000.

"The industrialization process under way in the Soviet Union was reflected during the past half-year in increased purchases of American equipment for Soviet factories and power plants as well as for the newly organized large state grain farms. Orders placed for industrial equipment by the Amtorg Trading Corporation alone totaled \$9,160,000, as against \$4,100,000 in the preceding six months and \$6,952,000 in the corresponding six months of the preceding Soviet fiscal year," stated Mr. Saul G. Bron. "Purchases of equipment for new Soviet power plants were especially important.

"I am glad to state that a large part of our purchases in this country was made on a long-term credit basis."

RESIST WAGE CUT.

LONDON, (By Mail).—A proposed reduction of 5 shillings a week in the wages of workers in the woolen mills at Dewsbury, Liverpool and Wakefield, has met with resistance and demand for a strike on the workers' part. Between 9,000 and 10,000 workers will ballot on what action to take.

U. S. Surveys Reveal Poverty, Unemployment

By GRACE HUTCHINS.
John E. Edgerton, mill owner, president of the National Ass'n. of Manufacturers, finding that even cautious government surveys reveal too much poverty and joblessness in the United States, directs an employers' annual survey of employment and wages.

Results of this Spring's survey, released by the National Industrial Conference Board, statistical division of Edgerton's organization, were published on the front page of the New York World under the headline, "Employment Greatest in Two Years and Still Growing, Surveys Show." This is deliberate propaganda aimed to persuade workers that all's right with the capitalist world. Employment in industries throughout the country, according to these employers, is 8.7 per cent higher today than it was a year ago, and industries are operating at the very favorable peak of 85 per cent of their fullest capacity.

1928 Worst Since 1921. What President Edgerton does not tell is that the year 1928 showed a low level of employment in all industries. It was the worst year for factory jobs since 1921 and factory payroll totals were at the lowest level since 1924. These facts were revealed by the U. S. department of labor in the Monthly Labor Review of February.

A slight gain in employment over last year in this spring of 1929 is only a temporary relief in the gradual displacement of workers by machines. Facts about the trend of

BEGIN EXPOSING HOUSE EVILS IN LATIN DISTRICT

From Peonage in Fields to Slavery in N.Y.C.

(Continued from Page One) and enter the residential section of the rich. Sprawling all over the city are the quarters of millions of workers, while the exploiters have drawn the delicate rows of their homes in the most desirable sections. In the working-class districts themselves the exploiters have taken care to build barriers.

The history of many of the slum districts reveal the flux and change of immigration. Lower Harlem, twenty years ago, was already beginning to lose its Irish and German population, which had been placed in other divisions of American industry, to give way to the mass immigration of "cheap" labor. This turn-over of population shows that the most recent immigrant workers, were not only yoked to the lowest kind of labor, but were also given the worse dwellings to live in. They go hand in hand.

Latin-American Section. Latin-American toilers, many of them peasants, were given the privilege of living in this section of Lower Harlem. There are many Porto Rican peons here, who, in turn, together with the Negro workers, are filling in the growing demand for the lowest kind of labor in industry.

This section is not purely Latin-American. Many Italian workers live here, as well as many Negro workers, who have "migrated" from their "Mecca" in search for less crowded conditions. There is also a large percentage of Jews, some of whom are petty businessmen, dragging their incomes from the workers via pushcarts in the market on upper Park Avenue, Harlem, and the small stores in the section.

This is a sort of intermediary section, from the Negro district to the north, thru the Negro section—the Latin-Americans, to the white working-class sections to the south. From One Slavery to Another. Peons from Porto Rico and the Philippines have tried to escape the brutal exploitation of Yankee imperialism by escaping to the home of that imperialism and into the disease-festering homes of upper Park Avenue under the tracks of the New York Central. Latin-American workers have come from their home countries, chased by brutal bourgeois governments that have sold themselves to Wall Street.

Many of them came from the fields to New York City, perhaps thinking that some degree of freedom awaited them here, perhaps knowing better. But they are here now, a part of the American working-class, most of them making up the most exploited section of it. We will visit some of their homes here, and see if they have really escaped the slavery of peonage, of the plantations and of Yankee imperialism.

Tomorrow we will discuss the homes in Latin-American Harlem. We will go to Park Avenue, the street of two classes. Tenants are invited to write in freely to the Daily Worker, describing the conditions under which they are forced to live. The letters will be published as they come in.

Demonstrate on May Day your solidarity with the oppressed Negro race. Long live political, social and racial equality for the Negro masses.

The first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy.—Marx.

DEPUTIES FIRE 2 VOLLEYS AT MILL STRIKERS

Charge With Bayonets; Mass Meeting Defiant

(Continued from Page One) must not be allowed to stop the effective picketing, which is winning the strike.

Speakers at the afternoon mass meeting were Organizers Beal, Bush and Pershing. Karl Reeve spoke for the International Labor Defense. There are apparently well founded rumors that the night picket line tonight will be assaulted in similar fashion to the one this morning.

Police Encourage Bomber. The scab, Troy Jones, who Saturday attempted to throw a dynamite bomb at the speakers' platform at the strike meeting in the afternoon, and was arrested when he came for purposes unknown to the evening meeting, has already been released and walks the streets of Gastonia under police protection, openly and loudly declaring that he will yet blow up with dynamite the strike headquarters and union organizers. Even with the opening of the relief store at Pineville strikers of the Chadwick-Hoskins mill have been forced to fish in streams for food for their families. In other towns of the Piedmont district, food is scarce among families of striking operatives.

The imperative need here and throughout the southern textile strike area is for relief donations to keep the relief stations stocked with food and for defense money to fight the frame-up cases started by the bosses.

Feed Pickets. Immediately after the bayonet charge of the deputies, the strikers held a meeting in the Workers' International Relief station, Franklin Ave., and without suggestion from the relief director decided that the strikers actually participating in the picketing should receive food first for their wives and young children. The Must Rush Relief, Defense.

The Workers International Relief national office has received the following telegram from the Gastonia representative:

Gastonia relief store must be kept stocked with food relief daily because need is great. Spirit of strikers and number on picket line increasing steadily due to relief already given. Workers of Boston, Mass., New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, New Haven, and other cities must hasten to build relief collection machinery so we can inform strikers that workers throughout North are loyally backing them with relief. Rush large check so we may feed mothers and their children. Funds for relief should be sent with all possible speed to Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, New York.

Funds for defense of the jailed organizers and strikers in the South must be rushed to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Lexington Strike Firm LEXINGTON, N. C., April 22.—Heavy picket lines yesterday and today around the Wenonah and Dakota mills, which had advertised that they were going to reopen Monday and Tuesday, effectively discouraged the idea of the employers here that they might get some of the strikers to go back. The mills are still closed. The National Textile Workers Union and the International Labor Defense are holding a mass meeting this afternoon here at which Walter Trumbull, Ellen Dawson and Paul Crouch, as well as local speakers, will address the strikers.

Farmers After More Readers of Daily Worker in Fight Against Fake "Relief" Bill

THE DAILY WORKER has a circulation among the farmers. Many farmers of the great mid-west are readers of the "Daily" and contribute their part to the struggle.

As an answer to the most brazen bluff that Hoover and his Wall Street cronies are trying to put over on the farmers in the form of a farm "relief" bill, a farmer of North Dakota sends in the following letter:

"Will you please arrange to have a complete list of the subscribers to the Daily Worker in the states of North and South Dakota and Montana at the earliest possible convenience?"

"We must have these as we are planning to order a large number of the May Day edition as sample copies to be sent to prospective subscribers in this district.

"Please also have about 200 extra coupons with the Bill Haywood's Book offer sent us."

These farmers know the road to travel and the value of the Daily Worker in the fight against "relief" schemes of a capitalist government.

They are actively at work getting more subscriptions to the Daily Worker.

Farmers and workers, we must double the number of readers of the Daily Worker!

MOBILIZE FOR MAY DAY

THE following is a partial list of International May Day meetings arranged by the Communist Party and sympathetic organizations. The various districts are urged to send in immediately for listing the dates, cities, halls, and speakers of their May Day meetings. Except where otherwise noted, meetings are on May 1.

CALIFORNIA. San Francisco, 8 p. m., Eagle Hall, 273 Golden Gate Ave. Speakers: E. Gardos, A. Whitney, E. Dittlinger, Negro, Mexican and YWCL speakers. Oakland, April 30, Fraternity Hall, 708 Peralta St. Speakers: E. Gardos, A. Whitney, Chaplick, M. Martin. Eureka, April 27. Speaker: E. Gardos. Fort Bragg, April 28. Speaker: E. Gardos. Sacramento, May 5, Open-air (Park). Speakers: M. Daniels, E. Gardos. Los Angeles. Details to be announced.

CONNECTICUT. Hartford, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 2003 Main St. East Portchester, 7:30 p. m., Finnish Workers Hall, 42 Water St.

DELAWARE. Wilmington, 8 p. m. Speakers: F. Mozer, L. Meldin.

ILLINOIS. Chicago, 7:30 p. m., Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren & Marshfield Ave. Speakers: J. L. Engdahl and others. Open-air demonstration at 6 p. m. at Union Park, Ashland & Washington; then parade to Auditorium. Also 20 noon-day factory gate meetings.

MARYLAND. Baltimore, 8 p. m. Speakers: W. Murdoch, YWCL speaker.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, 8 p. m. New Bedford, 7:30 p. m., Bristol Arena, Purchase St. Speakers, A. Weisbord, E. Keller, and Southern textile strikers. Gardner, May 5, 1 p. m.

MICHIGAN. Detroit, 7:30 p. m., Danceland Auditorium, Woodward near Forest. Speakers: N. Tallentire, others. Pontiac, 7:30 p. m. Speaker: A. Goetz. Flint, 7:30 p. m. Speaker: A. Gerlach. Saginaw, 7:30 p. m. Speaker: A. Ziegler. Grand Rapids, 7:30 p. m. Speaker: J. Schmies. Muskegon, 7:30 p. m. Speaker, P. Raymond.

MINNESOTA. Minneapolis, 8 p. m. Speakers: P. Devine, YWCL and Local speakers. St. Paul, 8 p. m. Speakers: P. Devine, YWCL and local speakers. Duluth, 8 p. m. Speakers: H. Puro, W. Watkins, YWCL and others. Chisholm, 8 p. m. Local speakers.

NEW JERSEY. Newark, 8 p. m., Progressive Labor Center, 93 Mercer St. Jersey City, 8 p. m., Ukrainian Workers Home, 160 Mercer St. New Brunswick, 8 p. m., Workers Home, 11 Plum St. Paterson, 8 p. m., Carpenters Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St. Passaic, 8 p. m., Workers Home, 25 Dayton Ave. Union City, 8:30 p. m., Nepivoda's Hall, 418 21st St. Perth Amboy, 8 p. m., Workers Home, 308 Elm St. Elizabeth, May 5, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, E. 2nd St. Trenton, 8 p. m. Speakers: W. Lawrence, and YWCL speaker.

