

ALL BUILDING, TOBACCO WORKERS JOIN BERLIN STRIKE

POLICE MAKE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON FOOD STRIKERS

Crowd Attempts to Defend Strike Committee;
Driven Off by Guns, Blackjacks
Strikes Declared Against Three East Side
Cafeterias; Workers Answer Call

Exasperated by continual failure to break the strike of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers' Union, police and private detectives, working in the interests of the cafeteria bosses, yesterday opened a widespread campaign of violence against the strikers which proved to be the most vicious since the walk-out was declared a month ago. Revolver butts, clubs and blackjacks of the police swung savagely into a crowd of strikers and onlookers who defended them outside the Paramount Cafeteria, Delancey and Essex Sts. When the sympathetic crowd was forced to retreat before the menacing guns of the police, 20 strikers were arrested. A strike committee of 50 had attempted to call out the workers at the Paramount.

LITVINOV SCORES FAKE ARMS MEET AT FINAL SESSION

Says Conference Took
Step Backward

GENEVA, May 6.—The Disarmament Preparatory Commission today adjourned without adopting a single proposal which actually limits its armaments. Maxim Litvinov, for the U. S. S. R. delegation, in a closing speech just before adjourning, denounced the conference, stating that the entire work of the present session constituted a step backward. He showed that the actions of the conference fully justified the predictions of the Soviet delegation when their project for general disarmament was rejected.

This session concerned itself chiefly with the speeches of the representatives of the various delegations, the burden of which was that nothing should be done on the question of naval armaments before it, but that the sessions should adjourn so that the various powers might "study the project submitted by Gibson which contains the formula of "equivalent values."

Count Sato, of Japan, indicated with polite but firm words that the American proposal will not be the only one considered when the next session meets. Lord Cushendun, speaking for the British delegation, said that he does not consider that the American scheme "contained any definite proposals." He believes that it is only a "method" for arriving at such an agreement.

In adjourning the commission, Nicolas Politis, of Greece, who acted as chairman, announced that it will be reconvened as soon as the progress of direct negotiations between the powers justifies a new meeting. This is indefinite enough to mean exactly nothing. The next session, Politis said, will be the last before the final convocation of a general disarmament conference.

GENEVA, May 6.—The disarmament preparatory commission yesterday (Continued on Page Two)

TENNESSEE FAKERS MEET
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (By Mail).—On May 15 the misleaders of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor, who have been prominent in betraying the rayon strikers at Elizabethton and Johnson City, will hold their annual convention here.

Prepare for International Red Day—a Day to Mobilize All Who Are Really Fighting War!

Chief Murderer



—From Moscow Youth "Pravda."

Berlin's chief of police, the social-democratic leader, Karl Zoergel, who sent his men out to kill as many workers as they could during the May Day demonstrations. He ordered them to fire without warning on everybody who came to a window in working class districts, and killed 24 that way and during the fighting that followed. The workers defended themselves heroically.

TRY 16 WORKERS JAILED MAY DAY

Another Arrested Faces
Sedition Charge

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 6.—Sixteen workers are scheduled to face trial tomorrow for the heinous crime of having attended a May Day meeting in this steel-trust-owned town. The meeting, which was arranged by the Communist Party, was raided by the police before it even started.

The 16 workers, on being arrested, were treated like the worst criminals. They were taken to police headquarters handcuffed and one of them, named Brown, was put through the brutal third degree in an effort to extort a "confession." Literature was also seized by the police and considerable furniture in the meeting hall smashed up. They are charged with holding an "unlawful meeting."

Among those arrested was William T. Murdoch, industrial organizer of the Philadelphia district, Communist Party. All the others, (Continued on Page Five)

WILL UNIONIZE 10,000 DYE MEN

Paterson Textile Union
Defies District Att'y

PATERSON, N. J., May 6.—A campaign to organize the 10,000 silk dyeing workers in this city is under way by the Paterson Local of the National Textile Workers Union which is actively preparing for a strike of these workers. As a result of the drive a mill local will be established in one of the biggest dye houses very soon, and before the drive is over, most of these workers will probably be organized into shop committees and mill locals.

District Attorney Defied.

The Paterson district attorney is on the job trying to check the drive by threatening to prosecute those distributing the campaign leaflets, but it is going on with full activity. Workers are coming to the union daily and in large numbers, and (Continued on Page Five)

KENOSHA STRIKER FRAMED.
KENOSHA, Wis., May 6.—Elmer Hackbart, 24, was convicted in a frame up here on charges brought by a scab, and sentenced to 5 years in the state reformatory. He had been active in the Allen-A knitting strike.

RASKOB HAS NEW TRICK.
John J. Raskob, chairman of the democratic party national committee and the man who as head of General Motors made the workers pay dues in a company union, yesterday announced his latest trick to get the workers' wages. He invites them to join an investment company.

REPORT SINCLAIR TO JAIL.
WASHINGTON, May 6.—It was stated here by friends of Harry F. Sinclair that he would enter the jail at midnight, and that photographers would be barred. Whatever few minutes Sinclair serves tonight counts as one day on his sentence.

NATIONAL MILL UNION IN NEW OFFICE IN SOUTH

Charlotte to Be Center
of Continuous Fight
for Better Wages

Boss Starts Evictions

Expose Gazette 'Relief'
as Aid to Scabs Only

GASTONIA, N. C., May 6.—Answering the attempt at terrorizing the strikers here by evictions from their homes, which begin today, Albert Weisbord, national secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union, announced in a speech to a great mass meeting here that the National Textile Union had come to the South to stay, and would open southern headquarters in Charlotte from which the entire movement in the South to organize the workers and to win livable working conditions and real wages would be conducted. The program of the National Textile Workers' Union, as explained by Weisbord, is for a continuous struggle.

The Workers International Relief, National Office at 1 Union Square, New York, answered the evictions yesterday of the Gastonia strikers with a call for funds to buy tents to house them. The Workers International Relief Gastonia office was closed by the evictors, but will be immediately re-established. The statement says:

OIL BARONS GET FALL'S RANCH

Sinclair, Doheny, Will
"Bid In" Secretary

LOS ANGELES, May 6.—E. L. Doheny, millionaire oil magnate, bid in the Three Rivers, N. M., ranch of Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, when it was sold at auction at Alamogordo, N. M., today, representatives of the oil man said. It is believed that Sinclair and Doheny are in partnership to save Fall's property for him in substance if not in form, because each member in the oil lease swindle knows so much about the others, they have to stand together.

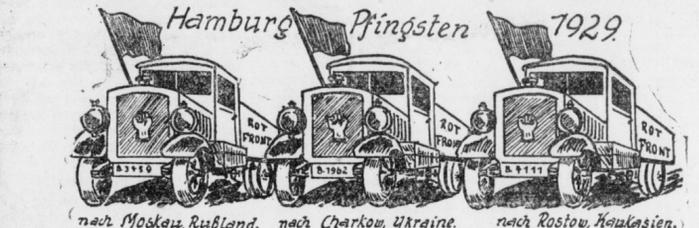
Doheny's action was taken to protect a second mortgage he holds on the property, it was said. The mortgage results from the famous \$100,000 "little black bag" loan which figured in the Elk Hills oil scandal. After making the loan, Doheny got from Secretary Fall a nice government oil reserve lease. The estate of M. D. Thacher, of Pueblo, Col., son-in-law of Fall, holds a mortgage on the ranch for \$170,000, and Henry F. Sinclair, who featured with Fall in the Teapot Dome oil scandal, owns a one-third interest in the property. Fall gave Teapot Dome to Sinclair.

DAWSON TRIAL DATE TO BE SET

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—The case of Ellen Dawson, charged with violation of Section 3 of the Naturalization Act of 1906 and arrested and held for trial whenever she becomes known as active in textile strikes, came up in the U. S. District Court for New Jersey this morning. The prosecutor did not appear and the trial was postponed. Dawson was released on another \$2,000 bond. Her case is being defended by Isaac Shorr, representing the New York District of the International Labor Defense.

Dawson was arrested and held a week for trial, then dismissed, in the New Bedford strike. When she was organizing workers in the Gastonia strike recently, she was again arrested on a framed up charge, held four days in Charlotte jail, and sent to Newark for trial, the date being moved up for that purpose from September to May 6. She was never informed until today of the specific law that she is charged with violating.

Red Front Fighters Demonstrate International Unity Das Komintern-Geschenk des RFB. zur Unterstützung des sozialistischen des RFB. Aufbaus des proletarischen Vaterlandes



Klassengenossen! Unterstützt die Solidaritätsaktion des RFB! In allen Betrieben, proletarischen Organisationen und Arbeiterverkehrskreisen, bei Sympathisierenden, Freunden und Bekannten sammelt für das Komintern-Geschenk! Zeichnet Beträge auf das Postscheckkonto Ernst Thälmann, Internationales Treffen der Roten Frontkämpferorganisationen, 5. Reichstreffen, Hamburg, Pflingsten 1929, Konto Nr. 43093, Postscheckamt Berlin

Photo of a placard posted in German cities, calling on all workers' organizations to contribute to the fund of the Red Front Fighters to send motor trucks to Moscow, Kharkov and Rostov "to support the socialist fatherland of all class-conscious workers." They go as the "Comintern Gift of the Red Front Fighters." This is only one of the activities of the fine proletarian defense organization which defended with rifles on the barricades the right to a May Day celebration, and helps to explain the intense hatred the German bourgeoisie feels for it.

HOUSE WRECKERS WIN STRIKE AND UNION TEAMSTER

Wage Increase and No
More Company Union

The House Wreckers' Union Local 95 announced a complete victory in its strike, with the signing of a two years' contract with the contractors' association yesterday. Something over a thousand men have been on strike. Wages of men, which were \$1.25 an hour, are raised five cents this year and automatically rise five cents more at the end of the first year. Wages of helpers, which were \$1.15, will be \$1.20 an hour the first year and \$1.25 next year.

In addition to this, only union teamsters and chauffeurs will be allowed to work on house wrecking jobs. The teamsters' union is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Continued on Page Five)

MORE SOLDIERS THAN MILL SCABS

Rayon Plants Re-open
With Machine Guns

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., May 6.—With 6,000 on strike and only a couple of hundred scabs, heavily guarded by six companies of state militia, one of which is a machine gun company, the American Glanzstoff Rayon Company here opened its doors this morning.

Machine guns were mounted on top of the rayon factories and the soldiers and deputies kept a patrol to encourage the strikebreakers. Harry Schults, employment manager for the two plants, said the workers who had been asked to return were members of the "Loyal Workers Organization." This is a small company union recently organized.

The present strike is the second this spring in these plants. The first ended with a compromise secured by the United Textile Workers' officialdom, who interjected themselves into a spontaneous strike and persuaded the workers that the employers were "good fellows."

The company broke its promise, and the men walked out a few weeks later, with U. T. W. officials trying to compromise ever since.

Office Workers Union in Mass Meet Thursday

George Powers, of the Architectural, Iron and Bronze Workers Union; Rebecca Grecht, of Millinery Local 43, and Robert Dunn, of the Labor Research Association, and others will speak at the mass meeting to be held by the Office Workers Union at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., at 6:30 p. m. Thursday.

The meeting is part of the intensive organizational campaign which the union is now conducting. Office workers are urged to attend an open air meeting today at 26th St. and Madison Ave., at 12:30 p. m. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

U.S. War Hero, Now Useless to Boss, Starving

Dan Edwards, who emerged from the world war as one of the "heroes in the American expeditionary forces," is in the hospital, Brooklyn, jobless and suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Several weeks ago Dan pounded the sidewalks of New York for any kind of a job to provide himself with the simplest necessities of life. For several weeks he searched unsuccessfully. Finally, the combined strain on his search and his need of food overcame him and he collapsed in the street.

MAY 1 BATTLES IN MANY CITIES

Only in Moscow Are
Parades Encouraged

(Wireless By "Impreccor")
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 6.—Besides the impressive May Day demonstration with a parade of 500,000 in this city, the other cities of the Soviet Union held imposing ceremonies. In Vladivostok the foreign seamen from ships in the harbor participated.

Many new factories and cultural institutions were opened. The Semipalatinsk railway bridge over the River Irtys, on the Turkestan-Siberian line, was opened.

Thousands in Warsaw Parade.
WARSAW, May 6.—The Communist and left wing socialist demonstration of 10,000 participating was brutally attacked by the police and many were injured. Communist processions marched through the workers' part of the city.

The political prisoners in Mokolov and Paviak prisons celebrated May First with demonstrations. Hundreds of workers collected before the Paviak prison and joined in singing the International, which could be heard from the prison cells. The police broke up the workers' groups.

50,000 Strike in Shanghai.
SHANGHAI, China, May 6.—Fifty thousand workers struck and (Continued on Page Five)

W.I.R. Meet Tomorrow Will Hear Pershing, Five Textile Strikers

George Pershing, Gastonia, N. C., strike leader, and five Gastonia strikers will speak tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 1800 Seventh Ave., at a mass meeting arranged by the Harlem Section of the Workers International Relief, at which the latest developments of the southern textile strike will be related.