NEW YORK. New York, N. Y. Coliseum, E. 177th St. and Bronx River Ave. Yonkers, May 5, 8 p. m., Workers Cooperative Center. Yonkers, May 4, 8 p. m., street meeting, Manor House Sq. Buffalo, 8 p. m., Hungarian Frohns Hall, Genesee & Spring Sts. Rochester, 8 p. m., R. B. I. Auditorium, 172 Clinton Ave. So. Jamestown, 8 p. m., Business College Auditorium, Cherry St. between Third and Fourth Sts. Niagara Falls, Hippodrome Hall, Pine and 19th Sts. Schenectady, 8 p. m., Red Manse Hall, 11 Mohawk Ave. (Scotia, N. Y.) Syracuse, May 5, 8 p. m., Kosciuszko Hall, Tieg and W. Fayette Sts. Binghamton, May 5, 8 p. m., Lithuanian Hall, 315 Clinton St. Troy, May 5, 2:30 p. m., Youngs Hall, 18-20 State St. Utica, May 4, 8 p. m., W. C. Lyceum. Lackawanna, May 3, 8 p. m.

OHIO. Cleveland, 7 p. m., Public Hall. Canton, 8 p. m., Canton Music Hall, 87 E. Tuscarara St. Speaker—S. Van Veen. Warren, May 5, 7 p. m., Walnut St. Speaker—S. Van Veen. Youngstown, 7:30 p. m., Speaker—D. Martin. Toledo, 7:30 p. m., Speaker—C. Lawrence. Akron, 7:30 p. m., Speaker: Jack Ross. Ashtabula, April 28. Speaker: J. Marshall. E. Liverpool, April 28, 2 p. m., West 6th St. Speaker: R. Sivert. Yorkville, April 27, 7 p. m., Misko Bldg. Speaker: S. Van Veen.

PENNSYLVANIA. Pittsburgh, 7:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Philadelphia, 8 p. m. Speakers: R. Minor, H. Benjamin, and a Negro speaker. Chester, 8 p. m. Speakers: Ben Thomas and a YWCL speaker. Allentown, 8 p. m. Speakers, L. P. Lemley and a YWCL speaker. Wilkes-Barre, 8 p. m. Scranton, 8 p. m. Minersville, 8 p. m. Easton and Bethlehem, 8 p. m. Erie, May 5, 2:30 p. m., Scandinavian Hall, 701 State St.

RHODE ISLAND. Providence, 8 p. m. Speakers: J. R. Reid, L. Nardella.

WISCONSIN. Superior, 8 p. m. Speakers: H. Puro, W. Watkins, YWCL and local speakers. There will also be May Day meetings in the following cities, the full details of which have not yet been received: New Haven, Waterbury (May 5), Bridgeport, and other cities.

U. S. Imperialist Gibson Proposes Plan Dangerous to Britain at Geneva Conference

SHIFT TONNAGE CLASSIFICATION FOR ADVANTAGE

Would Obscure USSR Peace Proposals

GENEVA, April 22.—With a great show of making a concession, Hugh S. Gibson, United States ambassador to Belgium and head of the American delegation to the preliminary arms conference here, today accepted in principle the French theory of shifting tonnage from one class to another and struck a blow at the British position.

England, which wants cruiser tonnage limited to 6,000-ton vessels, because England has plenty of coal-burning stations for craft of small cruising radius, has been fighting U. S. imperialism's demands for lots of 10,000-ton cruisers, which don't need so many coal-burning stations.

Now with the "concession" from Gibson, speaking for Hoover, the tory government will be put in the position of appearing to rebuff a "peace proposal" or of allowing the U. S. to convert the tonnage allotted to it for 6,000-ton cruisers into a smaller number of ships, but of equal total tonnage and more battle power of the 10,000-ton type.

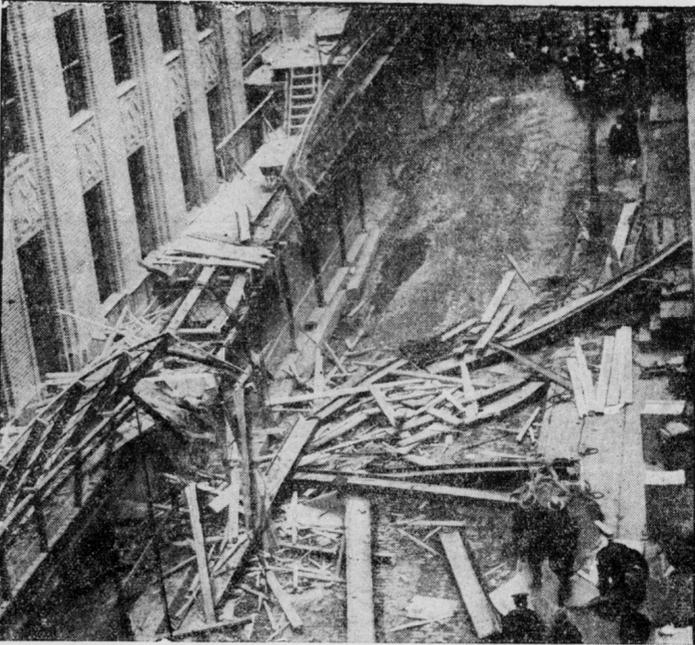
Another wedge is thus driven or attempted to be driven between France and England. France wants to build many submarines, and thus agrees to the proposition of shifting tonnage from one class to another.

The third purpose of the Gibson speech today seems to have been to give the conference something much less embarrassing to talk about than the proposals of Litvinoff representing the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Workers' and Peasants' government proposed that the conference state whether it really meant to do anything toward disarmament, first, and secondly proposed a plan for partial disarmament.

The diplomats and militarists at the conference of course have no intention either of disarming or accepting any workers' theories about such a subject, and will now get back to their main tasks of jockeying for advantage. Gibson's plan, though directed against England, is something that the British government likes better than disarmament, and the bargaining begins anew.

May Day—the day which began with a general strike for the 8-hour day in the U. S.

4 Building Workers Murdered in Speedup by Western Union



Four workers were killed and 15 hurt, when girder being hoisted in the construction of the Western Union Building at Thomas and Worth Streets, New York, hurtled downward from the twenty-second floor. The crash came as a result of the speedup forced on the workers. The Western Union Co., in its anxiety to complete the building before the assigned time, placed profits ahead of workers' lives, as is usual under capitalism. Photo shows scene of the murder of the workers.

Give Benefit Concert for "Negro Champion"

An entertainment for the benefit of the Negro Champion, organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, will be held at Camp Nite-gedaget on Saturday, April 27, at 8 p. m. The entertainment will be the first of a series to be held in the New York District to build up a sustaining fund for the Negro Champion, to enable it to appear as a weekly newspaper.

Margaret Larkin, will sing cowboy melodies to the accompaniment of her guitar, Charles Burroughs will give a series of Negro work songs and Willeana Burroughs will explain the role of the American Negro in the struggle of the working class.

No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer, so far as an end, that he receives his wages in cash, than he is set upon by the other porters of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shop-keeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Workers! Join huge May Day demonstration at Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and Bronx River.

POLICE TERROR IN GREEK ELECTIONS

Communist Vote Makes Venizelos Uneasy

ATHENS, Greece, April 22.—Police terrorism and threats kept enough workers away from the polls in the Greek senatorial election here yesterday to prevent the Communists from winning a seat, but the Communist vote is much larger than any of the reactionary parties expected, and already uneasiness is shown.

The present head of the government, the war maker, Venizelos, had all of the election machinery as well as the repressive forces in his hands, and therefore scored an easy victory. He gave his party an even 100 seats out of the 122 contested.

Celebrate Revolutionary Mayday at the Coliseum.

Amtoorg Moves Offices to Larger Quarters

The Amtoorg Trading Corporation announces that beginning today its offices will be located at 261 Fifth Ave., New York City, 17th and 18th floors. The new telephone number is Lexington 2980.

The expanding operations of the Amtoorg Trading Corporation have necessitated the removal of its offices from their former location at 165 Broadway to larger quarters.

"JAILS NOT FOR RICH" GREENWICH, Conn. (By Mail).—Arrested for driving speeding her car while drunk, Mrs. Jane Smith, of a wealthy family here, was told by Judge Huxford, "Jails are not for people of your class."

MACHINE CAUSES JOBLESS. WASHINGTON, (By Mail).—A mechanical stoker has been introduced for use on Baltimore and Ohio trains, which may make many firemen jobless.

Bring the Workers of Your Shop to the Coliseum May First.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY ENDANGER WORKERS' LIVES

Vicinity Near Bologna Is Hit Worst

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 22.—The population of Bologna and the surrounding districts have been in danger for the last two weeks as a result of frequent earthquakes of varying intensity in the vicinity.

Daily for the last ten days and almost daily over a longer period, the city had felt shocks of varying intensity. Many poor workers have moved from their homes and are living in tents to escape danger of falling buildings.

A rather severe shock this morning caused more excitement than usual and damaged several homes and public buildings.

The steeple in the village of San Martino also was badly damaged and numerous houses in the district were cracked.

The situation is considered serious with the continuous earthquakes destroying the meager possessions not only of the workers in the city, but of the peasants in the surrounding country.

BUILDING FAKERS REMAIN SILENT

Ask No Investigation of Fall Fatal to Four

(Continued from Page One)

saying that overloading the derrick in order to finish the construction work more speedily, at the orders of the Western Union Co., was the sole cause of the collapse of the boom cable. He was corroborated by one of the fellow-workers of those killed. This laborer told of having seen the body of another laborer cut in half by the force of the girder's fall. He was so dazed that he was unable to talk for hours after the accident.

Of the 11 workers injured, two still are on the danger list in hospitals. They are Jerry Marmo, a laborer, in critical condition with internal injuries and a fractured skull, at St. Vincent's Hospital, and Walter Slater, also a laborer, in Beekman St. Hospital.

Practically all the injured workers have been approached by agents of the construction company's insurance carriers, with the object of forcing them to settle their claims for damages on easy terms. Relatives of the dead workers have also been approached, both by the insurance company representatives and by shyster lawyers eager to strip the workers' families of compensation in the courts. The compensation to be awarded the majority of the injured workers will be slight, due to the fact that their injuries have been classified by hospital doctors as "cuts and bruises."