Other speakers will include Harriet Silverman, secretary, Local New York W. I. R., and A. Fishman, organizer, Harlem Section, W. I. R. The strikers who will address the meeting are Viola Hampton, Raymond Clark, W. M. Bledsoe, Kermit Hardin and C. E. Hallaway. The five strikers came north to assist the W. I. R. raise funds for the striking workers.

A Harlem Section of the W. I. R. will be organized at the meeting.

LOCAL 43 ASKS U. S. WORKERS TO AID ITS STRUGGLE

Millinery Local Backs
Cleveland Unity Meet

In an appeal just issued to the entire American working class, Millinery Hand Workers' Local 43, asks the aid of all class-conscious workers in its fight against the corrupt Zariisky machine of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. The appeal describes the struggles of Local 43 and its growth from an organization of 300 workers to one uniting 4,000. It urges help in its struggle to unite all the cap and millinery workers with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and endorses the Trade Union Unity Convention to be held in Cleveland June 1.

Fellow Workers:

In behalf of the thousands of organized women workers of the Millinery Hand Workers' Union Local 43, and in the interest of the thousands of unorganized women workers employed in the millinery trade, we appeal to you for support and assistance against the unheard of criminal and bloody attack made against us by the few paid dictators of our International.

We Build the Local—They Are Out to Smash It.

The Millinery Hand Workers' Union-Local 43, consisting exclusively of women, was composed of only three hundred members when the left wing undertook the task of organizing the milliners. Our officials were neither interested nor able to organize the thousands of unorganized women workers employed in the millinery trade. After the general strike of 1919, this local was on the verge of ruin. The strike of 1919, called for the purpose of establishing the week work system and for the organization of the unorganized, was betrayed by Zariisky. Our officials were unconcerned about the deplorable economic conditions of the thousands of unorganized trimmers who slaved long hours for starvation wages. This sad state of affairs existed from 1919 until 1926 when our executive board assumed the responsibility of reviving the demoralized and half ruined local. Our International officials (Continued on Page Two)

DRIVERS STRIKE.

PITTSBURGH, (By Mail).—Over 150 drivers of the Allis-Chalmers Co. have gone on strike against a wage cut from 66 cents to 60 cents an hour.

30 YEARS FOR FARRUGIO Father of 11 Taunted by Rich Youth

TRENTON, N. J., May 6.—Joseph Farrugio knows now that such fanciful defenses in an American murder trial as "the unwritten law" are for rich men only. Farrugio, a poor laborer, with a large family, now knows that when a rich young man deigns to seduce a daughter of the lower classes, the father of this girl must not take any such revenge as a rich father would be lauded for taking, by all businessmen and judges, if the young man concerned were a ditch digger, as is Farrugio. Given 30 Years.

Farrugio was sentenced today to the maximum term for second degree murder—thirty years in the Trenton prison. He leaves a wife and eleven children, the youngest a month old baby to exist as best they can while he lies in prison. Justice Bodine heard the attorney (Continued on Page Five)

WORKERS OF CITY TO DEMONSTRATE AT MASS FUNERAL

"Socialist" Officials
Declare Red Front
Illegal; Raid It

New Fighting Likely

N. Y. Workers to Meet
Today in Solidarity

(Wireless By "Impreccor")

BERLIN, May 6.—All the Berlin building trades workers are out on strike as a protest against the police brutality during the May Day demonstrations, and all tobacco workers have joined them, with the workers of the three largest factories: Manoli, Massary, and Josetti at their head. Many metal workers are striking at the Siemens, Kali, Chrysler, Stock, Loeve factories, and others. The strikes are spreading rapidly, and have already involved factories in Hamburg and Halle.

BERLIN, May 6.—Intense indignation sweeps the proletarian districts of Germany over the murder of workers holding May Day demonstrations in Berlin and the raids ordered today on the Red Front Fighters and Communist Party offices by the two "socialist" officials who are acting as the main props of the oppressive capitalist government here.

Mass Funeral and Strike.

A great funeral, with a one-day strike starting in the afternoon tomorrow, will honor 21 workers, victims of the police terror. They were shot down while demonstrating May Day, or during the fighting that followed the workers' resistance on the barricades of the attack upon them. They will be buried, under the auspices of the Communist Party, in one great, red draped grave, and if the Berlin police carry out their threat to break up the funeral processions or shoot into the masses gathered at the grave, there is no doubt but that the barricades will go up, the Red Front Fighters will be out with rifles and revolvers again, and another desperate battle in the streets will follow.

Declare Red Front Illegal.

The social democrat, Albert Grzesinski, minister of the interior of Prussia, issued an order late yesterday declaring the Red Front Fighters dissolved, as also the Red Youth Front and the Red Marines.

A police communique this morning, issued by the "socialist" chief of police of Berlin, Zoergel, withdrawing the state of siege, declared:

"In consequence of orders of the Prussian minister of the interior suppressing the Red Front organizations, the police today seized the inventories, offices, equipment and (Continued on Page Five)

Seamen's Club Meet Today Will Protest Berlin Police Terror

A demonstration protesting police brutality following the Berlin May Day demonstration will be held under the auspices of the New York District of the Communist Party at the Seamen's Club, 28 South St., near South Ferry, at noon today.

"Aided by its socialist chief of police," a call urging mass attendance at the meeting declares, "the German social democracy is intensifying its campaign of mass terrorism against the militant working class, whose rise to power it fears."

2,000 Millionaires Live In Three Miles of Palaces In New York

How Fortunes Have Been Squeezed Out of
Workers In the Tenements

(This is the 22nd in a series of articles exposing the conditions under which workers are forced to live in New York City. The Daily Worker revealed the conditions in Harlem, where Negro workers are exploited to the bone, and then described the conditions in Lower Harlem, where the discrimination against Porto Rican Negroes is even greater.

The concluding articles this week will deal with the housing and rent legislation of New York State, and conclude with the program of the Communist Party on housing for the approaching municipal elections.)

By SOL AUERBACH.

XXII.

EVEN as George Washington blazed a trail, even as Abraham Lincoln vindicated a cause and as Moses set a standard, so has Park Avenue achieved a status," is written in blazing letters in "The Park Avenue Social Review," published monthly free of charge for the millionaires on Park Avenue.

Park Avenue is a street of two classes. In the three miles from

Grand Central Station to 96th St. lives the most vicious clique of exploiters the world has ever seen. Two hundred feet from the last palatial residence of the rich on Park Ave. rise the dilapidated tenements of Latin-American and Negro workers.

The Status.

What is this status that the Park Avenue Review boasts? One third of one per cent of the population of New York City live in these three miles, in unfurnished apartments (Continued on Page Two)

THREE MILES OF PALACES HOUSE 5 THOUSAND RICH

Park Avenue Is Street of Two Classes

(Continued from Page One)
that ran up to \$35,000 a year, and in cooperative apartments that sell for \$40,000 to \$200,000.

In this stretch of three miles there live 2,000 millionaires.

Five thousand families live in this row of palaces.

The aggregate fortune of these Park Avenue parasites is said to amount to \$5,000,000,000.

The Family Budget.

In 1927 the average spent \$280,000,000 for necessities and luxuries. In 1928 the average will spend \$420,000,000, an average of \$84,000 per family. Of this amount \$185,000,000 will be spent for food, shelter and clothing; \$90,000,000 will be spent for amusement; \$145,000,000 will be spent for perfumes, flowers, liquor and other odds and ends of that sort. Of this amount \$15,000,000 will go to the bootleggers for unadulterated liquors.

For the rich the tracks of the New York Central on Park Avenue are hidden underground. No buses are allowed to disturb the parasites in their slumbers and in their amusements.

When the Tracks Emerge.
They live in palaces, have their own artists to decorate their apartments in Chinese, Bohemian or Greenland fashion. For them it is nothing to spend \$50,000 dollars for an engagement party for one of their daughters.

But where the tracks of the New York Central emerge from the ground at 96th St., 5,000 workers and their families live in one or two city blocks.

It is because the exploiters can make hundreds of thousands of workers live in three miles of tenements that 5,000 exploiters can live in their three miles.

How Possible?

That is the status that Park Ave. has achieved. Its 1,000 millionaires and multi-millionaires own the tenements of New York City, own the industries in which the workers are exploited.

Only in a capitalist system of society, where one-third of one per cent of the total population can live in the luxury of mythical gods, can there be such a street as Park Avenue.

What Would Happen.

"WHAT would happen if Park Avenue, together with its residents, were suddenly wiped out?"

"What would happen if the city, the country, the world, were suddeaus and the effects, the Mental deny denied the influences, the Energy, which radiate from it?"

One-Class Street.

These are the questions which the organ of Park Avenue, the Social Review, very seriously prints in bold capital letters.

What will happen when upper Park Avenue takes possession of lower Park Avenue?

The most vicious band of robbers and murderers in history will be wiped out.

Park Avenue will become the street of but one class, the working class.

Consumptive Money.

THE greatest fortunes ever amassed in history have been dragged from the millions of workingclass tenants in New York City. These fortunes have been built on the bodies of dead infants, consumptives, fire victims of the tenements; on the misery of workers crowded into vile homes, debauched, choked and robbed.

The Astor family achieved its "status" by investing its profits, which the original Astor accumulated at the point of a gun from Indian fur traders, in property in New York City.

The Astor Robbers.

The history of the accumulation of this fortune is also the history of the "betizens" of Park Avenue. There are variations, of course—variations in the field of exploitation chosen.

Just as it does now, the Tammany machine from the very inception of the administration of New York City, oiled its cog wheels of corruption and graft to turn out more profits for the exploiters. The first Astor induced it to give him large grants of land along the Hudson River, land which was termed useless because it was partially under water. In this way he procured land along the Hudson from 12th St. north to 57th St. as well as in the Bronx and in Harlem. He made the city government improve the land for him out of the pockets of the taxpayers. Later the notorious Tweed ring, which during its reign of terror is estimated to have stolen between \$45,000,000 and \$200,000,000, helped the Astors acquire more land along the river.

Owner of "Hell Kitchen."

When William B. Astor died in 1875 he owned 700 buildings and left a fortune estimated to be \$100,000,000. The tenement district on the west side, formerly owned by the Astors, is known as "Hell's Kitchen."

These tenements were in such a dilapidated and unsanitary state that the state legislature was forced to hold a fake investigation on housing.

When a committee was appointed by the New York City administration in 1887 to investigate tenement con-

Millinery Local 43 Appeals to U. S. Workers to Aid Its Fight

(Continued from Page One)
shook off their responsibilities towards our local and instead began to prepare to break up the local entirely.

Facts Speak for Themselves.

Within a period of two years our rank and file committee accomplished far better results than were ever recorded by the International officials. What the entire paid staff of the International officials could not accomplish in sixteen years, our rank and file committee succeeded in accomplishing in a comparatively short time. In the few years of left wing leadership our local became the second largest local of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery International Union and the largest local of organized women workers in the United States. Our membership increased to nearly four thousand. The working hours were reduced from 50 to 44. The wages were increased and the general working conditions were greatly improved. We created a collective spirit among the trimmers and have succeeded in enlisting the active participation of the rank and file in the organization of the unorganized. We have raised the ideological level of our membership for militant unionism and the class struggle. We established an educational institution consisting of lectures, courses, shop educational conferences dealing with the specific problems of the women workers in our industry and the problems of the working class generally. Our outlook was bright. Our membership continued to grow and were on the road to become the largest local in our International. Our organization drives against the open shops were very successful. The numerous strikes and stoppages conducted by us during the past two years resulted in unionizing hundreds of open shops, enforcing union conditions therein, and improving the general condition of our members. There was no doubt but that the energetic organization activities of our class-conscious and sincere leaders as well as our rank and file committees would have resulted in even greater achievements.

Right Wingers Destroy Union.

About May 1927, the International officialdom began an attack against our local and the crucifixion of our members. In violation of the constitution, in defiance of the explicit instructions of our last convention and against the interest of the Cap and millinery workers, our International officials, in a most dictatorial manner, issued a decree ordering our local to dissolve and our members to submit to the fascist rule of the corrupt socialist clique which dominates the millinery local 24. What made our International officials issue such an order to our local? What constituted our guilt? No charges were preferred against us. No trial was given us. Our International officials violated the fundamental principles of the constitution, cynically laughed at the protests of our members and proceeded with their union-smashing activities.

Right Wing Officials Lead Attack Against Workers.

In the interest of all the cap and millinery workers, our local demanded at all conventions that all locals of the Millinery Union be amalgamated. When we failed in this, Local 43 demanded from the 1927 convention the establishment of a Joint Board of all millinery locals in New York as a preliminary step towards complete amalgamation. The convention so decided and explicitly instructed the General Executive Board to establish a Joint Board. Instead of carrying out the decision of the convention, which Local 43

ditions in the city, William Waldorf Astor, the owner of miles of tenements, was an outstanding member of the committee.

Fortune Doubled

The fortune of the Astor family in 1875 was doubled by 1892. This fortune was doubled almost exclusively by what is termed the increased "value of the land."

The growth of the Astor fortune depended mainly on the rise in land values—values which are created by no one else than by the workers themselves. As the land value rose, because of docks put up by workers, or office-buildings put up by workers, or dwellings put up by workers, or subways and elevators constructed by workers, the workers had to pay in the form of higher rents for what they themselves had produced.

Having made millions out of the lives of workers on this side of the Atlantic, the Astors went to England, took titles unto themselves, posed as reformers for a time, and now Lady Astor is a conservative M. P., fighting strongly for British imperialism. She is a large absentee landlord and her family still has much money invested in tenements in New York City.

That is the way Park Avenue is made possible. The General Executive Board expelled Local 43 and ordered our members to transfer themselves into Local 24. They use the term "amalgamation" as a smoke screen for our expulsion.

According to our constitution of the International Union the General Executive Board has no right to dissolve any local. We appealed against their action and demanded a stay of the execution of this order. We are demanding of the convention that is being held in New York at present to reject the expulsion of our local. The expulsion of locals was carried out with the express purpose of preventing a convention which would represent the interests of the workers. This 1929 convention was hand picked in order

to assure Zaritsky of the approval of his policies. In reply to our demands the International officials have instituted a reign of terror and gangsterism. Our International officials openly combine themselves with the bosses and the underworld. With the assistance of the police and courts began their persecution, intimidation and terrorization of our members who are fighting against the fascist rule of Zaritsky and Co. Our members remained loyal to the local and the union which they have built.

Hundreds of workers were thrown off their jobs by the bosses at the demand of the International officials. Many of our members were brutally assaulted by the gangsters hired by the right wing officials. Many members were clubbed by the police and imprisoned upon the instigation of the right wing provocateurs.

Moreover, wherever our local carries on strikes for the enforcement and protection of the workers' economic conditions, the right wing officials provide scabs for these firms and grant concessions at the expense of the workers.

The treacherous union-smashing activities employed by the right wing officials against our local are also used against other locals of the International. The charter of the Boston Women's Local was revoked by Zaritsky's clique. The Boston Local 7 Capmakers has been turned into a company union by Zaritsky. The lockout of the Chicago Capmakers which was maneuvered by Zaritsky for the reestablishment of piece work, met with a stubborn struggle on the part of the workers and the strike was later betrayed by the International officials. The local has been destroyed, thus re-establishing Chicago as an open center.

President Zaritsky and his lieutenants who act as agents of the bosses are determined to force upon the workers the forty-four hour week instead of the established forty hour week in the cap trade and the piece work system, instead of the prevailing week work system in the cap and millinery trade. They have actually given up the unemployment fund. They are seeking to establish a collective agreement in the millinery trade. Zaritsky is determined to smash all the militant locals which oppose his betrayals and which stand for the maintenance of the union conditions. True to his policy of class-collaboration, Zaritsky is desperately trying to eliminate from the union all progressive and militant workers who distinguished themselves in organizing thousands of unorganized workers. Instead of combatting the open shop danger, instead of utilizing the unified strength of the union for organizing the thousands of unorganized workers, instead of protecting the interests of the workers, Zaritsky is pursuing his treacherous policy of dividing the workers' ranks and splitting and smashing locals, thus helping the employers to defeat the workers and destroy the union.

Fellow Workers: We ask you to assist us in every possible way to safeguard our union.

We appeal to you to help us combat the unholy alliance of the right wing officialdom, the bosses, the gangsters and the police.

We appeal to you to help us maintain the forty-hour week in the cap trade, to establish the forty-hour week in the millinery trade and to maintain the week work system and all other union conditions, gained thru hard struggle and sacrifice by the workers.

We appeal to you to help us rid ourselves of the A. F. of L. leadership who have consistently hindered the organization of the unorganized workers and destroyed the organized labor movement, and who has given full support to the leadership of Zaritsky in his work of destruction and betrayal.

We appeal to you to help us rid ourselves of the corrupt right wing officialdom which is serving the interests of the bosses.

Help us unite all needle trade workers into one powerful union to protect the workers against their enemies.

Help us unite all the cap and millinery workers with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union whose aim is to organize the thousands of needle trade workers.

We welcome the establishment of a Trade Union Center to be organized at the Trade Union Unity Convention to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 1 and for the purpose of unifying the ranks, organize the unorganized, and improve the conditions of the workers on the basis of the class struggle.

We appeal to the sense of solidarity and class consciousness of the working class and all militant working class organizations to help us in our struggles against the treacheries of the right wing in our international and for our earnest effort to organize women workers in our industry.

—Millinery Hand Workers' Union, Local 43.

MINER BURNED.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (By Mail).—Thomas Evans, a mine laborer, received burns about the head and body when caught between a car and timber at the Hudson Coal Co. Loree No. 3 Colliery.

No Wavering, no Hesitancy, no Deviation From the Policy Laid Down by the Red International of Labor Unions, Which Will Lead the Workers in the Coming Class Struggles, Will Lead Them to Victory!

NATIONAL MILL UNION IN NEW OFFICE IN SOUTH

Expose Gazette 'Relief' as Aid to Scabs Only

(Continued from Page One)
and the threat of terms in prison, the mill owners and their agents are now using new weapons to fight the striking workers. They have established through their paper, the Gazette, a fake relief agency, which will feed only those who go back to work.

Mass eviction of the strikers from the company-owned houses is taking place. The strikers and their families are being thrown on the streets, the scanty furnishings being smashed by the flunkies of the Manville-Jencke Co. The mill owners hope that this will discourage the strikers and bring them to terms. But they are calculating wrongly. After more than a month of struggle on the picket line, the workers will not be terrorized, will not give up their struggles for more wages, less hours and the recognition of the militant National Textile Workers Union.

A Lesson to Workers.
They have learned during the last few weeks, more about the class struggle than they have in the entire period prior to the calling of the strike. They have seen the legal authorities of the state, all the way from Governor Max Gardner, to Mayor Rankin as open agents of the mill barons. Likewise they have seen the federal government also come out against the workers, when Commissioner Woods, of the United States Labor Department issued statements denouncing the striking workers. Yes, the striking workers have learned a great deal during the last few weeks and have become militant fighters in the working class struggle.

"Realizing that relief is one of the most important phases of striking activity, going hand in hand with strong picket lines, the mill men have started to confuse the strikers in relation to this question.

Broke Up Store.
The Workers International Relief, which has always come to the assistance of striking workers has been furnishing food to the strikers from its relief store since the beginning of the strike. The flunkies of the mill barons broke into the relief store and destroyed the food. That meant that for 24 hours the strikers, their wives and children went hungry. The store was reopened the next day and has since then been distributing food to the striking workers.

"The enemies of the workers have now adopted new tactics in their fight against the striking workers. Unable to browbeat the workers they have decided to use more polished, yet sinister methods.

Gazette Fakery.
The Gastonia (N.C.) Gazette, an organ of the mill owners, which has been assailing the striking textile workers since the beginning of the strike, suddenly changes its attitude somewhat. That is, while it continues to attack the National Textile Workers Union, it superficially changes its attitude towards the strikers. Front page appeals beginning May 1 appear in the Gazette, which state that the Workers International Relief is not able to feed the striking workers, and therefore they will do so. That was all that was said in the first statement in the May 1 issue of the mill owners newspaper. They May 2 issue of the Gazette exposes the entire plan.

"It says, in referring to the distribution of the food: 'The distribution of this fund has been placed in the hands of the City Welfare Department, head by Miss Mabel Potts, who will be assisted by Joe S. Wray, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who has consented to act in conjunction with her in carrying out this important mission.

"Miss Potts and Mr. Wray will immediately investigate thoroughly any cases presented to them. In each instance where the family seeking aid manifests an honest spirit of co-operation and the proper desire to get work and thus get back on their feet, assistance will be given. None of this money will be used, however, to feed or help in any way people who continue to remain idle from choice or who continue to have part in disturbances of any kind. The Gazette wishes that fact thoroughly understood at the outset."

"If there was ever an open statement of strike breaking, the above quoted lines are. Only those strikers who are willing to go back to the mill and scab will be given food. The others can starve in so far as the Gazette is concerned. The Gazette is playing the game of the mill owners and will not fool any of the striking workers, who will continue on strike until their demands are met. They will ignore the strike-breaking relief agency of the Gazette and continue to obtain food from the Workers International Relief station.

"The W. I. R. store must not become empty! It must be able to feed the strikers every day of the week! 'The mill bosses and the Gazette will not succeed in breaking the strike, provided the W. I. R. station is able to function effectively. All workers and friends of the labor movement must do their share! Send a contribution at once to the Workers International Relief, Room 604, 1 Union Square, New York City."

After Tornado Fury Swept Over Virginia



An idea of what the farmers of many southern states went thru in the recent tornado sweeping many states and killing many farmers, can be gotten from the above photo showing an auto which was picked up by the wind and blown 100 yards, in Weaversville. Farm houses were lifted up by the wind like so many matchboxes.

LIES OF A RENEGADE

By MARTIN RUSSAK.

There has been brought to my attention an article by Mr. Patrick Quinlan which appears in the New Leader under the title of "Textile Unionism in Paterson."

This curious piece of literature is an irresponsible defamation not only of the Paterson locals of the National Textile Workers Union, but of the 30,000 exploited and oppressed textile workers in Paterson.

Record Known.
Paterson workers know very well the traitorous role that Quinlan has played in the labor movement since his jail sentence for activity in the 1913 strike. This ex-member of the I. W. W. who is now, appropriately, a "socialist," and who last October came out for the election of Hoover, has at last been rewarded for his work. A month ago he became organizer of a little Paterson union known as the Associated Silk Workers. No more reactionary foe of militant unionism could have been found by the strikebreaking Associated officials. The capitalist newspapers in Paterson hailed the appointment of Quinlan with great satisfaction. The reactionary "Evening News" gave this "labor leader" a headline and ran a full length picture of him on the front page.

In the New Leader, Quinlan attempts to blame the present terrible exploitation of the Paterson textile workers on the radio and the auto. With the logic of a cork-screw, Quinlan explains that the destruction of the 8-hour day and the drastic lowering of conditions are a direct result of the greed of the workers for radios and tin lizzies.

A Phoney Theory.
The great mass of Paterson silk and dye workers, who do not own automobiles or any of the expensive luxuries that Quinlan and his fellow bureaucrats of the Associated employ, have learned with bitter completeness that what Quinlan calls "workers decline and demoralization" is a direct result of the class-collaborating tactics of the Associated in the face of capitalist speed-up and rationalization.

Founded by a group of ribbon weavers, the Associated at first refused to take in broad-silk workers and later refused to organize the dye workers. For the better part of a decade the leaders of the Associated have opposed and knifed every struggle and every organizational endeavor of the silk workers. The character of the Associated did not change in the strike of 1928. It was precisely because the character of the Associated did not change in the last general strike that all the class-conscious silk workers discarded this rotten shell of a union.

The Bureaucracy.
The officials of the Associated have always had bureaucratic interests of their own which were separate from the interests of the workers. Between 1924 and 1928 the officials and leaders of the Associated built up their union as a defense of their own interests against the opposing interests of the workers. In 1928 the Associated leadership deliberately prevented a general walkout, sabotaged the strike, and kept the workers from a decisive struggle with the bosses. Such a struggle would at the same time have destroyed those bureaucratic officials. They could not prevent the strike altogether. But they had to liquidate the strike in order to maintain themselves. This they did, shamelessly. They sent the workers back to the mills with over 150 fake settlements. The answer of the workers is by this time historical—the affiliation with the National Textile Workers Union and the opening of a new era of rising class struggle.

Joined With Bosses.
Since the strike the Associated leaders have allied themselves with the bosses. Led by the worst traitors and renegades that have ever fastened themselves upon the Paterson labor movement, furnished with contributions from manufacturers' societies and from former labor organizations that are now controlled by bosses, the Associated is advancing to the attack of all workers who dare to fight for the interests of the working class.

The traitors of the Associated are co-operating with the bosses to wipe out whatever union conditions can still be found in the silk mills. In one shop after another where the

Associated has control, the bosses are cutting wages and introducing a 9 and 10 hour day. The Associated officials openly declare that they are helpless to defend the silk workers. This is only part of the truth. They are giving every assistance, sometimes tacit, sometimes outspoken, to the campaign for wage cuts and longer hours. Wherever the workers take up a fight against the bosses they find that they must fight the Associated as well.

Drove Out Workers.
As one of its first official acts after the 1928 strike, the Associated decided to drive from all Paterson shops those workers who for years have been most outstanding in the struggle for organization and better conditions. Persecution is no longer a privilege of the bosses. The Associated has joined hands with the bosses in an attempt to crush any spirit of militancy that exists among the textile workers. Now the Associated officials have begun a campaign of poisonous slander with the purpose of shaking the confidence of the workers in their militant leaders.

It is a well-known fact that the Associated called the strikes of 1924 and 1928 only because of mass pressure from the workers, and that both strikes were led by Communists and betrayed by the Associated officials. Whatever these discredited officials may say today will not eradicate from the minds of Paterson workers the memory of Harry Wick, Lena Chernenko, and Gertrude Mueller.