Elections Completed in All Parts of USSR; Big Increase in Voters

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—The elections to the Soviets have been completed throughout the Soviet Union. During the current year there was a considerable increase in the percentage of participation by the electors, reaching in rural districts an average of 60 per cent of the voters as against 50 per cent in 1927, and in urban districts 75 per cent as against 55 per cent in 1927.

The number of women elected to the rural Soviets has increased two and one-half times on the average as compared with 1927, forming about 18 per cent of the total composition of the members of rural Soviets.

The Moscow lady shrugged her shoulders. "You are very rude to the parents. The poor mothers come to see their children and you drive them off the very first day."

"That's true enough. I don't like mothers! They make a mess of things. And the kids have no time for all that messing. Besides, the kids themselves don't like to be with them. 'Oh, mama dear,' 'Oh, my sonny,' That's all well and good, comrade madam, when one lives like a parasite. But now one must seek salvation in work. Khny!"

The Moscow lady drew her lips tighter still and departed. They were about to inveigle her into work, too.

ABOUT a half mile from the colony the bungalows were occupied by the Zdravotdyel. A health resort. Soviet employees were sent there for rest and recuperation. Ladies gathered fat there. Occasionally they came with their cavaliers to take a walk through the colony. Martynov let it pass once, twice. But at last he jumped out of the kitchen, wearing his white apron and armed with a ladle. He was on duty that day. And he began to tell them where they came off:

"What do you think this is? A boulevard? Wouldn't you like to wash some dishes, madam? No? Then step to the gate, please. Beat it! This is no place for mooning. All right, complain! Send a telegram to the Sovnarcum. Khny!"

They were very eager to find the gate quickly.

That led the children to draw a picture. The trellised fence of the colony. On the fence near the gate, Martynov, represented as a bear, is roaring. Down below stands Mikhrutka, barking. And the inscription:

Won't it suit you if you found some other place for strollin' round? *

*A couplet from A. S. Griboyedov's popular play, "Woes from being Too Wise." (To Be Concluded.)

Thousands of Bills—But Not One for Workers



Photo shows part of the deluge of bills introduced in the house of representatives by the bosses' tools who serve as legislators in Washington. None of these bills are for the benefit of the workers—all aid the masters of the congressmen—the bosses.

"REBEL" TROOPS ARE CONVERGING AROUND MASIACA

Report Fighting in the Pulpito Pass

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., April 22.—"Rebel" troops were reported converging on Masiaca, Southern Sonora, today preparing for a stand against Federals advancing along the west coast through the State of Sinaloa. Some 6,000 reactionary insurgents under the command of General Fax to Topete, Robert Cruz and Lino Morales were expected to be in position around Masiaca tonight, it was said.

The "rebels" lost their leading Yaqui Indian commander when General Francisco Urballejo entered the United States from Agua Prieta, deserting the other clerical leaders. His troops, which he led into Sonora from Chihuahua recently, are said to be streaming back to the Yaqui eserrvran.

There is a report here that fighting is already starting in the Pulpito pass, which 10,000 Federal troops under General Almazan are trying to force. The pass is a strong defensive position. The report is that the reactionary insurgent general Marcelo Caraveo ambushed the Federal vanguard, killed 0 and captured 100.

WHITEWASH COMPANY PLYMOUTH, Eng. (By Mail).—A verdict of "accidental death" was returned by a jury in the death of five workers employed by Plymouth Corporation, who were killed by a collapse of a wall while laying an electric cable. This whitewashes the corporation, blamed by workers for the disaster.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat is the fiercest and most merciless war of the new class against its more powerful enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose power of resistance increases tenfold after its overthrow, even try—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

Workers to Demand Freedom of Colombian Revolutionist

Alberto Castrillon, the leader of the 40,000 banana plantation workers of Colombia in their strike a few months ago, has been court-martialed and sentenced to 25 years in jail.

The first reports were that Castrillon was among those workers who were murdered. We learn now from the Confederation of Labor of Colombia that he had been jailed, and held incommunicado by the state police under the orders of the United Fruit Company.

The strike of the banana workers, arising out of their protest against the horrible conditions, soon transformed itself into a struggle against American imperialism. Hundreds of workers were ruthlessly murdered, and hundreds more were jailed by the Colombian government, acting as a tool of Wall Street. The United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League rallied American workers in mass protest demonstrations in support of the strikers.

The life of this anti-imperialist fighter is in danger. The workers and other sincere anti-imperialist forces who participated in the demonstrations organized by us, must raise the demand for the immediate release of Alberto Castrillon. The demand must be made not only upon the government of Colombia, but upon the United States government as well, under whose orders the strike was ruthlessly crushed. But we must also demand the release of the other imprisoned strikers.

The sentence of Alberto Castrillon is another example of the policy of American imperialism to smash any resistance on the part of the workers and peasants of Latin-America to its brutal domination. Against this, a mighty wave of protest must be aroused.

The movement for the freedom of Castrillon and his comrades will gain strength with the growth of the U. S. Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, and of the World League against Imperialism and for National Independence. For that reason, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will make every effort to send a large delegation from the United States of America to the Second World Congress of the League to take place in Paris, July 20-31st of the year.

Demand the release of Alberto Castrillon and his comrades!

Have your name and the names of your shop-mates printed in the Red Honor Roll. See that your organization has a greeting printed in the Special Edition.

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THE LAWBREAKERS

A STORY of LIFE in the U. S. S. R.

International Publishers. Copyright, 1929.

By LYDIA SEIFULINA

Grigori Ivanovich Peskov (Grishka), a homeless waif, escapes from a home for juvenile delinquents together with a number of other young inmates. They live by begging and spend their nights in a cemetery. Here they are discovered by Red soldiers and taken to the Narobraz (local department of education). Ten of the children are subsequently taken along to work in a children's colony organized by Sergei Mikhalych Martynov, a man of energetic, incisive personality. Here the children change entirely; they become very devoted to Martynov and the colony and are conscientious in the performance of their tasks.

(Continued.)

ONCE a pretty, white-faced young lady came. She wanted to teach the children drawing. She did nothing but draw flowers and the kerchiefs round her head in various ways. Once, after a bath, she tied her kerchief in the style of an icon. When Grishka saw this, he sang out loud: "Holy Virgin rejoice!"

So they nicknamed her "Holy Virgin." And when she dressed like the other supervisors, in short knickers and a blouse, she wore a golden chain with a trinket dangling from her neck, and a bracelet on her wrist. The children were amused. When they planned to set off on an expedition to some place more distant than usual, she kept asking: "Won't it rain?"

carried on at various places. After dinner—at the colony. Some washed their clothes, some tidied up the yard, some helped the carpenter. Having finished the work they went to the library. They read books. But there were few who read. The books did not attract them. The printed words still seemed dead. But they liked to look at the pictures. They had bitter contests at checkers and chess. In the evening, till dark, they played on the clearing before the House of Culture. That was the name given to the bungalow where the library and the meeting-hall were located. They played basketball, cricket, the game of "pegs." After supper they sang songs. Sometimes they listened to stories. Once in a while they danced. They sang Grishka's favorite "International" and Russian folk-songs.

ONE of the supervisors had a good voice. And so did Big Niura. How they sang! It gave Grishka a tickle sensation in the throat and made shivers run down his spine. As for the stories, some were good, and others not so good. Nobody was compelled to listen. One story Grishka liked best of all. It was about a whole nation of people who were driven by hunger to seek new places. They settled among big mountains. They had one archer. He shot an apple off his son's head. William Tell was his name. Uh, fine! "If I hadn't shot it off," he said, "I had another arrow ready for you." This to the governor, who was like a Tsar there.

And it seemed to Grishka that all this had happened among the mountains of their colony. And here is the very lake. . . . Everything is the same. At times they read to them from books. The story about Taras Bulba was fine.

the colony the boys would carry on at bed-time. But before long Grishka noticed that this had stopped. The fact is—they hardly had time to sit down during the entire day. So the bed would calm them at once.

AND the summer keeps stringing day upon day, as upon a thread. And the end of the thread is coming soon. The sun began to give way. It seemed to be weakening. It still gave warmth—but only for a short time each day, and then hid away to rest. Gossamers began to quiver among the trees. The leaves began to turn to gold before their death.

There were all kinds of rumors about Martynov's colony. Some came from the city to inspect it. They disappeared.

One commission said: "There is not enough educational work. Too much exacting physical labor. It is harmful at this age." Martynov twitched all over, rubbed his hands, and laughed: "And you would like just to pose for a picture of you at work, and then quit? Then better keep away from us. We've got our own education here. When winter comes, they'll sit down to books. There's no time for it now. We must work in order not to 'croak' in the winter-time. You'll shut down the Children's Homes in winter, but we'll survive. Did you see any sick in my place? Khny!"

An angular, red-haired woman came from Moscow. She had been sent to be fed up a bit, and at the same time, on business. She snooped about, and her lips tightened grimly:

"There are some morally defective children here. There is no special work being done with them."

Martynov slapped his thighs and laughed again: "Write a book about it. We can use it for toilet-paper."

And suddenly he grew ferocious: "I brought thieves from the city. Where are our locks? Only on the store-rooms. And who have the keys? Those very same thieves. What's been stolen? Neither the gate nor the doors are ever locked. The only watchman is that pup-dog, Mikhrutka. There's a lawbreaker, Grigori Peskov. He's been all over Siberia. He's learned the whole dictionary of curses. And look at him

ALL WORKERS IN TOWN ARE SLAVES OF THE PERRY KNITTING MILLS; RECEIVE LOW WAGES

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PERRY, N. Y., (By Mail).—There are in this town two mills, one a silk mill and the other a woolen knitting mill. The former employs over 1,500, of whom 1,000 are women and 500 men. Eighty per cent of the workers are Polish, about 15 per cent Italian, and the rest mixed.

Many Girl Workers.
 Over 60 per cent of the workers in these two mills are between 16 and 23 years old, mostly girls. Girls and women are the only qualified people who can get jobs in these mills.
 Due to this, between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., the streets are full of men, and more and more

many women are in the streets, going to or coming from work in the mills.
 Due to this, the town is called "She Town," because the mill bosses employ only girls and women.
\$8-\$12 Wages.
 The wages in the Perry Knitting Mill, where the so-called "Spades" sweaters are knitted

into a ready-to-wear product, run between \$8 and \$12 a week, \$10 being the average. No one is permitted to get more than \$12 a week, no matter how much the worker tries.
 Sometimes it happens that a worker, according to set price (they all work piece work) succeeds in making a few cents over this amount. For this he or she

pays the price, by being laid off or replaced by another worker, without any reason at all.
Speedup, Terror.
 The speedup system, the terrorization of the workers by company watch-dogs is terrible. The hours of work are 49 1/2 a week, with overtime on straight-time pay. The workers get from 15 to 20 minutes

for lunch and have to rush back for fear they will not be able to make even the miserable sum of \$8-\$10 a week.
Family Owns Town.
 One family named Fraber owns the whole town, including the two mills and one in Pt. Morris, N. Y., about 8 miles from Perry. C. M. Fraber, a member of this

family, owns 9 of the 12 months in Florida, and is the czar of the whole city and county government. The two sets of officials receive direct orders from him.
 Cuts in wages, in the rates of piece work, are constantly taking place. The workers are often in open revolt. Several attempts were made to strike in the last two months, but lack of leader-

ship and experience on the part of the workers in this direction forced them to abandon the strikes.
 The National Textile Workers Union, with a Polish-speaking organizer, will find a fertile soil in Perry, where there is only one industry, the Perry Knitting Mills, where everyone in the town works.
 —C. M.