In Summit.
The criminal misdeeds of the Associated officials in Summit is the latest addition to the long records of betrayal. These officials called the Summit workers out on strike with the Paterson workers in October of 1928, left them abandoned and isolated to struggle alone for five months, and then broke up the strike by making a fake settlement in one of the Summit mills. Disturbed with these tactics, the Summit strikers sent a committee with an appeal for help to the National Textile Workers Union in Paterson and New York, and the Summit workers joined the National Union by a unanimous vote at a subsequent mass meeting in Summit. Now the Associated is suing the Summit workers for return of relief money which was previously given to them by the Associated. In a desperate attempt to calumniate the N. T. W. U., Quinlan, in his New Leader article, deliberately accuses the N. T. W. U. of appropriating this relief money that was given to the Summit strikers before the N. T. W. U. ever came to Summit! The accompanying lie that the N. T. W. U. organizer went to a mill owner with an offer of men who would work 10 hours at reduced wages, could have originated only in the corrupt imagination of a renegade.

A Weaver's Record.
One lie in Quinlan's article has created a good deal of amusement. According to Quinlan, the N. T. W. U. organizer who was called to Summit by the workers there is the son of a silk manufacturer in another part of the state, and went to Summit with the express purpose of damaging his father's business rivals. It is known to all that the "Communist leader" in question is a Paterson weaver and a former member of the Associated. His grandfather was a Paterson weaver who was active in many strikes. His father is a Paterson weaver whose 25 years of activity in the Paterson labor movement speaks for itself. He was one of the first broad-silk weavers to be admitted into the Associated, and his leading role in the founding of the N. T. W. U. in Paterson brought upon him, with 22 other left wing members of the Associated, expulsion by the yellow leaders, and several slanderous remarks, of which this one by Quinlan is not the first.

Quinlan has shown himself to be a stupid liar. His attempts to throw mud have made him so dirty that he will never be able to clean himself. The best union elements in Paterson have already come into the National Textile Workers Union. The result of Quinlan's work is only further exposure of the Associated.

Long Live the Revolutionary Struggle of the Oppressed Colonial Peoples!

POLICE BREAK UP YONKERS MEET

May Day Permit Revoked at Last Moment

YONKERS, May 6.—The May Day meeting held by the Communist Party Saturday afternoon was broken up by the police as soon as it had started, and the speakers and organizers arrested. The meeting, which was held at Manor House Square, at 5:30 p. m., had been permitted by the Mayor a couple of weeks ago, but at the last moment the permit was revoked, and when the speakers went ahead regardless of the revocation, the arrests were made.

The speakers arrested were Max Shalkin, who also acted as chairman, Henrietta Cooper, Edward Wright, and Mary Adams. After the chairman had spoken for a few minutes, and had introduced Wright, the next speaker, a police sergeant and detective, who had taken away from them the original permit, and vainly ordered them to disperse, arrested them and took them to the police station.

The International Labor Defense furnished a lawyer, Irving E. Klein, who obtained the release of those arrested. When they left the station house, the workers of the Otis Elevator plant, which is across the street, greeted them with waving of the hands. They had recognized them as having distributed thousands of May Day leaflets at the plant, where there is a Communist Party nucleus and a shop bulletin published, which the workers receive enthusiastically.

The trial of those arrested will take place this morning at the Yonkers court at 9:30.

Down With the Fascist Hiredlings of Capital!

CHILD KILLED BY LION
BHAGGADO, Argentina, May 6 (UP).—Maria Estelle Perez, daughter of a workman on a plantation near here, met a tragic death today when she approached too near the cage of an enraged lioness at the owner's private zoo, and was dragged into the cage and killed.

We Send Heartiest First of May Greetings to the Workers and Toilers of India Struggling Against the Yoke of International and Native Capital!

LITVINOV SCORES FAKE ARMS MEET AT FINAL SESSION

Says Conference Took Step Backward

(Continued from Page One)
day ruled out the question of limiting war stocks. The U. S. S. R. and China voted against the decision and Germany abstained.

Following the vote Count Von Bernstorff declared that the German delegation refused to accept any responsibility for the convention which will be drafted based on the decisions made during the past few days. Litvinov, for the U. S. S. R., had already in a previous declaration denounced the conference as a whole for its refusal to take any measures that would actually limit armaments.

Following these declarations the Soviet delegation presented a proposal to check the "feverish activity now displayed in the sphere of warlike inventions," and to limit the powers to the use of those inventions which already exist.

The proposal to do away with those that exist was out of order on the basis of an earlier decision that only "limiting" of future developments are on the agenda.

The U. S. S. R. delegation argued that humanity would not be the sufferer if the energies of the scientists were diverted to constructive rather than destructive ends.

The powers, all of whom have secret inventions for war purposes and are making decisions to limit only those armaments for which they already have more effective inventions, rejected the motion. It is significant that Germany also voted for rejection with the other powers, and undoubtedly for the same reasons.

"PRISONED" OIL BARON AT LARGE

Sinclair "Serves" First Day Comfortably

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Harry Sinclair, millionaire oil promoter, and chief figure in the Teapot Dome swindle, was a prisoner-at-large of the District of Columbia tonight. Technically, he started serving a 90-day sentence for contempt of the Senate this afternoon when Associate Justice Hitz, of the District Supreme Court, issued an order, immediately effective, for Sinclair's commitment to jail.

Practically, however, he remained a free man, whose whereabouts could not be learned. According to rumors, he was simultaneously "in New York," "enroute to Washington" and "in Washington."

No jail sentence on a man with a hundred million dollars can be anything but a joke, and the attorneys for the defense, the wardens at the jail, and the U. S. marshal's office partook of the festivities by sending reporters on wild goose chases to find Sinclair.

It is known that Sinclair has rented a luxurious house in Washington, and that when rich men go to jail, their health frequently requires that the warden give them permission to leave the premises for visits to doctors, dentists, etc. Sinclair will not be given any dirty, dusty work, nor any work at all unless he asks for it for the exercise.

Books

FOR WORKERS

JUST OFF THE PRESS!

- Women In Soviet Russia . . . 25c
- Wage Labor and Capital by Karl Marx . 10c
(NEWLY TRANSLATED AND REVISED EDITION)
- Ten Years of the Communist International by I. Komor . . . 10c
- Reminiscences of Lenin by Zetkin . . 35c
- Proletarian Revolution by Lenin . . 50c
(NEW EDITION)
- Program of Communist International . 15c
- Communism & International Situation 15c
- Revolutionary Movement in the Colonies 15c
- Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Communist International . . \$1.25

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
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SOURCE OF ALL REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Uncuffed By the Hangman; Fletcher Takes Off Judge Landis; Arrival at Leavenworth Pen; Picking a Cell Mate for 20 Years

Haywood has described in previous issues the years he spent in a boy and young man in the slave pens and labor markets of the coal mining region. He has told how he became leader of what was then the most militant union in America, the Western Federation of Miners, and carried out bitterly fought strikes, which often ended in shooting. He helped to form the I.W.W., and led during its most militant period. When the war came, he was arrested and with about a hundred other I.W.W. members was placed in a trial in Chicago, and sentenced to 20 years in prison. A provocateur's bomb explosion barely missed him. In the last issue all the piteous men were being held in Cook County jail, Chicago, to be taken to a federal penitentiary. Now read on.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD
PART 104.

This midday explosion happened on a bright September day, 1918, when many people going in and out of the busy building in which the United States Marshal, the Department of Justice, and the United States Secret Service were quartered. No arrests were made of any one who knew about the explosion. No cause was assigned for the explosion. It caused one to wonder whether the conjecture of my prison comrades was not correct.

Detectives went to the house where I lived, and arrested Minnie yman. They also arrested J. W. Wilson of the General Defense Committee. Both of them were soon released.

Enough to say, no bonds were granted for any of us. The Chicago Police Office explosion is one of the ghastly mysteries of the world's most brutal, most imperialistic government. The word was passed around that we were going to Leavenworth. I was then in a cell facing the back wall. I could hear the grating of the keys, the slamming of the cell doors as the men were being taken out. I could also hear other prisoners saying, "Good-by, good-by!" I was left until the last.

I did not know anything about the place I was going to, but together with the others I was glad to be leaving the gloomy, dank surroundings of the Cook County jail.

Jim Rowan was just ahead of me, and when we reached the jailer's office, Davies, the jailer and hangman, put the handcuffs on Rowan and me. My blood most curdled when his fingers touched my wrist. I thought of the many men whom he had hanged. His hands had put the rope around the necks of 58 men.

As I was stepping into a patrol wagon a big, friendly policeman standing near, said: "I would like to put a bullet through that fellow." I did not hear the remark myself, but one of my fellow workers told me on the train.

The long procession of patrol wagons started for the LaSalle street depot. We drove around to the baggage platform and were taken on a special train.

William Bross Lloyd, who had been one of my bondsmen and who had just arrived on another train, shouted a farewell greeting.

The ninety-five prisoners and numerous guards filed into the coaches.

Jerry Soper, the heaviest man in our coach, was released from his handcuffs to act as runner. St. John was handcuffed to my left.

The guard who was in charge of our coach was going to chain me to Rowan to the seat. That would have released my right wrist, but John protested. He told the guard that in the event of a wreck man chained to the seat would have no chance at all.

The guard replied: "If you can stand it that way, I can."

EN FLETCHER, to while away the time, held a mock court. His imitation of Judge Landis was laughable. He sat on the back of the chair looking solemn and spitting tobacco juice up the aisle. He had on his shoes, collar and tie, and his coat and vest as far as he could get them off. He grabbed at his pants to keep them from falling down as the judge had done one day in the court. Judge Landis was not a grave, black-robed individual such as judges are sometimes pictured. During the hot summer of our trial he stripped down as far as decency would permit. Fletcher gave a good imitation of the judge's antics. He swore in the prisoners as a jury; he lashed the guards and detectives up to him he sentenced them without further ado to be hanged and shot and imprisoned for life.

After a night and a better part of a day's run across the prairie, we got a glimpse of the Leavenworth penitentiary in the distance. When we arrived there, the train pulled in to a high brick-walled corridor. The big iron gate to the outside world was closed.

When we got off and lined up, the handcuffs and shackles were taken from our wrists and thrown into a pile, which, when they were gathered together, would fill a wheelbarrow.

We marched through the inside gate to the chapel. On our left were the hospital and the cell houses which filled one side of a large square. The carpenter shop, boiler house and machine shop were to the left. A brickyard was down in the right-hand corner, so the stone yard.

In the chapel the Warden introduced to me the reporters of the mass City newspapers. I had little to say to them.

The Warden told us that "here we would be treated as individuals," at "every man was in the first grade," that "we should be careful save our good time." With these few words we were turned over to the guard and everything was taken from our pockets, and a list made of each man's valuables.

Many of us dropped our cigarettes and tobacco on the floor, knowing that other prisoners would pick them up.

Two by two, we went to the dining room, a large spacious hall with many windows and long aisles running through rows of little row tables. On the front of each table were three seats that hung down on a hinge. All prisoners sat facing the music stand and dined at the tables. The dining hall looked attractive with the tables all rubbed clean, a white china cup and plate with knife and fork and a red tomato at each place. It was an unexpected touch of color.

All of us were conducted to "B" cell house. As we passed "D" cell house, the prisoners could see us from the windows and sent up great cheer of welcome. I heard a voice sing out: "Hello, Bill!"

We entered "B" cell house, strains of the "International" rang out. A Socialist, who was a member of the band, had taken his instrument to his cell and was greeting us with his flute.

The first night I had a cell with Charles Ashleigh on the fifth floor. We were tired, as we had had no sleep the previous night, and were just going to get into bed when a man climbed over the railing front of our cell and asked us if we'd like a smoke. I could think of nothing I would have liked better. He handed us some tobacco and cigarette papers, saying: "I almost got shot getting up here." I learned later that to be "shot" meant to be reported, which would mean he would have a "court call" in the morning, have to go before Deputy Warden and would be put into the Black Hole or lose some of his "good" time. He divided up his tobacco as far as it would

The next morning, after a breakfast of oatmeal, bread, molasses and coffee, we were taken to the clothing room and there measured our shoes and clothes, and gave the size of our hats. We were asked whether we wanted to store, destroy, or give away the clothes that we were when we came in. From there we went to the bath house, and then we stripped, our clothes were put in separate piles. After a shower bath, "Darky" Chase, a trusty, held out to each of us a big tin of blue ointment, saying: "Take some of this, rub it under your arms, on your breast, between your legs." It was an exterminator of lice and other vermin.

We then went to the barber and, stretched out on a chair made of boards, got shaved while we were still naked. Then we got our prison clothes, rough cotton flannel underwear, a striped hickory shirt, a pair of blue overalls. We were also given two pairs of socks, a handkerchief, a winter suit of gray cloth, a coat with brass buttons, and a cap of the same kind of material. We were permitted to wear our own shoes. With our extra clothes on one arm, we went to the Deputy Warden's office. There we were to be assigned to our cell.

The Deputy Warden said to me: "Haywood, the cells are small and

Where Heroic Workers Battle Police



The heroic Berlin workers, led by the Communists, in a pitched battle several times defeated the "socialist" police on the barricades of Berlin, after the "socialist" repression of May Day celebrations by the workers. Photo above is an aerial view of Berlin.

Air War Maneuvers to Show Use of Radio; 200 Planes to Participate

WASHINGTON, May 6.—"Each year problems have been solved and new difficulties overcome when encountered," the war department declared yesterday in commenting approvingly on new developments in aerial warfare. The military advisers referred to the use of the radio in aircraft, which will be demonstrated at the joint Air Corps and ground maneuvers of the army at Wright Field, near Dayton, and at Norton Field, Columbus, between May 15 and 26.

More than 200 planes will be used in the parade of aerial strength. Machines include the pursuit type to the slower transport craft. Progress of a sham battle will be broadcast from a plane at Cincinnati on May 18.

"The capabilities of radio in aircraft have long been known, but its practical use in warfare and its inestimable value in time of stress will be demonstrated this year on a grand scale," the war department statement concluded.

Radio progress will also be demonstrated on the arrival over New York of the army bombing plane on its non-stop flight from Dayton to New York and return. Radio will be used to announce successive military problems and their solution as they arise in the course of the trip.

'Dry' Congressman on Trial as Rum Runner

KEY WEST, Fla., May 6 (UP).—Trial of Congressman M. Alfred Michaelson of Chicago on liquor law violation charges will begin tomorrow.

The Illinois congressman was indicted at Jacksonville, Fla., last fall on charges of illegal transportation of liquor from Cuba. He voted loudly for all prohibition legislation.

Dedicate New Airport; Empire's New Weapon

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 6.—Dedication ceremonies for the new Droyer's Point Airport on Newark Bay, in Jersey City, the nearest landing field to lower Manhattan, are scheduled for Wednesday, by the officials of Jersey City Airport, Inc. This is the first of a string of new airports around New York, to make this section a big imperialist base for imperialism's latest weapon.

ROCKEFELLER CASHES WIN. CHICAGO, May 6.—The Standard Oil of Indiana today declared a cash dividend of 62 1/2 cents a share on capital stock to be paid June 16 to stockholders of record at the close of business May 16. This is the first dividend since Stewart was driven out by Rockefeller.

It would be close quarters for two big men. Is there any one of the small men you would like for a cell mate?"

I said: "Yes, I can pick out one."

"Let me know his name as soon as you can."

Vladimir Lossieff was sitting just opposite me. I asked him how he'd like to live with me for the next twenty years.

He said: "That would be fine!"

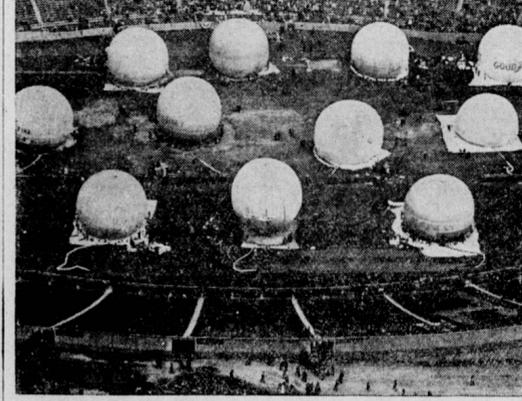
We were sitting in the corridor when I was called into the Warden's office. He said: "Have you got a cell mate?"

I said: "Yes, Vladimir Lossieff."

"You will have cell No. 200 in 'D' cell house."

In the next issue Haywood continues his story of life in the federal penitentiary, sabotage on the cement work, and an escape. You can get a copy of Bill Haywood's Book free by sending in one new or renewal subscription to the Daily Worker.

Balloon Race to Boost Militarism, Open Shop Rubber Company



One by one, the twelve balloons which started Saturday in the 1929 elimination race are dropping to earth. The race is used in an attempt to boost the Wall Street aviation service and also the open shop Goodyear Rubber Co. which exploits many thousands of underpaid workers.

POWERS CONFER ON YOUNG PLAN

Morgan Puts Pressure on Belgium

GENEVA, May 6.—All the powers were in conference today over the "compromise plan" of reparations offered by Owen D. Young. Final action now depends on the decision of the French delegation, which was in conference today at the Bank of France discussing the plan. The Belgians, who are the only ones besides the French delegation who have not stated their attitude towards the plan, have declared that they will give their position after the French have spoken.

J. P. Morgan is again personally directing the work of the conference. This seems to indicate that the situation is again becoming a difficult one for the American financiers who have been up till now unofficially pulling strings. Morgan, with Lamont, Young and Parker, went into conference with the head of the Belgian delegation, Emile Franqui. They are bringing pressure on the Belgians to accept the "compromise offer," thereby weakening the position of the French in event they should refuse acceptance.

The American delegation has indicated that they might favor locating the proposed international bank in Brussels. This concession to the Belgians undoubtedly is given as an added inducement for them to accept Young's offer.

Germans Accept Plan.

It became known that the Germans had accepted the plan with reservations. The French use these reservations as reason for delaying their decision. The reservations, unknown until today, "leaked out" through a member of the German delegation. They are:

1. Germany asks that its railroads and industries be removed from the yoke of the Dawes Plan of reparations payments and that no bonds or debentures be issued with such basic national industries as a pledge.

2. Germany will ask that some machinery be established—probably through the proposed International Bank—which will not place the German government in a position of a delinquent in case any future payments are defaulted.

Get Their Pound of Flesh.

PARIS, May 6 (U.P.).—Close study of the compromise—which is now being called the Young-Schaect compromise—shows that it comes within about \$714,000,000 of the highest total sum the Allies actually expected to get as contained in the memorandum presented at the experts' conference April 13.

The compromise plan provides for progressive annual payments over a period of 37 years, averaging about \$487,600,000. This would be followed by 20 more annual payments averaging about \$304,600,000. There would be one additional payment of about \$214,200,000.

The total in the April 13 allied memorandum would be about \$9,401,000,000. The total in the German offer of April 17 would be about \$6,188,000,000. The total in the compromise plan would be about \$8,687,000,000, or some \$714,000,000 lower than the allied demands.

Mississippi Levee on Verge of Another Break

RIDGELY, Tenn., May 6 (UP).—A call for 500 men with teams to fight the Mississippi at a threatened point on the levee north of here was received today from Hickman, Ky.

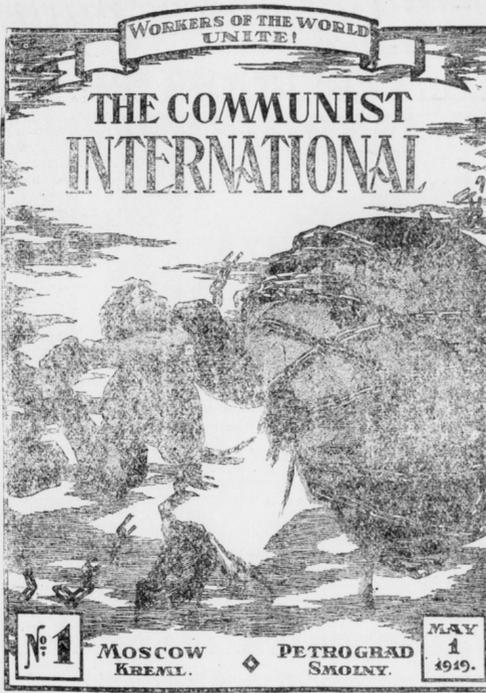
The threatened break, where 250 men have been working since early Sunday, is 12 miles south of Hickman.

The dikes at that point are crumbling rapidly, the report said. A break there would flood the Reel Foot Lake territory and inundate 5,000 acres of cotton.

INDICT OFFICIALS

CHICAGO, May 6.—The postmaster and former police officials of Chicago Heights, along with 76 others, have been indicted by a federal grand jury as heads of a \$36,600,000 bootleg conspiracy.

Cover of First Issue of C. I. Magazine



The first issue of the "Communist International" was published on May 1, 1919, simultaneously in Russian, English, German and French, within a month or two of the founding of the Comintern. With the 10th anniversary of the Comintern now being celebrated throughout the world, and with the May Day celebrations hardly over, this reproduction is particularly appropriate at this time.

VOTE CLOSE ON FAKE FARM BILL

Tariff Bill, Whitewash for Mellon Ready

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The possibility that the debenture plan of fake farm "relief," opposed by President Hoover, who thinks the farm board stunt will fool the agriculturists sufficiently, might pass the senate by a one or two vote margin was increased today as the senate entered an agreement to limit debates Wednesday, with a view to voting Thursday.

The line-up had been 47 to 45 in Hoover's favor, and against the debenture or tariff bounty project, but it was learned reliably that Senator David I. Walsh, democrat, of Massachusetts, had indicated he would pair with the absent Senator Shipstead, of Minnesota, who was sworn in at a Baltimore hospital Saturday.

This would prevent Walsh from voting and make the line-up a tie, 46 to 46, but does not take into account the absence of Senator Kendrick, democrat, Wyoming, or the vote of Senator Broussard, democrat, who is listed as the only doubtful senator.

If a tie should develop, Hoover could expect to win, because it is reported Vice-President Curtis would vote against the debenture plan. Curtis can vote only if the totals show a tie. His friends say he would be anxious to show his allegiance to Hoover by casting the deciding vote against the debenture plan.

Secret Tariff Bill. An 85,000-word tariff bill, surrounded by secrecy such as was never maintained before about a matter of this importance will be brought up in the house tomorrow about noon by Chairman Hawley of the ways and means committee.

The measure is the result of compromises and a check imposed on the committee by President Hoover for only a "limited revision." About a third of the rates have been changed in the Fordney-McCumber act of 1922, the last tariff act.

Whitewash Mellon. The Steiwer report, saying Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is legally holding his office, was made the majority report of the senate judiciary committee today, when Senator Stephens, democrat, of Mississippi, voted for it by wire.

The count now stands 9 to 7 in favor of the report, which will be presented the senate tomorrow.

Mellon is holding ownership of various trusts, in flagrant disregard of even the capitalist law, and has given huge sums to some of them from the United States treasury under the form of tax refunds, but as he is one of the rulers of the country, and dominates the industrial state of Pennsylvania, it is not expected there will be much trouble for him in the senate.

Ford Blames Walker for City Speakeasies

Mayor James J. Walker, as "real head of the police department," was blamed by Supreme Court Justice Ford for the "thousands of speakeasies, gambling resorts and houses of ill fame" which will be denounced by speakers at a meeting at Carnegie Hall today. However, stricter "law" enforcement was the only solution Ford could offer.

NEW FRENCH CRUISER. BREST, France, (By Mail).—A new French armored cruiser, the Marschal Foch, has been launched here, in preparation for the coming imperialist war.

INDIA COMMUNIST OPPOSES SIMON

Asmani, in Meerut Jail, Runs for Parliament

LONDON, May 6.—The Communist Party of Great Britain is running S. Asmani, at present in the government prison at Meerut, India, for parliament, in the Spent Valley division, Yorkshire, against Sir John Simon, the chief of the Simon commission, which went to India to tour the country under police and military protection and bring back a report advising more clever repressive measures to exploit Indian workers and peasants.

The Simon commission was boycotted and demonstrated against in every city it stopped in. When Simon appeared in the Anglo-Indian government's legislature to lend encouragement by his presence to the passing of a bill practically outlawing trade unions, an Indian spectator threw a bomb at him.

U. Padych, another Indian, will actually conduct the campaign, speaking for Asmani, who is charged with being active in the trade union work and strikes in India. The Communist Party has 24 candidates in the field.

Bombers Blow Up Rival Gang's Dive; Part of Chicago City Politics

CHICAGO, May 6.—A powerful powder bomb lifted the Dells, a roadhouse between Chicago and Waukegan, from its foundations today, menacing the lives of five workmen and causing \$5,000 damages. It is said to be the work of the "circus gang," an offshoot of Al Capone's organization. The "circus gang" was said to be "muscling in" on the beer business in that territory.

Sam O'Hara, proprietor of the Dells was one of those indicted last week in a slot machine graft expose.

The Capone gang is part of a Chicago city political machine, and earns immunity and prosecution of its rivals by corrupting elections and intimidating voters.

Baltimore Building Strikers Mised Into Returning to Work

BALTIMORE, Md., (By Mail).—Over 300 building workers on the municipal terminal building have been misled into returning to work after a strike for higher wages. The officials agreed to the appointment of a commission to fix rates on municipal labor.

ELECTRICIANS SOLD OUT.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., (By Mail).—A strike of over 575 electricians here was averted by union officials, when a wage of \$1.05 an hour was accepted, altho the electricians were demanding a wage of \$1.10 an hour.

... spring is here with its beauty ...

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Speed-up, Wall Collapses, Falling Rivets, Cause Many Accidents to Building Workers.

IRON WORKERS KNOWN AS THE "SUICIDE CREW"

Excavating Near Old Buildings Risky

(By a Worker Correspondent)
I have noted your appeal to building trades workers for letters on the conditions that they have to contend with. My experience, in construction work in New York City for five years, gave me an opportunity to know the dangers—unnecessary dangers—that building workers must submit themselves to.

Danger of Wall Collapse.

1. Digging in earth—trenches and pits, from six to ten and twelve feet deep, the walls of which are in momentary danger of collapsing and burying the muckers. Sheeting and bracing costs money and cuts the boss's profits.

2. Excavating next to old buildings—the new foundations going below and undermining the old building. A few shrewd and competent supervision would have kept many an old wall from sliding into the new excavation and burying the workers under tons of bricks. Owners usually know nothing about underpinning buildings—to let them personally have charge of such work is nothing short of criminal.