Mine Company Thugs Beat Up Worker Active in Organizing W. Va. Coal Diggers

LEWIS MACHINE DOING SPYING FOR THE BOSSES

Corrupt Officials Act As Spotters

(By a Worker Correspondent)
WHEELING, W. Va., (By Mail).—On Saturday night, April 13, William Kammer, a militant worker of Wheeling, was attacked and severely beaten up by two company thugs and a stool-pigeon at Mine No. 1 of the Elm Grove Coal Co., owned by the notorious Paisley, of Cleveland, Ohio, who also owns the Kinlock mine at Parnassus, Pa., where he murdered 64 miners in the explosion here.

Vicious Spying.
 Elm Grove and Triadelphia are both company camps. Vicious spying goes on unabated. The conditions of the miners are frightful with only three and four days a week work. Wages drawn by the miners do not exceed \$25 for two weeks pay.

Recently a local of the National Miners' Union was organized. Kammer's participation in the formation of the local and the organization of an International Labor Defense Branch in Triadelphia brought the wrath of the coal company down on him. They sent a stool-pigeon to Kammer to address a meeting of the local and the organization of the No. 1 mine two company thugs and the stool-pigeon rushed on him, knocking him down and severely injuring him.

Fired for Union Activity.
 On Monday morning, Dad Cush, a militant miner and a member of the Elm Grove local of the National Miners Union was fired because of his activity in organizing the miners in the National Miners Union.

Dad was reported by a notorious stool-pigeon Baton, once a prominent figure in the Trade and Labor Assembly of Wheeling, and now both a henchman of the Lewis machine and a spy for the coal company.

Despite these difficulties, the miners in this company territory infested by spies are putting up a strong fight, not only against the coal operators who are supported by the government but also against the stool-pigeons that are sent against us by the Lewis machine, of the type above mentioned. The unorganized miners and the organized miners who were betrayed by the Lewis machine in West Virginia are joining the National Miners Union.

Demonstrate your solidarity with the striking miners, textile, food and shoe workers on May Day, and against the treacherous socialist party and the capitalist flunkies of the A. F. of L.

USSR Houseworkers Have a Strong Union

Today we print a letter from a houseworker in the Soviet Union. She tells of the strong union these workers have built up since the Revolution, and of the former slavery under the czar.

I am the daughter of a farmer's son who thru his father's drunkenness was compelled to leave his home and went as a sailor on a Canadian steamer. Thru his death in 1910, I became an orphan when 9 years old.

Early Slavery.
 After finishing school, I had to take care of my father's brother's children. Continued punishment from my aunt forced me to run away and take work in the neighboring village. This was in 1915. I had to work from early in the morning till late at night and was always alone, feeling lonesome.

How ignorant I was at that time, one can see from the following: After the downfall of the czarist regime, I angrily cried out: "How can we live without the czar?"

Soon after that I went to Perm. Here I lost some of this ignorance, but was unable to attend meetings, arranged by houseworkers, for the "lady" of the house would have fired me.

In 1918-1919 Perm was again under the rule of the white guards. My boss welcomed them with open arms. One ball after another was arranged to honor the officers of the white guards, and we house-girls had to serve them. The white guard officers insulted the house workers.

Eyes Opened.
 Soon the white guards were driven away by the Red Guard, this time forever. At that time I came to a family belonging to the Red Army. Here it was that my eyes were opened and soon after I became a member of the Communist Youth League.

This organization sent me to the workers' faculty for three years. After that time, I was to go to a university, but my tuberculosis, contracted during the slavery to the bourgeoisie made this impossible and I took up work in the district office of the Woman House Workers.

Have Own Union.
 A few more words on the conditions of the Russian houseworkers. To represent us and fight for the rights of the house workers, we have an organization, the Union of the Food Workers, to which belong waiters, waitresses, cooks, house workers, etc.

Formerly our bosses used to pay whatever they pleased and working hours were unlimited. Today a considerable change has taken place. For every employee, the employers have to sign a contract, which tells them how much they have to pay. Half the wages are allowed for room and board.

The amount of the wage depends on the income of the employer, who has to take out insurance for his employee too. The contract states that working hours must not exceed eight, overtime must be paid and after 5 and a half years of continuous work the houseworker is entitled to two weeks vacation with full pay every year.

Follow Lenin's Teaching.
 The employer has to furnish working clothes. In case the houseworker cannot read or write, the employer must give her time for the necessary studies and also allow her time to attend the union meetings regularly.

The houseworkers are very actively attending meetings and endeavor to accomplish the words of Lenin: "Every woman worker should be enabled to participate in the administrative duties of the country."
 This shall be our battle cry. With best wishes, in the name of the woman houseworkers of the city of Perm.
 A. WACHONINA.

NEW LAWS TO AID COMPANY POLICE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Praised by Misleaders of A. F. of L.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).—The House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 184 to 0 passed one of the most vicious and treacherous anti-labor acts known to even this reactionary commonwealth, the employers' paradise of the coal, iron, steel, railroad and textile barons. The state senate has also passed it unanimously.

This act is known as the Musmano bill, and authorizes appointment by the governor of "industrial police" upon application of corporations, associations and individuals.

Previously, in this state, gangsters in the employment of the bosses of coal mines and steel plants were known as coal and iron police. Their activities had become so vicious that even the passive Pennsylvanians were moved to protest. What few allegedly "liberal" papers remain in the state demanded that these gunmen be removed, and even the reactionary labor organizations, although usually willing to collaborate to almost any extent with the bosses in the Grand Duchy of Mellon, made similar demands.

This bill will give the "industrial police" jurisdiction on company property only. When it is realized that vast areas of entire counties in Central and Western Pennsylvania are owned by the counts and dukes of the coal, iron or railroad companies, that many towns are "company towns" these towns totaling hundreds, it can well be seen this supposed improvement is only a piece of fakery imposed upon the miners, steel workers, railroad men, etc.

It is significant to note that most of the A. F. of L. "labor" organizations as well as other conservative "unions" approved the bill, thus in the guise of "bettering" conditions, actually adding to perpetrate this fraud upon the workers.
 —C. R.

Gastonia Mill Houses Are Not Fit to Live In

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GASTONIA, N. C., (By Mail).—I heard Fred Beal speaking on the living conditions of the mill workers, and this is the condition of the Gastonia mill workers. This mill runs 12 hours a day, 60 hours a week, and my average wages are \$15 or \$16 a week. There are plenty in the same room I work in who make \$10.80 to \$12 a week.
 As to the conditions of the houses. My house isn't fit to live in, and the toilet is on the outside of the house, right in front of my dining room window. You should just know how we have to slave here for a living. To be forced to slave 12 hours a day is far too much for women to work and then have to go home and do house work.
 —C. M.

SHOE BETRAYERS FORCED OUT BY MILITANT UNION

Philadelphia Now Has Industrial Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, (By Mail).—As one method of speeding up workers the shoe bosses long ago discovered the value of the piece-work system. The employers divided the workers through making them compete for extra work and by giving the best work to those who worked hardest, and were least interested in securing better conditions. The bosses are now using this system to cut prices without appearing to give a general wage-cut. All the boss has to do when he wants to cut prices is to change the name of the style and give a lower price for the same article. This would not be possible on week work. Join the union and elect price committees in every department. Join the union and fight for a higher weekly wage.

The Bosses Are Organized.
 To fool the shoe workers and make it easier to cut wages and lengthen hours the shoe bosses have organized. They are organized in the Manufacturers' Association—the bosses union—which unites all the bosses against the workers. They have organized a company union, the Central Convention or Suckers-Club, which takes money from the workers every few months in order to vote us wage-cuts every October.

The bosses have brought up the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the Protective Union, which are working in the interests of the bosses, exposing militant workers who talk about conditions in the union and selling out strikes in the interests of the bosses.

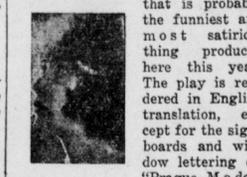
The experience of the working class has proved that only thru struggle can they improve their conditions. No struggle can be effectively carried out without organization.

The experience of the workers with the Boot and Shoe and Protective Union has not defeated our desire for organization. The Shoe Workers Industrial Union of Philadelphia has been organized the past few weeks. This is an organization controlled by the workers in the shops; an organization that carries on a consistent fight for better wages and conditions for all the workers of Philadelphia.

Shoe and leather workers of Philadelphia. Join the union to better your conditions. Follow the example of the shoe workers of Lynn and Haverhill, Mass., and New York City who have fought and won strikes for the workers in the past few weeks. Apply to 39 N. 10th St., Philadelphia.

"The Camel Through the Needle's Eye" at Martin Beck

Frantisek Langer, a Czech-Slovak army surgeon during the world war, has a play running under auspices of the Theatre Guild at Martin Beck Theatre that is probably the funniest and most satirical thing produced here this year.



JILL ESMOND MOORE
 In John Drinkwater's latest comedy, "Bird in Hand," which moves this evening from the Booth Morosco Theatre.

The play is rendered in English translation, except for the sign-boards and window lettering on "Prague Model Dairy" that make the single scene scene for the last act.

The story has to do with a rare old slum dwelling swindler, Mrs. Pesta, played by Helen Westley, and her efforts to provide well for her illegitimate daughter, Susi, acted by Miriam Hopkins, at the expense of various easy marks in the Czech-Slovak ruling class.

In this humanitarian effort, Susi eventually supercedes her mother. As a gentle hearted coal digger, she doesn't need any particular help from the previous generation. When she takes a fancy to a young man of the leisure class she not only plays the stock market successfully with tips inadvertently dropped by his banker friends, and overlooked by him, but she starts a string of dairies and puts him to work in one of them when his caste-bound father throws her out. It is a wonderful example of what the economists call primitive accumulation, and the bourgeois world mentions usually as "getting a start in life."