The Suicide Crew.

3. The suicide crew—iron workers. Insurance rates tell the story—23 per cent. For each three dollars the worker gets, the boss pays one dollar to the insurance company. In getting the steel from the truck in the street to the top working floor the signalman often "kills" it—lets the load drop from a height of five or six feet. The pusher yells "Jump," and if the workers guiding the load don't jump quickly, the flanges of the flying steel beams will shear off their fingers or toes as neatly as a surgeon's knife.

Riveters Pushed.

Riveting crews are pushed so hard that, in their frenzy of haste, stepping off into space from the two flimsy planks from which they must work, is quite an everyday affair.

I could write volumes about similar abuses and the disregard of the workers' safety. Bricklayers and carpenters on floor forms, working one story below riveting crews—with hot rivets, drift pins and fork-wrenches falling, actually, by the dozen every day—so that the owner may collect a few extra days of rent. Or take the other extreme, steel men working six or eight stories above the closest solid floor—in direct violation of city ordinances and insurance contracts.

And all to what end? To pile up profits for the greedy builders and contractors. And from whom do the profits come? From the browbeaten, starving, maimed workers, and the unwitting tenants who pay extortionate rents to occupy flimsy and often dangerous buildings.

J. J. S.

Chicago W.I.R. Tag Days for Textile Strikers, May 11, 12

CHICAGO, May 5.—Tag days to raise funds for the striking textile workers of the South will be held here May 11 and 12, under the direction of the Workers International Relief.

All working class organizations are urged by the W. I. R. to mobilize their membership for participation in the tag days. "The situation in the South is critical," says a W. I. R. statement, "and demands immediate action to raise money for relief on a large scale. For information phone Seeley 3562, W. I. R., 23 South Lincoln St.

Women Workers, Organize Yourselves—Form Reliable Contingents of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement!

YOUTH IS EXPLOITED Excelsior Metal Products Enslaves Them

(By a Worker Correspondent)
The conditions in the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 15 E. 17th St., New York, where cigar lighters are made are rotten. The workers work from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., with only half an hour for lunch. They work 5 days a week, some working 5½ days.

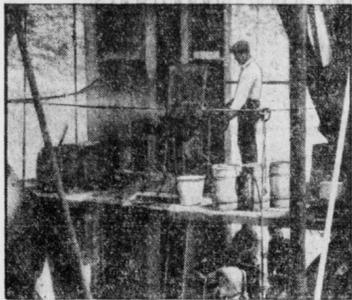
The wages are \$10 to \$12 a week for girls, and \$15 to \$18 for boys. The lunches have to be eaten in a hurry and in the dirty workshops, as there is no eating room. The shop is always filthy.

The speed-up system, the odor of glue and acids, the foremen always swearing at and treating the workers like dogs; all the conditions are so bad that very few workers last there more than a few days. The workers are always in danger of getting consumption in this shop.

Young Workers Slave.

The company has three floors of a six-story building. About 100 workers slave there. The workers range from 15 to 25 years of age. They employ young workers to get more work out of their employes.

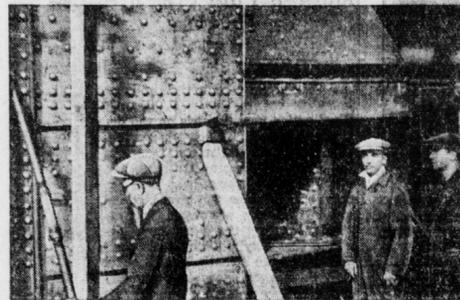
WORKERS TAKE THE RISKS IN BRIDGE BUILDING; DEATHS HUSHED UP OPERATORS CUT MINERS WAGES TO PAY LEWIS



(By a Worker Correspondent)

A bridge is being built over the Hudson River, between Fort Washington, New York and Fort Lee, New Jersey. There are several hundred construction on this job, which is divided among several contractors. I am a structural iron worker on this job, and have an opportunity to see what is going on.

First, about accidents. There is at least one accident every day. There have been several killed, due to the company's negligence. But these are carefully kept out of the papers. When I was working on the Holland Tunnel (vehicle tunnel job), between lower Manhattan and

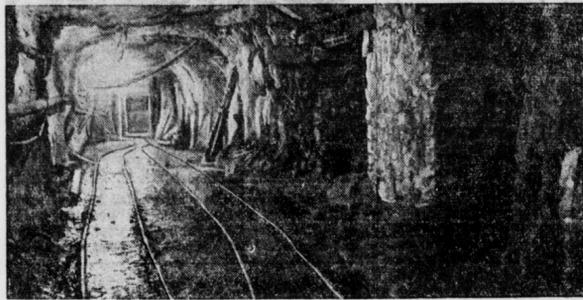


Jersey City, there were over 200 killed, 224, to be exact. I was at work one night when 13 laborers were killed in a collapse of dirt, and yet, when the job was finished, the superintendent of construction boasted there were "only 12 killed in the 5-year job." So this gives you an idea how the death of workers on this new bridge will be hushed up.

Laborers are the most exploited on this job, making about \$14 a week when unorganized, which most of them are.

—IRON WORKER.

Photos above illustrate dangers of workers building the new bridge over the Hudson, described by the above worker correspondent. At



left, riveters at work on the steel anchorage. These workers are the victims of the corrupt A. F. of L. officialdom, which sells them out, often making agreements to the bosses' satisfaction behind the workers' back. In the center, structural iron workers are shown on the job on the bridge construction. At right is shown the horizontal cross tunnel at the bottom of the anchorage tunnels. Many "sandhogs," as construction workers who work in compressed air, in underground or underwater construction, are called, fell victims to the "bends," the terrible disease which paralyzes the worker's spine, causing the worker's body to bend over. This is another of the hazards of workers on the Hudson River bridge.

Wasson, Illinois, the Feudal Domain of a Coal Operator

This is the first part of a letter in which a miner correspondent tells of the conditions in the mine village in Illinois in which he lives. In this installment he tells of the company shacks, most of them about to tumble down.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WASSON, ILL. (By Mail).—Five miles northeast of Harrisburg, the county seat of Saline County, is the little mine village of Wasson. It is the most desolate and forsaken spot on earth. The population is about 200.

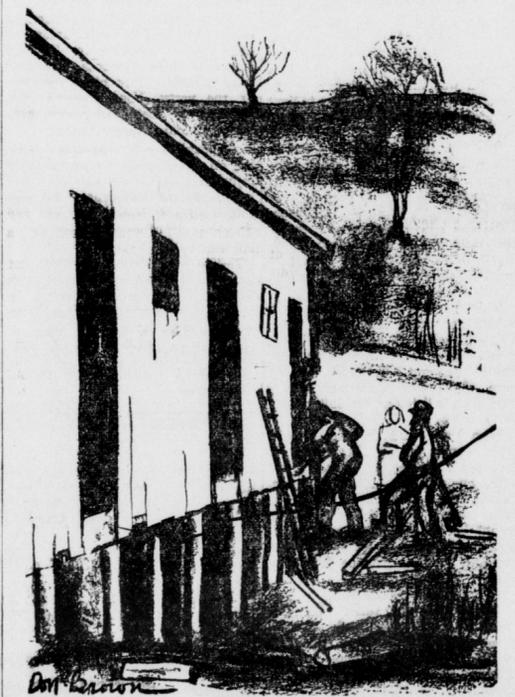
Following my work as a coal

miner, I drifted here about ten years ago, and got work at the time. I moved into company house three and four and lived there up to six months ago, when the coal company forced me out. I can shut my eyes and still see that lease or contract I signed, which as "party of the first part," gave me sole possession of that rat harbor and bedbug nest, and gave the Wasson Coal Co. the absolute right to deduct \$10 out of my pay envelope every month.

No Water in Shacks.

We miners living in company shacks have to carry water for all purposes from private owned houses.

Company Shacks In A Mining Town



In protest meetings we elected committees to demand of C. M. Wasson, president of the Wasson Coal Co., that the renters be furnished with at least one well of clean water for every ten families. Wasson, millionaire, turned a deaf ear to the demands.

Next our committee tried the sub-district officials of the United Mine Workers. We were simple folk and thought our union officials would help us. As usual, the high-salaried officials of the U. M. W. A., that

bunch of "cannots, will-nots, and don't knows," did not attempt to handle our case.

The Law Not for the Miners.

We even spoke to the captain of the Salvation Army, and he, of course, did nothing. Desperate, we turned our attention to the civil courts. Lawyer after lawyer was consulted, and all informed us that the law relative to landlord and tenant was, "if tenant did not like it he could move." We finally found a lawyer to take our case. He had a chemist analyze the water and found it poisonous. We were wild with delight, thinking we would show the Wasson Coal Company that the law in this country was for the poor slaves just as well as for the rich coal kings. We were doomed to disillusionment, and that glittering bubble, commonly called "justice," burst. The case never came to court. The law still reads, "if you don't like it, move."

Many times the miners demanded that the Wasson Coal Company furnish the houses with screen doors and window screening. The company refused even paper for walls and ceilings. They did offer us un-slacked lime to whitewash the inside of our houses, but refused to furnish brushes. In many places the plaster has fallen in spaces six inches to three feet square.

Shacks Lean Over.

Some rooms are not even plastered and without ceilings overhead. In many instances doors are not provided with locks. The floors are rough and often full of rat-holes and bursted planks. The underpinning and sills are rotting away and giving way; rock pillars decaying, crumbling, making the house lean over. Several houses have fallen completely; absolutely slid from their foundations.

The little three by five foot porches in front of each house are

FRISCO CLOTHING BOSSES AIDED BY AMALGAMATED

Organize A Company Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail).—Not long ago the fakers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers sent an agent from Chicago to organize the workers in the industry on a company union basis. This agent in Los Angeles succeeded in organizing the workers there on a company union basis within a week's time by installing the speed-up piece-work system. It is rumored that this was accomplished by offering the bosses financial assistance through the Amalgamated Bank.

He came from Los Angeles to San Francisco with a man by the name of Newboy, the largest manufacturer in Los Angeles, to organize the largest shop in San Francisco, for the reason that the left wing group in the local forced the official to issue a leaflet to the workers of that shop to organize them, and when the firm got notice of the fact the manager called all the workers of the shop and told them how "detrimental" the union will be to them, and that the union will worsen their conditions.

A week later the agent, with the help of the manufacturer from Los Angeles, justified all the promises; they signed a shameful contract, which is a shame for a worker to read, and the shop from week work basis has turned to piece-work. All left wing workers were discriminated against. The wages took a turn of 10 to 20 per cent down and the shop is in revolt now. The faker of the local, fearing the exposure, discriminates against all left wing workers of the executive board, setting a new executive board with a member of the Salvation Army, who happened to be a tailor, as chairman of the local.

FINE WORKER FOR SMOKING

MILWAUKEE (By Mail).—Thomas Bouras, employed in a restaurant here as a kitchen worker, was fined \$25 for smoking while at work.

in bad shape, and some have fallen down. It was dangerous for my children to play near the house; it was liable to fall any time. The company was charging me \$14 a month for that same ragged and worn-out shack.

Nothing can grow in the little clay gardens in front of the house. They are untended by the miners, and produce an enormous crop of rag-weed and yellow-tops.

Filthy Toilets.

The back-houses, or toilets, are neglected by the Coal Company, who refuse to clean them. Refuse from the mine, as sulphur-balls, bone-coal, slack and slate, fills the streets, gutters from six inches to two feet deep are everywhere in the streets, gardens, back and front yards and in many instances running under the shacks; many of the houses leak. When it rains, the rain blows in the houses from defects in the casings, and warped and busted panels in the doors.

The shacks are cold in winter and warm in summer; there are no beautiful shade trees around any of the company shacks at Wasson.

In the concluding part of this miner correspondent's letter, he describes the way the miners are cheated in the company store, and also describes the loan shark agency maintained by the company.

Ferocious Repressions and Terror Are Being Used by British Imperialism and the Indian Bourgeoisie to Strangle the Growing Revolutionary Labor Movement of India. Let the Mighty Protest of Workers the World Over Serve as a Threatening Warning to the Anglo-Indian Tyrants!

ACTORS WORKING IN VAUDEVILLE HAVE HARD LOT

Cheated By Bookers; Past Season Worst

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO (By Mail).—One branch of labor, the conditions of which have never been given any great publicity, is that of the vaudeville actors and actresses. Perhaps some people do not associate this industry with the idea of labor, but in some ways their conditions are worse than that of other workers. There is the uncertainty of work, no domestic life, constant living in trains and hotels, with sufficient pay to cover such necessities as required in this work.

Vaudeville work is bought and sold. The vaudeville agents and bookers stand over the actors and actresses, compelling them to either pay 20 or 30 per cent of their salary for their work or starve. Because of lack of work, they do not pay for it.

Must Pay Own Expenses.

The vaudeville actor pays all his expenses out of his pay unless he works in an office act owned by the agents and bookers, then his transportation is paid by them.

These production acts are usually composed of dancing school products who work for very small money, thrilled with the "glory" of being on the stage, and the major portion of the salary paid to such acts is sent back to the producer-agent, who divides same between himself and the booker. These are the parasites who live off the actor, the agents, bookers and producers. They are the slave-drivers for Wall St.

These production acts have forced the independent acts into the smaller theatres and out of the business, because the agents, bookers and producers have found that this is a more efficient way to rob the actor of the money he is justly entitled to and the material he originates.

On top of all this thievery the moving picture magnates are forcing the vitaphone acts on the public, whether they like it or not, which takes the bread and butter out of the vaudeville actors' mouths and throws them on the streets with the other unemployed workers.

To overcome these conditions the Actors Union of America has been organized, with over 10,000 members.

Women Workers! Take Up the Implacable Class Struggle Shoulder to Shoulder With the Revolutionary Workers!

Jubilee Singers Open Tonight at Maxine Elliott Theatre

Forbes Randolph's Kentucky Jubilee Singers will open at the Maxine Elliott Theatre this evening, a summer theatrical program of American Negro music consisting of four dramatic units built around the characteristic spirituals, folksongs and "exaltations" of the race. The original personnel of the Jubilee Singers has been augmented by the addition of several white actors. Randolph is responsible for the direction and staging, with settings designed by Clark Robinson.

USSR Develops Air Transportation With Afghanistan Cities

MOSCOW (By Mail).—In an interview with the press, Director Anders, of the "Dobrolet" (the Soviet air transportation organization) gave data on the work of the airline connecting up Tashkent with Kabul.

The Tashkent-Kabul airline was opened by "Dobrolet" by an agreement with the Afghan government. The line crosses the summits of the Hindu Kush mountains, in excess of 5,000 meters high, and is the highest airline in the world. The entire distance of 1,140 kilometers between Tashkent and Kabul is covered in seven or eight hours of flying time, while the horse trip across the Hindu Kush summits takes at least a month under favorable conditions.

Until the end of 1928, 68 flights were made, involving a total distance of 75,000 kilometers. About 200 passengers and 3,000 kilograms of mail and baggage were carried over. The flights passed without a single accident, and there was always a strong demand for the services of the line.

In connection with the recent events in Afghanistan, regular activities of the "Dobrolet" line were interrupted. The Soviet airplanes took a considerable part in the evacuation from Kabul of members of different diplomatic missions and other institutions.

U. S. S. R. Manganese Export Has Increase

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 13 (By Mail).—Between September 1, 1928, and April 1, 1929, the Chiaty Manganese Trust exported 213,805 tons of manganese. During the last seven months of the existence of the Harriman concession only 131,123 tons were exported.

The export for the period indicated was divided up as follows: United States, 26,970 tons; Italy, 13,150; Holland, 10,700; France, 7,060; Belgium, 6,780; Germany, 1,100; etc.



Madeline Cameron, one of the principals in the Schwab-Mandel musical play at the Chanin's Forty-Sixth Street Theatre.

RADIO NEAR ROLE.

LENINGRAD, USSR. (By Mail).—It has been decided by the Academy of Sciences to extend the network of meteorological and radio stations in the Polar regions.

It was decided furthermore to construct at the ship building yards of U.S.S.R. a number of vessels for Polar exploration purposes.

JOBLESS, KILLS SELF.

MILWAUKEE (By Mail) Robert Asche, 65-year-old work committed suicide by hanging, because he had been unable to find work for many months. He was millwright.

AMUSEMENTS

Theatre Guild Productions
CAMEL Through the Needle's Eye
MARTIN BECK THEA.
45th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:59
Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

Man's Estate
by Beatrice Blackmar and Bruce Gould
BILTMORE Theatre, W. 47th Street
Eves. 8:50; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

LAST THREE WEEKS!
CAPRICE
A Comedy by SHYRRA
GUILD THEA., 42nd St. Eves. 8:59
Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

LAST WEEKS!
Strange Interlude
By EUGENE O'NEILL
John GOLDEN THEA., 58th St. Eves. 8:59
Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

MOROSCO THEA., W. 45th St. I. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
JOHN DRINKWATER'S Comedy BIRD IN HAN

Chanin's MAJESTIC THEA. 44th St., West of Broadway. Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
The Greatest and Funniest Revue
Pleasure Bound

Theatre MASQUE 45th W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
First play (in English) from So. Russia
THE FIRST LA

Adapted by Herman Bernstein and Leonid Snegoff with FRANCES CARSON — LEONID SNEGOFF — REGINALD GOOD
Wilfred Seagram Samuel Schne

The Thrilling Story of a Sou American Communal State
"Red Majesty"
Filmed and Presented By Harry Noyce, Wrangel Island Rescue Hero
5th Ave. Playhouse
66 FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 12th
Continuous 2 p.m. to Midnight

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

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FORCE WORKERS IN CINCINNATI TO FILL CITY CHEST

Docked 1 Day Wages for Community Fund

CINCINNATI, O. (By Mail).—After whooping it up for a fortnight in the interest of bigger and better charity, this center of Art, Culture and the Higher Things (It is nationally known for its university and saunas) has managed to scrape together the \$2,054,000 for its two year Community Chest budget.

The seven thousand solicitors literally sweated blood as lashed by the rhetoric and pointed taunts of William Albers, chain grocery czar, they canvassed every house in the slums, every factory, shop and office, every store—even the Kroger Grocery Stores, Albers' own, to scrape together the contents of the city's "generous giving."

Everyone Has Stake.

And after it is all done, the news comes forth from headquarters that this kind of "giving" is to be the rule henceforth. Everyone is to have a "stake" in the city's philanthropy. According to the new plan, the poor should give to themselves, since they are the chief beneficiaries.

Such little things, however, had little effect on the success of the Chest campaign this year. General Chairman Albers and his fifteen or twenty millionaire club friends gave the signal and the task-masters relayed the orders down the line.

Workers Forced to Pay.

The joker was discovered. Having scared everyone sick by making them believe that a great deal of giving was expected of them, Albers and his gang of millionaire "philanthropists" in charge of the drive, thought to make doubly sure that no slackers would be recorded. So every firm with a pay roll kindly removed from the weekly pay of every worker one day's pay.

A better scheme to insure success was never schemed. It worked beautifully. Scab plant notorious for the miserable condition of their slaves, just beamed as they saw their names on the front pages of the press each day of the drive. "Kroger Grocery Gives \$35,000," "Procter and Gamble Gives \$45,000." One day's pay from every worker was the penalty of continuing on the job. Those that protested—and they were few, as "good Americans" must not holler when the boss "suggests"—were promptly fired.

Get Least, Give Most. Yes, Cincinnati did itself proud. So proud indeed, that the scheme will be used in every charitable drive. And Mr. Albers and his cohorts announce that the plan will be suggested to other cities in need of "organized giving."

And on top of this news comes the report that a "super community chest" is being planned by all the super corporations of the United States. Having merged everything in sight, they believe there is nothing left to merge but philanthropy and that those who receive the least should give the most.

PLAN HUGE BUS MERGER FOR U.S.

\$35,000,000 Concern to Control System

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 (UP).—Tentative plans for a \$35,000,000 merger of the major bus lines in the United States, are being laid, it was learned here today.

Charles F. Wren, president of the Pickwick Stages, Inc., admitted negotiations for the merger were under way, but said they were too premature to permit a definite announcement.

It is expected the merger will apply to the Pickwick, Yellow, Greyhound lines. Such a consolidation would form a nationwide system.

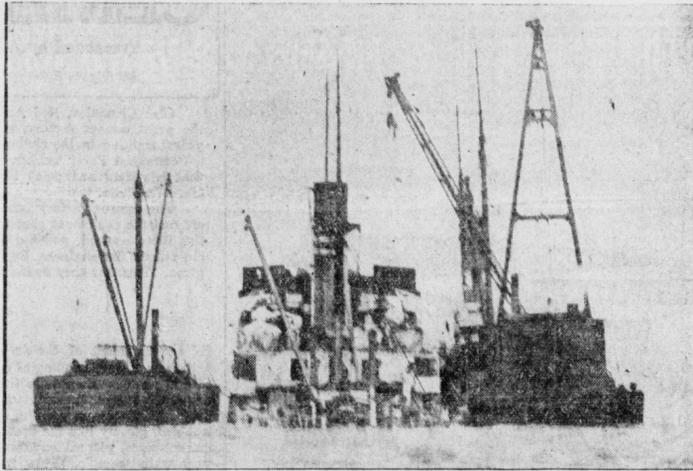
ENGLISH JOBLESS GROW.

LONDON. (By Mail).—The government admits a total of 1,200,000 is the registered unemployed for last week. This, though probably only a part of the real number, is 70,000 more than a year ago.

MILK DRIVERS MAY STRIKE

SEATTLE, Wash. (By Mail).—Milk drivers here are demanding a wage increase of 75 cents an hour and a vacation each year with pay. A strike of over 500 drivers is threatened.

Workers Slave to Salvage Cargo of Wrecked Ship



Following the collision of the River Orontes with the Spanish liner Cristobal Colon, in New York Harbor, workers are taking great risks in attempt to salvage the boat's cargo.

BREAD DELIVERY DRIVERS STRIKE

500 In Kansas City Demand Increase

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—About 500 bakery wagon drivers, of 17 of the city's largest baking companies, struck today for a \$10 weekly increase in salary guarantee.

The strike is so complete that bread was not delivered today throughout the city.

The present guarantee of the drivers is \$30, and they very rarely make more than that per week. The object of the bakeries in paying on a commission basis is to create a feeling of competition between the drivers of the same company and of competing companies and thus keep them from organizing.

MAY 1 BATTLES IN MANY CITIES

Only in Moscow Are Parades Encouraged

(Continued from Page One) tried to demonstrate here on May 1, despite the prohibition of the government. There were collisions with the police and many arrests. The printers struck and no newspapers were published. The streets were full of workers and students demonstrating.

Riga Workers Come Out.

RIGA, Latvia, May 6.—Revolutionary workers tried to demonstrate here, in Duenburg, Libau, and other cities, although a police order prohibited it. They were everywhere attacked by armed police and many were wounded and arrested. The social-democrats assisted the police against the workers. They were led by a social-democrat member of parliament named Brunokalinin.

Afghans Spike Rumors of British That USSR Is Arming Amanullah

LONDON, May 6.—Answering the rumors spread by the British imperialists, the Afghan legation in London has issued a denial of press reports that the Soviet Union is supplying the Afghan armies with arms and ammunition. The statement said the Soviets were never involved in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and added that conditions in the country were improving steadily.

Since the recent victories of Amanullah Khan over the puppet supported by Great Britain there has been an assiduous spreading of rumors to give excuse for direct British intervention.

WINDSTORM KILLS FARMERS AND DESTROYS MARYLAND TOWNS

Three farmers were killed and several injured, and many farms destroyed, in the windstorm which caused the wreckage above in Laytonville, Maryland.



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50 Killed A Day By Automobiles In U. S.

The Travelers Insurance Company asserted today that 4,500 persons were killed in motor vehicle accidents during the first quarter of the year in the United States, a daily average of approximately 50. January's average was 55 a day, February 40 and March 50.

BERLIN WORKERS TO DEMONSTRATE

N. Y. Workers to Meet Today in Solidarity

(Continued from Page One) bank accounts of the said organization.

Will Not Disband.

Since the Red Front Fighters were organized with the possibility in mind that such an attack on them might at any time be made, it is not considered here that their formal "suppression" will mean much. The militant workers, who fought the police for four days in the streets of Wedding and Neukolln districts and excited the admiration of even the enemies' seasoned military experts here with their effective tactics, are not going to simply disband at the orders of two "socialist" enemies of labor. They are needed to protect workers from police who have just given an exhibition of their ferocity by raking working class tenements with machine gun fire and ruthlessly executing "Zoergiebel's" instructions to "shoot without warning at everybody who shows himself at a window."

Occupy Liebknecht House.

Police today occupied, but later evacuated, the Karl Liebknecht house, in which are situated Rote Fahne, the militant Communist daily, and the Communist Party headquarters.

The newspaper Montagszeitung was confiscated. Several newspapers have been reporting that the police in their murderous campaign used dum-dum bullets against the workers, and print photographs of the bullets to prove it.

Besides the Australian reporter who was killed, another reporter, Paul Weymar, reporter for the Vossische Zeitung, was shot in the foot by the police.

Socialists Like Zoergiebel.

After a furious anti-Communist campaign in favor of the police, the bourgeois newspapers have now commenced to publish energetic criticism of the police action. This applies especially to the Berliner Tageblatt, the Achtuhrblatt, the Berliner Zelfuhrblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The only newspaper completely satisfied with Zoergiebel is the social democratic paper Vorwarts, which reports the murderous blood-bath under the heading, "Zoergiebel Restores Order."

District 2 of the Communist Party of the U. S. has called a meeting for today at noon at the Seamen's Club, 28 South St., New York, of all workers to protest against police brutality in the Berlin celebrations of International Labor Day, and to express solidarity with the heroic German fighters.

Ten Minute Tornado Damages Berlin, N. H.

BERLIN, N. H., May 6.—Twisted telephone and electric light wires and parts of shattered buildings cluttered the streets of the town here after a tornado passed at 4 o'clock yesterday. The storm lasted ten minutes, and although it left some \$250,000 damage, none were injured. The International Paper and the Northern Automobile Company plants were among those most severely damaged.