Prostitution has been the origin of many fortunes whose present heirs exude propriety, it has created noble families all through history and founded not a few churches as New Yorkers knew well enough without going to Central Europe to find out.

The dialog is simply killing. The smug hypocrit, the father of Susi's choice, acted by Claude Rains as a whiskered and voluble figure of immaculate dress, is scolded at by a cynical Cossack Andrejs (Joseph Kilgour) for his son is not more than technically a bachelor yet.

The general social theory of the playwright, insofar as there is any, and it is rather unobtrusive, seems to come in the conversation of Andrejs with the boss of a big company. Director Bezchyba, where they agree that the ruling class is getting so efete that if it were not for occasional additions to the breed through such strong and able characters as the lowly born Susi, it would pinch out and socialism come in. "Here is Alik Vilim," they say, "so lazy he doesn't even talk any more. This girl may do something for him, for if he marries into his own class, his children won't even be able to eat for themselves." Alik, the man Susi has got hold of, is

\$3.50-\$8.00 A WEEK WAITERS' WAGE IN PHILADELPHIA

Hail Strike of N. Y. Food Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (By Mail).—I feel that I must try to describe the conditions in the restaurants and hotels in Philadelphia. The hours of slavery are the same for every department of the craft. We work anywhere from 60 to 75 hours a week at the lowest scale of wages imaginable.

Waiters and waitresses receive from \$3.50 to \$8 a week. Cooks get a little more. Dishwashers get an average of \$10 a week. The slavery is the same for all.
 We are on our feet, on the go from the minute we come in till we go home. There is no specified time for our lunch. We sit down and eat the miserable food that is thrown at us and we are given about 10 minutes to swallow it and then go back to work.

Rotten Food for Workers.
 If a worker is not acquainted with the restaurant and hotel graft he will find it hard to believe the description of the food we get. All the stale and tainted meat, some of it more than a week old, is cooked into a steak or ground up and hamburger made of it. This is the daily menu of the restaurant and hotel workers. It is never changed but always the same twice a day.

6 a. m. to 12 p. m.
 The hours are arranged so that very often we start work at 6 a. m. and finish at 12 midnight, with a couple of hours off in the afternoon. It is a great system; one man does the work of two and gets nothing to eat but miserable, stinking food, 60 per cent suffering from indigestion and flat feet.

It is no wonder that the news of the recently organized New York cafeteria workers' general strike is being received with great enthusiasm here by all food workers.

Will Win Struggle.
 Although just organized, we are making great progress all over. Our members are militant workers who believe in and act upon the slogan of our union, "Every member an organizer."
 We are out to fight barbaric conditions and abolish long hours and low wages. With our militant organization and determined effort our struggle will be won.
 —M. B.

Jacob Ben-Ami Joins the Civic Repertory

Jacob Ben-Ami, probably the most distinguished recruit to the English speaking stage from the Yiddish Theatre, has accepted the invitation of Eva Le Gallienne to join her Civic Repertory Theatre as a member of the permanent acting company. He will join the organization at the opening of the fourth season early in October.

Born in Russia, obtaining his first experience on the stage in the Russian Theatre in Minsk, Ben-Ami collaborated with the playwright, Peretz Hirshbein, in founding the first serious Yiddish Theatre in Odessa in 1910 at the age of twenty. In 1914 he left Russia for London and proceeded during the same year to this country. After creating many roles and winning distinction at the Irving Place Theatre and at the Garden Theatre, he made his first appearances on the English speaking stage under the direction of Arthur Hopkins in "Svangali," and "Samson and Delilah" and in Peretz Hirshbein's "The Idle Inn." His latest engagements in the English language in recent seasons have been in "Jim the Penman" and in "Diplomacy."

Ben-Ami's debut with the Civic Repertory Theatre will be in the role of Trigorin in Tchekov's "The Sea-Gull" and opposite Alla Nazimova in "Irina Arkadina." He will have other important roles in next season's new productions as well as in the productions of this season and previous seasons which will be carried over into next year's schedules.

Our Answer to the Attack Against the Soviet Union.

CEMENT

BEGINNING MAY 1ST
Daily Worker
 will begin publication of new serial

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Negro Cab Drivers Are Among Worst Treated of N. Y. Taxi Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Among the most exploited workers are the taxicab chauffeurs. They work on 40 per cent commission and no pay for 90 hours a week. A taxi chauffeur averages \$30 a week.
 If at the end of 12 to 15 hours a day a man does not bring in enough to suit the fleet owners, he is immediately discharged. Very many men are discharged 4 and 5 times a week by different fleet owners.
 The Negro chauffeurs are the most exploited of all. He is so pressed that he is forced to take any commission at all and not being organized, must accept 20 per cent on the dollar to get a job.
 The taxicab must be inspected every three months. The men are forced to take the cars to the police commissioner. Where I work there are 300 cabs, and we took the cabs down there. Naturally we had to use a whole day's pay and when we demanded lunch money the boss said, "If you don't like it you can get out, I can get plenty of others."
 A militant union has been organized to fight the fleet owners which meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City.
 —HACKMAN.

BOSS GAVE ANTI-LABOR JUDGE \$20,000.

MADISON, Wis., April 22.—Impeachment charges are contemplated in the legislature here because of evidence that Circuit Judge E. B. Belden approved private detectives' bills of \$10,000 for liquor and prostitutes during his "investigation" of the Allen A. strike. The strikers found Judge Belden always 100 per cent for the employers.

SCOTT NEARING will lecture on "What Is Happening in the Soviet Union"

Fri., April 26, 8 p. m.
 at
Hunts Point Palace
 (103rd St. and Southern Blvd.)
 ADMISSION 50c and 75c.
 Sponsors: Section 5, Bronx Communist Party.

HOLIDAY

Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
 Thea. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:50
 PLYMOUTH Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:35

Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre

Pleasure Bound

BIRD IN HAND

Prisoners of Sea

A great Drama of the Soviet Navy
5th Ave. Playhouse
 58 Fifth Avenue, Corner 12th St.
 Contin. 2 P. M. to Midnight Daily.

THE CAMEL Through the Needle's Eye

MARTIN BECK THEA.
 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:50
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 EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

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We are enclosing a remittance to cover same.

Shop Delegate Conference of Women Workers May 4 Will Mobilize for New Unions

WILL FIGHT BOSS SCHEME OF WAGE CUT, LONG HOURS

Prepares for June 1-2 Unity Convention

"On June 1st and 2nd, the militant workers of this country, at a call of the National Committee of the T. U. E. L., will gather at the Trade Union Unity Conference in Cleveland, to unite their forces in the struggle against the bosses, speed-up systems, open shops, low wages, a new imperialist war and fight for the immediate improvement of the economic conditions of workers and for the building of a strong and powerful labor movement in this country," says the Women's Department of the Trade Union Educational League, calling special shop delegates' conference of working women May 4 to prepare for it and make plans for organization in New York.

"The June 1-2 conference," says the T. U. E. L. call, "which will set its main task, the organization of the unorganized into new militant unions and particularly the organization of the millions of working women who are today the most exploited and most exploited section of the working class, without organization, without security, without protection, is an event of great importance to every woman in shop, mill or factory."

"The Women's Department of the T. U. E. L. has arranged a conference of shop delegates in New York on Saturday, May 4th, 1929, 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, where the representatives of shops from Needle Trades, Textile, Manufacturing and others, will gather to discuss their problems in connection with the Trade Union Unity Conference and begin a widespread campaign throughout the entire city for the election of women delegates from unions and shops to the Cleveland Convention, so that the voice of the women workers of this country against exploitation, against the impending imperialist war, against open shops and speed-up systems and against the treacherous bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., and the right wing, will be heard throughout every corner of the country, bring message of hope to the millions of exploited women workers and rally around the new unions and around the New Trade Union Center."

"Fighting 'Rationalization.' The call for the shop delegate conference of working women sets out how the open-shop bosses have been conducting a drive especially against the standards of living of women workers. In the textile industry, needle trades, and other industries, millions of women are used, at low wage rates, in heavy industries. The A. F. of L. has not organized them. The attempts of progressives in the A. F. L. unions to extend organization have been met with expulsions of women workers, however, have been prominent parts in great strikes, and they are awakening to need of organization.

"Build New Center. The first step by which the millions of working women in all industries can better themselves on the present conditions of every day is in building the New Militant Section of the American Trade Union Movement," says the call, and continues:

"The Conference in Cleveland on June 1 and 2 will be a conference of representatives not only from the unions but of the workers of unorganized factories and will be amongst them delegates from every industry and every section of a country.

"Take up this call with the workers of your shop whether organized or unorganized.

"Elect delegates for the Conference on May 4 at 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place."

Large Working Women Support Tag Days or the Textile Strikers

New York working women are urged to participate in the special men's tag days to aid the southern textile strikers, to be held from May 2 to May 12 by the United Council of Working Women, in cooperation with the Workers International Relief. They are asked to immediately report at the office of the Women's Council, 799 Broadway, New York City.

"The mill owners of the south are tempting to smash the strike," a workers International Relief statement issued last night points out. "They must not succeed! Food and roof will keep the workers on a picket line and help them win a strike! Working women of New York, rally to the aid of the striking workers of the Carolinas! All for the tag days, May to May 12."

"DRE MONEY FOR NEXT WAR. WASHINGTON, April 22 (U.P.)—Airman James, of the House Military Affairs Committee, introduced today a \$15,000,000 building program bill for construction work military posts.

Don't Forget May First at the Museum.

Typists Contests Aid Bosses in Speedup



Photo shows Jennie Luks, winner of New Jersey contest for fastest typist. These typing contests aid the bosses in speeding up the typists who slave in offices for low wages.

Communist Activities

BRONX

Brooklyn Y. W. L. Dance.
A spring dance will be given by the Bronx Section Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League at 1350 Wilkins Ave., Saturday, May 11. The Bronx Section Dramatic Group will present "The Last Days of the Paris Commune," a three-act play.

Branch 5, Section 5.
The branch meets today, at 8:30 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave.

Branch 1, Section 5.
Branch meets at 8 p. m. today 715 E. 138th St. A District speaker will lead discussion.

Contest Dance.
A contest ball to greet the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Women's Council as winners of the banners from the House Committee at the last dance will be held at 45 Manhattan Ave., Saturday, May 4.

Y. W. C. L. Spring Dance.
The Williamsburgh section of the League will give a spring dance Saturday at 55 Manhattan Ave.

Lower Bronx Unit.
The New Unionism will be discussed at a meeting tonight at 715 E. 138th St.

L. A. Baum will speak at the open air meeting at the unit at 138th St. and St. Ann's Ave. at 8:15 p. m. tomorrow.

Brooklyn Workers Athletic Club.
The club's first hike of the season will be held Sunday, to White Plains. Meets at Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road, 8:30 a. m.

BROOKLYN

Coney Island Unit.
"The Significance of May 1" will be discussed at the educational meeting of the unit at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow at 2901 Mermaid Ave.

The Unit Executive will meet tonight, 8:30 p. m., 2901 Mermaid Ave. A mandolin orchestra and a Russian opera singer will entertain at the package party and concert, Saturday, 2901 Mermaid Ave.

Units 2F, 4F, Section 6.
A combined educational meeting of the units will be held Thursday, 6:30 p. m., 52 Manhattan Ave. Ray Ruzsin will speak on "Women in History."

Section 6.
Literature agents of the section meet at 8:30 p. m. Thursday, 56 Manhattan Ave.

International Branch 1, Section 8.
Branch meets tomorrow at 8:30 p. m., 154 Watkins St. May Day arrangements will be discussed.

Unit 6F, Section 6.
The Cleveland Trade Union Unity Convention will be discussed at the educational meeting of the unit at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow, 52 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn. Koppes will lead discussion.

Council 20, U. C. W. W.
A concert and literary evening will be given by the council Saturday, 8 p. m., 212 Hindsdale St.

East Beach I. D.
An entertainment will be given by the branch Saturday, May 25, 48 Bay 25th St.

BROWNSVILLE

Engdahl Talks On U.S.S.R.
"Soviet Russia in 1929" will be discussed by J. Louis Engdahl, acting editor of the Daily Worker, at the Brownsville Workers Center, 154 Watkins St.

MANHATTAN

Party Members, Notice!
Tickets for the May Day demonstration at the Bronx Coliseum may be had at the District Office. Financial secretaries should secure their quota through the section machinery at once. The Elias poster will be ready April 12. Leaflets for distribution in shops will be ready April 21. Sections and units should organize machinery accordingly.

Comrades are wanted for the pageant rehearsal every Sunday, 2 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square. Further information from Di Santo at the District Office.

Volunteers For May Day Wanted.
The District Office urgently requests volunteers to help in preparations for the May Day Demonstration at the Bronx Coliseum. Comrades are asked to report at any time during the day.

Section Committee, Section 4.
By instruction of the Section Executive Committee a membership meeting of the section will be held tomorrow 8 p. m. sharp at 143 E. 103rd St. The T. U. E. L. conference will be discussed.

Origin Talks.
Molissay Origin, of the Freiheit, will lead discussion on "The Importance and Significance of May Day" before Unit 4 at 126 W. 121st St., 8:30 p. m. Thursday.

Morning International Branch.
The Branch meets at 10 a. m. tomorrow, 6th floor, Workers Center, 26 Union Sq.

Unit 3F, Subsection 2A.
The unit meets today, 101 W. 27th St., at 6 p. m.

Negro District Committee Conference.
A conference to outline plans for Negro Week will be held at Room 602, 26 Union Square, Friday. Negro section directors and Negro unit representatives are urged to attend.

BACKS MAY DAY COLISEUM RALLY

National Needle Union Endorses Call

(Continued from Page One)
ers, a new union under a fighting, militant leadership, a new union pledged to the class struggle.

Successful Campaign
"May first, 1929, follows closely upon our successful campaign among the dressmakers, a campaign which laid the corner-stone for the rebuilding of our union and at the same time set up a cornerstone for the Schlesinger-Hillman-Kaufman socialist class-collaboration leadership.

"May first, 1929, will mark the opening of the new campaign to establish better conditions for the furriers and cloakmakers to establish the standards for the workers in the industry, which have been broken down by the Right wing in close collaboration with the bosses. May first must be the mobilization day for the building of the new trade union center locally on May 18-19 and nationally in Cleveland June 1-2.

All Out on May 1!
"May first for the needle workers will be a demonstration of our solidarity with the workers throughout America, and throughout the world in their struggles against international capitalism. On May Day, 1929, the Needle Workers Industrial Union will pledge itself to stand shoulder to shoulder with the forces of the international proletariat, the workers in every land, the oppressed colonial and Negro peoples, against imperialist war and exploitation, against the danger of a new attack upon the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland.

"We call upon all needle workers to answer the call of the May Day Labor Conference of Unions and Fraternal Organizations and the Communist Party, to respond as one man, to the demonstration at the Bronx Coliseum.

"Hail international working class solidarity! Down with imperialism and imperialist war! Defend the Soviet Union!

PLAN COTTON COMBINE.
MANCHESTER, England, (By Mail).—Ring spinner cotton manufacturers of England are meeting here to effect a combine to control prices.

On May Day—Join the Communist Party in the fight for the overthrow of capitalism!

May Day Greetings to 'Daily' Will Show Workers' Solidarity

(Continued from Page One)

greetings for the May Day edition. What does a greeting to the May Day edition mean? It means that workers and organizations sending in those greetings demonstrate their solidarity in the struggle against the capitalist press and its supporters. It means that they are participating in the fight of the Daily Worker, which is the daily fight of the working class. It means that not only this May Day edition is made possible, in the midst of the great strikes being led by the Communist Party and left-wing workers, but also that more May Day editions will be made possible when we need them most.

Greetings also mean that it will be possible to distribute an issue which places sharply before the workers the significance of May Day, as it arose from the struggles of the past and as it is living in the struggles of today.

Cities Order Many Copies.
Large orders for bundles of the May Day edition have already been received. Chicago has ordered 30,000, Detroit 20,000, San Francisco thus far has ordered 5,000. Orders have also come in from such divergent points as Salt Lake City, Little Rock, Ark., as well as from cities and industrial centers in practically every part of the country.

But not enough greetings have come in to make possible as large a distribution as is wanted, nor enough special editions for leading cities. Send in greetings and bundle orders! Every greeting, every bundle order means that more workers will be drawn into the fight shoulder to shoulder with us.

Harlem Meet Condemns Negro Youth's Murder

(Continued from Page One)

of the N. Y. district of the C.P., acted as chairman.

The speakers tendered the profound sympathy of the Y.W.I. to the murdered boy's mother, but stressed that his death was but part of the system of Jim Crowism and racial prejudice deliberately fostered by the capitalist class.

Engdahl said: "Every Negro and white worker must rally in protest against this vicious and brutal killing of Henry Clarke by his white playmates who were misled by 'Nordic superiority' and superstition, which is due to the corrupt system of education, sponsored by the government which deliberately fosters racial divisions and racial prejudices, thereby dividing the workers and enabling the bosses to set one group of workers against the other."

Moore declared: "The capitalist system is responsible for the murder of Henry Clarke. It is responsible for all lynchings, Jim Crowism, peonage and other forms of discrimination which the Negro race and Negro workers are subjected to. It is responsible for the segregation of Negroes into certain sections of the city, resulting in congestion,

Fights Reaction



Mrs. Margaret Sanger, founder of the Birth Control Clinical Bureau, who is waging a determined fight against the efforts to close down the clinic. Various reactionary interests were behind the raid made by police on the clinic on April 15.

Iron, Bronze Workers to Vote on Question of N. Y. General Strike

The question of the general strike in the industry will be voted by secret ballot at the membership meeting of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union at the Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., at 8 o'clock tonight.

Detailed organizational reports will also be given.

FORM WOOD PULP TRUST.

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).—An agreement to regulate the production of wood pulp and establish a uniform selling policy has been reached at a meeting here of Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish wood pulp interests.

On Labor's May Day—organize for a workers' and farmers' government in the U. S.

higher rents and the worst abuses of landlordism."

The other speakers stressed the class basis for this and other forms of racial discrimination.

The resolution presented to the meeting charged that the act was the "direct result of the vicious system of race and class oppression which rules in this country." Racial divisions are deliberately fostered in order to foster prejudice among workers, and artificial barriers are also created by the educational system, it stated.

Fraternal Organizations

BRONX

Freiheit Singing Society.
The Sixth Jubilee Concert of the Society will be held Saturday, May 18, at Carnegie Hall. Lazar Weiner and Jacob Schaefer will conduct.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.
The fifth annual concert of the orchestra will be held Saturday, at 8:30 p. m., at the Town Hall, 43rd St. between Broadway and Sixth Ave.

May Day Ballet Rehearsals.
Rehearsals for the Workers Ballet at the May Day Celebrations at the N. Y. Coliseum will be held at 8 p. m. today at 7 p. m. Thursday, at the Workers Center, fourth floor, 26 Union Square.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.
"Industrial Hazards and their Prevention" will be discussed by Dr. Edward J. Abbott at the propaganda meeting at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, near 17th St., at 2:30 p. m. Sunday. Other speakers will be Dr. Siegfried Weinstein and William Meyer.

Uthmann Singing Society.
The society meets every Thursday at Room 15, Labor Temple, 242 W. 84th St. German speaking comrades are asked to participate in building a mass choir.

Negro Champion Benefit.
The Negro Champion will benefit from an entertainment to be given at Camp Nidegaldet, at 8 p. m. Saturday, Margaret Larkin will sing cowboy songs with guitar accompaniment. Charles Burroughs will sing Negro work songs, and Williams Burroughs will talk on the "Role of the American Negro in the Struggle of the Working Class."

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club.
Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 242 E. 84th St. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German speaking workers are welcome.

MANHATTAN

Iron, Bronze Workers Meet.
The question of the general strike will be discussed at the next meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., at 8 p. m. today.

Textile Aid Tag Day Drive.
A special workers' tag day drive to aid the striking southern textile workers will be held by the United Council of Working Women, cooperating with the New York Workers International Relief, in New York City from May 2-10. Working women are asked to register immediately at the office of the United Council, 799 Broadway.

Office Workers Union.
The first open air meeting as part of the Biennial campaign for organization of the office workers will be held by the Office Workers' Union at the northwest corner of 26th St. and Madison Ave., at 12:30 noon today.

An indoor mass meeting will be held Thursday, May 9, at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. Fred Blomkamp, of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, Rebecca Grecht, of Millinery Local 45, and George Powers, of the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be among the speakers.

Downtown Workers Ball.
A May Flower Ball will be given by the Downtown Workers Club at 32 E. Second St., May 4.

BERRY, BETRAYER, MORE VICTORIES IN RAYON STRIKE

Pressmen Union Head Aids Mill Owners

(Continued from Page One)
has now tied up his union with a contract never to strike. He maintains control by the use of "blue sky" locals and gangster tactics.

Governor Trusts Berry.
The governor of Tennessee yesterday appointed Berry the official mediator in the present rayon strike. Berry received the governor at the New York convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the organization of the employers in the printing trade, which Berry is now attending. The governor is also in New York at present.

U.T.W. Officials Flee.
Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, the right-wing union whose bureaucracy has repeatedly betrayed these rayon strikers in the past, is now leaving for Washington to confer with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor. He states his purpose to be the securing of a congressional investigation of the strike, but strikers are convinced that he is yielding to the advice of the employers and of Adjutant General Boyd, in command of two companies of militia here, who told him the strikers would go back to work more readily if he and other officials of the union were out of the city, for while they are here, the men still hold out hopes that the union may do something for them.

Labor Commissioner Wood, of the Department of Labor, is still here, and will co-operate with Major Berry in trying to hoodwink the strikers into returning to their jobs, pending the problematical federal "investigation" of their demands that the employers carry out the contract they made at the time of the strike a month ago for better conditions.

4 Workers Hurt In Freight Train Crash Near Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22 (UP).—Four men were injured, one seriously, today when a southbound local train ran into a standing work train at West Falls, N. Y., according to word received at the railroad office here.

Those injured were Charles Merkt, 50, of Buffalo, conductor; Andy Devans, Buffalo, the engineer; Frank Trafney, 34 Springdale, N. Y., brakeman, and R. C. Coulter, 50, Bradford, Pa., railroad employe. Merkt was brought to a hospital here suffering from skull fracture. The others were reported to have cuts and bruises.

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DOWN TOOLS



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MAY DAY!

Postpone L. L. D. Lecture, Browns-ville. The lecture by Juliet Stuart Poyntz, national secretary, International Labor Defense, at the Brownsville Branch of the I. L. D. has been postponed till tomorrow.

MANHATTAN
Iron, Bronze Workers Meet. The question of the general strike will be discussed at the next meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., at 8 p. m. today.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS
Meets 1st Saturday of the month at 3468 Third Ave. Baker's Local 164 Bronx, N. Y. Union Label Bread 203 7th

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RATIONALIZATION DEFINED

By Fred Ellis

Workers' Lives Cheap On This Golden Island.

Four workers were slaughtered outright and eleven others were injured, some very seriously, in the collapse of a derrick on the twenty-second floor of the new Western Union Building, one of the most serious catastrophes in construction work in New York City in years.

The Daily Worker has had no opportunity as yet to carry on an independent investigation. A worker correspondent, however, sends in the following:

"The Western Union is in a great hurry to complete its 24-story building. As a result of this demand for speed, the contractors have been promised a bonus if the building is completed ahead of the assigned time. The foreman was ordered to hoist two girders in place of one at a time. The derrick snapped and hit a part of the scaffold on its flight to the street below."

This reads like the usual cause for "accidents" that take huge tolls of life, in building subways, in tunneling the river, building bridges, and especially in running up skyscrapers, where every new floor is the tombstone of some worker murdered. The causes cited by our worker correspondent have been verified from other sources. Here is rationalization in the building industry with its speed-up and overloading.

Not the contractors, nor the officials of the Western Union demanding speed, were put under arrest, but Police Commissioner Whalen ordered that four workers, one of them the derrick engineer, be held for "criminal negligence" on account of this "accident." That is also the usual capitalist practice.

In the Soviet Union, every building "accident" is looked upon as preventable. The great achievement in the Workers' Republic is not, how quickly can a building be erected. Success in building construction is registered by the number of accidents that are avoided. The magnificent new telegraph building in Moscow was put up without the loss of a single life. This was celebrated as a great triumph. How different with New York's new telegraph building already clotted with workers' blood.

The same ruthless disregard for labor that the Western Union has shown in the killing and injury of these 15 workers, is also displayed in the replacement of Morse operators with simplex machines, resulting in unemployment and all its resulting evils to large numbers of workers. The great telegraph monopoly assumes no responsibility. In the Soviet Union workers displaced by labor-saving machinery are taken care of in other industries, the government in the meantime being responsible for their welfare. Or the shorter workday is quickly instituted, as in the case of the six and seven-hour workday now being put into effect everywhere.

Workers' lives are cheap on Manhattan—the island of gold. Here the interests of property and profit come first. Workers' lives in the Soviet Union come first. Their protection against every hazard is the first concern of the Soviet Power. The Communist Party leads the fight in this country for the protection of labor, for the emancipation of the working class.

The Treachery of Cook.

The poison press in this country is trying to doubly exploit the treachery of Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, to the working class in Great Britain, by claiming that he is a Communist. Cook was never a member of the British Communist Party. He was always against Communism.

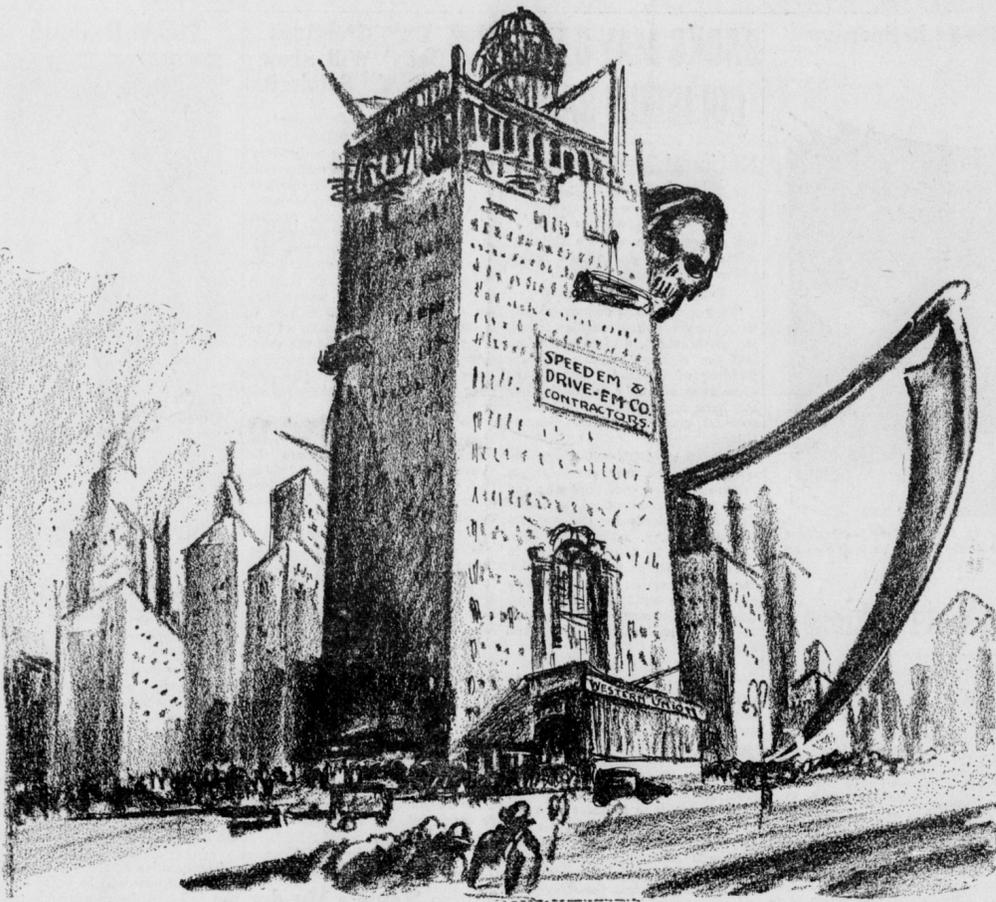
Like many other former left wing leaders in the British labor movement (Purcell, Bramley, Swales, Smith, etc.) Cook has gradually drifted to the right since the British general strike and the courageous struggle of the miners that followed, that brought him into prominence.

The British Communist Party was the first to denounce the "nauseating slavishness" with which Cook grovelled at the feet of the Prince of Wales, who put the misery of the starving coal miners on a charity basis, raised a fund to pretend that royalty was interested in the lot of the workers, all for the purpose of winning some much-needed prestige for His Majesty's government. This royal maneuver seems to have completely captivated Cook, who at all times was dominated by his own emotions, with the result that he announced, "I have departed from my revolutionary opinions."

Cook's treachery, in the hour of the worsening oppression of British labor, shows conclusively that he never had any revolutionary opinions. Like so many other renegades he rode the rising wave of labor's mass discontent, only to betray it at what he considered the opportune moment. The fact that he waited a little longer than Purcell, and the others, does not alter the facts. Cook's treason manifested itself in recent times in asking the prince to join the petty bourgeois socialist party, and in writing articles for the capitalist press, gratefully collecting his "pieces of silver." The British Communist Party will continue to expose Cook to the full before the masses, just as it has successfully fought his ilk before.

The experience of the British working class with Cook should be a warning to American workers to watch more closely the Cooks, the Purcells and Maxtons who appear in their own midst, small reflections and imitations appearing here in the so-called "Muste group."

The American Federation of Labor has found another spokesman in Charles G. Wood, the representative of the Hoover strike-breaking government in the Carolina strike zone. Wood says he voices the sentiment of the Charlotte, N. C., Central Labor Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., when he says that it has "publicly refused either financial or moral support to the strikers." The reason offered is the fact that the strikers have accepted the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union. The A. F. of L. offers defeat, disruption and starvation under its leadership in place of victory and growing solidarity under the leadership of left wing industrial unionism. But the workers show every indication that they are in a mood to win and they have chosen their leadership accordingly.



Four workers were killed and eleven injured on Western Union Building, New York, when girders crashed to the ground from the twentieth floor, due to an overloaded derrick.

Oil Barons Push War Orders

By "PENMAN SLAVE"

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Preparations for "a war of major effort" behind the screen of imposing peace pacts are the order of the day for the new administration at Washington. Two developments now in process indicate clearly the major emphasis to be placed on readiness for the coming conflict which informed circles understand to be inevitable sooner or later with one or a combination of European powers.

The new "Educational Orders" munitions bill, designed to keep the muscles of peace-time factories in trim for prompt conversion into war organs is on the cards to pass the next session of Congress. Its advocates under the spur of the DuPont and other munitions interests have let it be known that all energies will be mustered to this end.

"Saving" Oil for War.

No less significant is the new oil "conservation" policy of our chief efficiency engineer for Big Business with headquarters at the White House. Behind the Hoover oil leasing program, hailed as the first great step in conserving one of the country's most precious natural resources, is a long-time policy of "rationalization" of the industry, the squeezing out of many small prospectors, and the co-ordination of the large producers under government direction into a single force to combat British controlled oil interests.

The administration is understood to be behind the new "Educational Orders" munitions bill. This bill introduced late in the last session by close administration spokesmen in the House of Representatives would leave to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy to give out sample orders for the manufacture of war munitions from time to time to "peace" industries in order to keep these concerns always in readiness for instant conversion to a war time basis—for "a war of major effort" as its chief spokesman has declared.

Yes, War Is Coming.

"It is today recognized," Representative Harold G. Hoffman, Republican of New Jersey, declared in a recent burst of oratory, "that the training of industrial soldiers is no less important than the training of those men who may be called upon to do the actual fighting in the event of war."

Hoffman during the late world war was a captain in the army; is a well known jingo, an American Legionist and a member of the House Military Committee. This is less important than the fact that he is Vice-President and Treasurer of the South Amboy Trust Company, a bank in which DuPont influence is said to hold sway. Another sponsor of the bill is Franklin W. Fort, Republican also from New Jersey. Fort is Secretary to the Republican National Committee. His activities in behalf of the measure leave no doubt that the Hoover administration is behind it. Fort stayed away from the fighting front during the war but "served" under Hoover in the U. S. Food Administration.

"Under the program," says Hoffman, "there will be prepared in our industries a nucleus of men skilled in the production of the particular type of munitions required. . . our plants will be able to get speedily

Former Member of Sinclair Gang Real Author of Hoover's "Conservation Program"

into production in the event of war. . .

Army and navy circles hailed these sentiments with considerable joy. The Ordnance Chief prepared a brief which Hoffman is using for his guidance. The brief stressed the alleged inadequacy of government arsenals to provide war-time needs. So we find the much concerned Mr. Hoffman saying: "(Under the proposed bill) arsenals are given their maximum capacity but these will by no means meet our requirements, for the arsenals in general, can make only from one half of one per cent to 10 per cent of the various items required in a war of major effort. . ."

A war of major effort! Against whom may this be directed. The shower of peace pacts in themselves may not tell us but let other facts speak: There is the development of the new oil "conservation" policy. Out in Piedmont, California there dwells—when the gentleman is not in Washington holding conferences with Mr. Hoover—an engineer by the name of Mark L. Requa. We

stopped Mr. Requa about a week ago to inquire as we do of all visitors to the president if he would tell us about his conversation with the chief executive. Some of the "boys" who did not remember him from war-time days not having been here perhaps asked his name and business. "Mr. Requa of California, mining engineer. I urged oil conservation upon the President. Good day, gentlemen." Mr. Requa had been "interviewed" before.

One of Starvation Hoovers.

But some of us did remember him. During the war he was chief of the oil division following an apprenticeship under Mr. Hoover, when the latter was Food Administrator. (Strange how many now carry the label: Served Under Hoover, Here Or There.) Mr. Requa studied oil in the Department of Mines and like many good public servants was graduated. His reward came from no less a personage than Harry Sinclair. So in 1920 you find Mr. Requa Vice-president of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, organizer of the American Petrol-

eum Institute, big mover for oil "conservation."

Mr. Requa got from under before the oil began to smear the Harding administration. Look for his Sinclair connections today. You will find no trace. Recently he wrote a book upholding individualism and knocking the "Reds" something awful. He describes himself as "mining engineer, farmer, consulting engineer, student of government, railway executive and public official." No mention of oil. He has been writing for the oil journals and lecturing to the oil men but always as "Mining Engineer."

Policy From Oil Men.

All this would have very little significance except that Mr. Requa is known to be the author of the new oil leasing policy and is said to have written the new report of the Federal Oil Conservation Board of which Hoover was a member. Mr. Hoover's policy was announced the day after a week end of conferences with Mr. Requa. So the new report of the Oil Conservation Board advocates government help to American oil investors in foreign fields. The whole thing is a move to centralize control of this now disorganized industry as a means of overcoming the advantage now possessed by British controlled oil monopolies.

The "Stiff"

By JAMES A. MILLER.

There was a going away sound about him, a chug-a-chug noise of trains and steam twisting up in a funnel to the sky and long lines of track behind with sign posts that say: it's so many miles to Seattle or Spokane. There was a tugging of chains and a steam boat whistly air about him a Newport News to Shanghai something or other that seemed to say: "Well, s'long gang—"

More Wall Street Marines and Troops Dispatched to Nicaragua

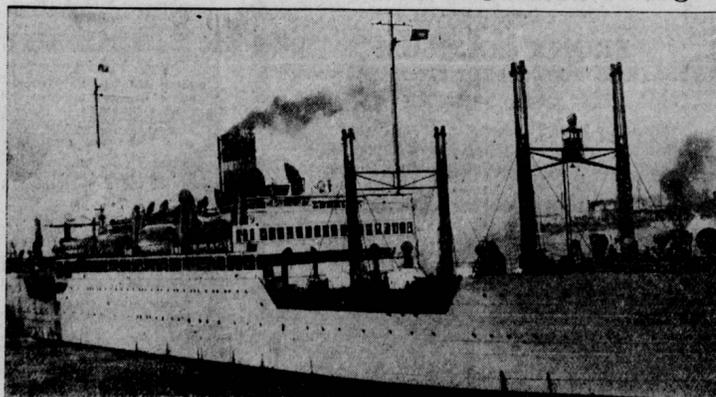


Photo shows the army transport Chateau Thierry steaming out from Brooklyn, carrying 200 marines and 500 troops sent by Wall Street's government to butcher workers and peasants of Nicaragua. The heroic army of Sandino continues the struggle against Yankee imperialism.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Winning Some Demands From the Steel Trust the Preparedness Campaign; Mooney and Billings Arrested

Haywood has told so far of his boyhood of toil, his becoming a revolutionist, his leading great strikes of the Western Federation of Miners, of founding the I.W.W., of standing trial in Boise on a framed up murder charge, of the Lawrence strike, the Paterson strike, the Paterson pageant, the Alvon strike, of Mother Jones, and Darrow, and Debs, and Borah, and Gompers, and Moyer and of trip to Europe as delegate or speaker where he saw Tom Mann, Lenin, and many others. In the last issue he was writing of the Mesaba Range strike led by the I.W.W. and the imprisonment of the strikers. The governor was about to investigate. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D HAYWOOD.

PART 93.

DURING the strike, Governor Burnquist sent a commission to the iron ranges to look into the condition of the miners. Later there was an investigation and a hearing before the Minnesota legislature. When the governor's commission made its report, the miners returned to work, and, strange to say, every demand that had been made was granted by the Steel Trust without a conference, a settlement, or an agreement of any kind. The miners got an increase in wages, an eight-hour day, and better working conditions generally. This was the second time that the great steel corporation had granted demands made by the I. W. W., while the officials and members of the organization were no better acquainted with the officers of that concern than they had been before the strike began.



These facts are a lesson, a "Golden Rule" that the compromising officials of labor might well learn to the advantage of the membership of their organizations.

The industrial magnates of the United States realized that a victorious Germany would be a strong contender for the markets of the world. They were fearful of the inventive genius of this great nation that created ships like the Deutschland that came across the ocean under the water, and invented Zeppelins that could cross over the seas, made guns that would shoot 75 miles, invented a specific that could cure syphilis, and were proud to mark their products "Made in Germany." The United States was anxious to turn its batteries upon this growing industrial competitor. The ravage of Belgium by the "Huns" had slipped by. The destruction of the Lusitania was not enough for a declaration of war. The people of the United States, especially those of the Middle West and the western part of the country, were decidedly against the nation becoming involved. So it was necessary for Uncle Sam, personified by the imperialists of Wall Street, to start a preparedness campaign. First they secured control of all the most influential newspapers of the country. Then the commercial clubs, manufacturers associations, etc., began their preparedness parades. These demonstrations were held in many of the large cities. The loans to the allied governments were, of course, the greatest factor in determining America's entrance into the war.

San Francisco, two days previous to the preparedness parade, a great meeting was held in Dreamland Rink, protesting against the United States going into the war. At this meeting one of the speakers advocated as a means of ending the war that the soldiers shoot their officers and go home. The success of this meeting was guaranteed by the publicity of the Bulletin.

The following day letters of warning were sent to all the papers, telling them that "something would happen that would be heard around the world."

Something did happen on the day of the parade. An explosion occurred which killed many people and injured many others. Tom Mooney, Warren Billings and others were arrested and charged with this crime.

Tom Mooney had a short time previously led a strike of street car men in San Francisco. During this time he had written me to send some members of the I.W.W. to help him in the strike. It was for Mooney's vigorous and successful conduct of this strike that he was arrested, charged with being one who caused the explosion. Mooney and Billings were convicted and sentenced to death. Later this sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. They would have been murdered in the same cold-blooded manner as Sacco and Vanzetti, were it not for the fact that a committee of Russian workmen waited on Ambassador Francis in Petrograd and told him that their brother, Tom Mooney, in America, must not be hanged. Francis wired the United States in behalf of Mooney and Billings.

It must be said to the credit of Freeman Older, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, that when he learned the facts of the Mooney and Billings case, he gave them the strongest support of the paper of which he was the editor.

At this time the I.W.W. was doing much propaganda work against the war, everywhere pasting up stickers which read "Don't be a soldier, be a man. Join the I.W.W. and fight on the job for yourself and your class."

THE Convention of the I.W.W. in 1916 adopted the following resolution which was formulated from the Lenin resolution at the Zimmerwald Conference. It was headed, "A Declaration."

"We, the Industrial Workers of the World, in Convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our adherence to the principles of industrial unionism, and we dedicate ourselves to the unflinching, unflinching prosecution of the struggle for the abolition of wage slavery, and the realization of our ideal in industrial democracy. With the European war for conquest and exploitation raging and destroying the lives, class consciousness and unity of the workers, and the ever-growing agitation for military preparedness clouding the main issues and delaying the realization of our ultimate aim with patriotic and, therefore, capitalistic aspiration, we openly declare ourselves the determined opponents of all nationalistic sectionalism, or patriotism, and the militarist propaganda and supported by our one enemy, the capitalist class. We condemn all wars, and for the prevention of such, we proclaim the anti-militarist propaganda in time of peace, thus promoting Class Solidarity among the workers of the entire world, and, in time of war, the General Strike in all industries. We extend assurances of both moral and material support to all the workers who suffer at the hands of the capitalist class for their adherence to these principles and call on all workers to unite themselves with us, that the reign of the exploiters may cease and this earth be made fair through the establishment of the Industrial Democracy."

I had a leaflet made of this resolution with a red border which we printed alongside of a resolution which was adopted by the American Federation of Labor, bordered in black, under the caption "A Deadly Parallel." These were circulated in vast numbers throughout the country. This "Deadly Parallel" was also published in a pamphlet which we called "The Last War."

In the next issue Haywood tells of the reaction of the I.W.W. to the A. F. L. Debs and Moyer to the declaration of war by the U. S. Get a copy of Haywood's autobiography free with one year's subscription to the Daily Worker.