"CHAMPION" FETE OPENS NEW DRIVE

Exceptional Program of Speakers, Music

Arrangements have been completed for the big "Champion" Dinner, which will mark the opening of Negro Week, and of the special Communist Party drive to build up the "Negro Champion," the only mass newspaper for Negro workers and farmers in this country.

The dinner will take place at the Workers' Center at 6:30 on Friday evening, May 10. All working class Negro groups will unite with Party groups for discussion of the Negro work and the support of the "Champion."

Prominent Speakers.

Speakers at the dinner will include Henry Rosemund, of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Harold Williams, of the Negro Department of the Communist Party; Grace Campbell, of the Negro Workers Relief, and Robert Minor, secretary of the Party. John Owens, who led the California fight against segregation in the schools, will act as toastmaster.

In addition to the speeches, an unusually fine program of entertainment has been arranged. The hall will be decorated for the occasion under the direction of Lydia Gibson. Drawings and cartoons, illustrating phases of the Negro workers' lives, have been donated by well-known artists and will be auctioned.

Musical Program.

An unusual program of music has been arranged which will include Mme. Mable Hurd Fairfax, well-known Negro soprano; Arthur Gaines, a tenor of the Kentucky choir, and soloists of the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, who can be depended on to give an excellent performance.

The dinner will start the drive for a sustaining fund for the Negro Champion, which will make it possible to issue it as a regular weekly and increase its distribution to workers in factories, laundries, docks, garages and in other Negro groups.

Tickets for the dinner may be obtained at the district office of the Communist Party, the Workers' Book Shop, and the office of the American Negro Labor Congress, 169 W. 133rd St.

KILLS PARASITE, GETS 30-YR. TERM

(Continued from Page One) for the defense as he pointed out that the father was temporarily deranged by the jeering reception he got from Harold Johnston, Neptune City High School football player when he came to complain to Johnston's rich father that something should be done for his daughter, Marianne, a child of sixteen, and expecting a baby of which young Johnston was the father.

Children Young. The defense attorney pointed out also that most of Farrugio's children were young and could not work, and that the family would be destitute if the bread winner were taken away. Judge Bodine listened coldly, said nothing, and imposed the extreme penalty. Marianne screaming, "my father, my father," was led half fainting from the room. She had testified in the trial that she told her father of her condition, accompanied him to Johnston, and that Johnston then taunted them and told them that nobody in his respectable position could afford to recognize the daughter of "dirty dogs."

Ten Minute Tornado Damages Berlin, N. H.

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A. F. OF L. BACKS MAYOR IN POLICE ATTACK ON MEET

Green's Man Commends Leach In Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., (By Mail).—The A. F. of L. came across with a letter of praise for Mayor Leach for sending his police force, mounted and on motorcycle, to attack the street demonstration of thousands of workers, led by the Communist Party, in Minneapolis on May Day.

Paul J. Smith, personal representative of Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which is notorious for its support of American imperialism and whose president took part in the launching of Wall Street's latest battleship in New York City, sent a letter to Colonel Leach commending him on his "loyalty to our institutions during the war, and he proved it again last night. The American Federation of Labor approves of his action."

Thus, the A. F. of L., consistent with its policy of brazen betrayal of the workers, approves of the strike-breaking mayor, his war-monger political clique, and his use of an army of police and plainclothes men against workers.

During the demonstration Pat Devine, district organizer of the Communist Party, was pulled off the stand when he called Leach a "puppet Mussolini" and said that the "police are here only because they are afraid of their meal tickets." Much brutality was displayed by the police in breaking up the street demonstration. At a mass meeting held immediately after by the workers, the alliance of the bosses, Leach and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats was exposed and condemned.

JUDGE FORCED TO ALLOW PICKETING

Grocery Clerks Defeat Right Wing Scabs

The contempt of court case of the grocery clerks union for picketing was dismissed yesterday by Justice Wasservogel at the Bronx Supreme Court, Special Sessions, Part I, who declared that picketing was permissible. On the appeal of the bosses, however, the matter was turned over to a referee. The Ginals Grocery Market, 22 E. 170th St., had halted their five picketing strikers to court.

Right Wing Scabs Fired.

The picketing of the grocery and dairy at 9 E. Moshula Parkway continued after the boss yesterday threw out the United Hebrew Trades "kosher" union sign and its two scab agents, who for nearly a month have been having the pickets arrested.

These worthies were Sam Heller, former business agent of the Retail Grocery, Fruit and Dairy Clerks Union, who was expelled two years ago for graft, and Harry Rozenweig, former temporary organizer, who was fired out last year after being exposed as a grafter who betrayed strikers at \$500 a crack.

They were being paid \$7 a day each to put the United Hebrew sign in the window, to have the pickets beaten up, framed up and arrested, and to do a little scab work in the market. Picketing is going on militantly here, despite the numerous arrests.

A number of stores in Brooklyn are now on strike, with the union picketing them. The workers in the neighborhoods where strikes are on sympathize fully with the strikers, disregarding the scab United Hebrew Trades signs.

Hague Exploits School Children in Campaign; Rival Grafters Jealous

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 6.—School children here are viewed as potential campaign supporters by the democrat Mayor Hague of Trenton. City School Superintendent James A. Nugent's order requiring 25,000 of the city's 40,000 school children to attend one night session this week in the company of their parents was denounced by anti-Hague forces as "dragging the public school system into politics" at their public meeting last night. Hague's rivals, jealous for control of the city's apparatus through which the democratic administration reaped such huge profits, announce an open air meeting on the steps of the court house.

Hague, just now under fire from his opponents for his huge campaign of "misappropriated" city dollars, is mustering support on the eve of the municipal elections. While he declares the "night session" to be merely an opportunity for the parents of the pupils to "see the schools in operation," the astuteness of the maneuver is resented by his political enemies, who state they will take legal action to prevent the move.

The mayor's henchmen led a "Hague Loyalty Parade" last night. Many of the workers who, as victims of his machine, were forced to pay graft to hold down the pettiest job, found it expedient to attend.

Communist Activities

BRONX
Section 5. Ida Dailies, of the District Negro Department, will lead discussion on Negro work at 8:30 p. m. at 2700 Bronx Park East tomorrow.
Branch 5. A special meeting of the branch to elect a temporary organizer will be held at 8:30 today, 1330 Wilkins Ave.
MANHATTAN
Downtown Protest Meet. A meeting protesting against police brutality in the Berlin May Day celebrations will be held at the Seamen's Club, at 12 noon today.
International Branch R. 2. Branch meets tomorrow, 7:30 p. m., 97 Ave. B.
Unit 74, St. Discussion on "The Muste Movement" at 6:30 p. m. today, 93 Ave. B.
BROOKLYN
Branch 2, Section 8. Reorganization of the unit and the membership drive will be discussed at the meeting at 8 p. m. today, 312 Hinsdale Street.

Fraternal Organizations

MANHATTAN
Champion Dinner. "Champion Dinner" for the benefit of the Negro Champion, only Negro mass newspaper for Negro workers and farmers, Friday, 6:30 p. m. at the Workers Center.
National Textile Union Wants Volunteers. Volunteers to prepare membership books for the Southern textile strikers are asked to call at Room 1707, National Textile Workers' Union, 104 Fifth Ave., between 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily.
Night Workers I. L. D. The Night Workers I. L. D. Branch will have a meeting tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.
Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. Members are requested by the organization department to report at 27th St. and Sixth Ave. at 4:45 p. m. today to concentrate on getting as many as possible from 27th St. between Sixth and Seventh Aves. for a street meeting.
Downtown Protest Meet. A meeting protesting against police brutality in the Berlin May Day celebrations will be held at the Seamen's Club, 28 South St., at 12 noon today.
MANHATTAN
Cooperative I. L. D. Southern textile strikers will lead discussion at the branch meeting at 2700 Bronx Park East Thursday night.
Cloakmakers Council 1. J. Cohen will lecture on organization work at 1409 Boston Road tonight.
Freiheit Symphony Orchestra. Rehearsals will be held every Tuesday evening at 1409 Boston Road, conducted by Arnold Powell.
BROOKLYN
Council 10, Beninhurst. J. Garlick will speak on "Peretz's Work" at 8:30 p. m. Thursday, 48 Bay 28th St.

WILL UNIONIZE 10,000 DYE MEN

Paterson Textile Union Defies District Att'y

(Continued from Page One) many shops are ready to strike already.

The response of the workers to the campaign thus far has been so enthusiastic that the union has had to move to a new, and much larger headquarters, at 205 Paterson St., which will be the headquarters of all the Paterson locals of the union. This Sunday there will be held at 25 Dayton St. the convention of District 5 (Northern New Jersey) of the National Textile Workers Union, where Albert Weisbord, secretary of the union, and John Pippin and Martin Ruskak of the Paterson local, and Gus Deak, of the Passaic local will report on the plans for organizing the entire silk industry. Weisbord will also report for the national organization. The convention will also elect delegates to the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Convention called by the left wing to organize a new national trade union center.

Italian Workers to Meet. A mass meeting of all Italian workers employed in the dye houses, non-union as well as union members, has also been called for Sunday, May 12, at 10 a. m. at the Italian-American Citizens' Club, at which the campaign to build up shop committees and mill locals will be discussed.

This Saturday night at 8 p. m., a big circus will be held at Carpenters Hall, 56 Van Houten St., the purpose of which is, aside from a good time, to raise funds for the organization drive.

MOVIE STRIKE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., (By Mail).—Moving picture operators here are striking for better conditions.

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17 WORKERS ON TRIAL; JAILED AT MAY DAY MEET

Trial Is Part of Gov't Drive on Militants

(Continued from Page One)

With the exception of Brown, are non-Party workers.

The unprecedented bail of \$5,000 was set for each of the workers who had been so naive as to take literally the right of assemblage guaranteed in the constitution of the United States. The bail is now being raised by the International Labor Defense which has started a vigorous defense campaign for the arrested workers. When Jennie Cooper, Philadelphia district representative of the I. L. D. entered a protest against the arrests and the high bail, she was told by the chief of police that the workers are dissatisfied with this country and the bail is therefore not high!

Joseph Brodsky, attorney for the I. L. D., will defend the workers at the opening of the trial tomorrow. The I. L. D. points out that these arrests are part of the nation-wide attack on militants and on the foreign-born and calls on all class-conscious workers to support its fight to prevent the railroad of workers whose only "crime" is that they attended a meeting in celebration of labor's international holiday.

Another Worker Jailed.

(Special to the Daily Worker) BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 6.—Anna Gerlach, a worker who attended the May Day celebration of the Communist Party here, was arrested while at work today, charged with sedition. Bail was set at \$5,000. She will face trial tomorrow with the 16 other workers arrested at the May Day meeting.

ELECTRICIANS BETRAYED.

LONDON, (By Mail).—Betrayed by the officialdom of the Electrical Trade Union, the rank and file electricians in the London district have received a wage increase of a penny an hour, when they were calling for a strike if they did not receive a much larger increase.

WRECK COMPANY UNION

The employers' company union which they tried hard to build up during the strike is abolished. It was called the Demolition Association of Greater New York, and had offices at 209 Twenty-fourth St., a hall run by the bosses.

The strike started April 1, and continued with many arrests, which did not prevent active picketing by the workers until the victory was secured, yesterday.

The strike began when the employers refused to sign a new contract on the expiration of the old one. An attempt by the employers to secure an injunction against the strike failed.

Two Pickets Cut.

One of the recent cases of violence by the employers' scabs was John Kalinoski, who, on May 2, was slashed across the face with a razor by a scab who was never arrested. He was sent to Methodist Episcopal Hospital where 34 stitches in his face were taken.

Antony Zaikowsky, a picket, on the same day, was stabbed by a scab and taken to the same hospital where four stitches were taken in a deep wound.

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Daily Worker

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CHALLENGED AGAIN!



Strikers of Gastonia, N. C., have been evicted from their company-owned shacks by the textile barons. Send funds at once for tents and food to Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, New York.

By Fred Ellis

CEMENT

By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh
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Gleb Chumalov, Red Army commander and former mechanic in the great cement factory, returns to his native village after three years' fighting in the civil wars. His wife, Dasha, who has become a Communist Party worker, greets him with an independent reserve that bewilders and pains him. He finds his friends, Savchuk and his wife, Motia, tearing each other to pieces in utter hopelessness. The cement factory is a dreary half-ruin, the doors' locks torn off and the equipment shot to pieces, all but the engine-room, where the Diesels stand, polished and impatient to start revolving. His old friend, the engineer, Bryzna, has lovingly taken care of the engines. Together they swear to put the factory into operation again.

4.—MATES.

IN the basement of the factory office-building, in a narrow dimly-lighted corridor, smelling of damp cement, numbers of workmen crowded and jostled. Here were the odors of the steam bath and of strong tobacco. Amidst these fumes of dirt were men, soiled also with the grey dust of the quarries and the factory buildings. They were dull and troubled, gloomy like the evening shadows. There was a clamor as of a market-place, pierced occasionally by bellowing laughter, making the very walls tremble. They swore and wrangled about rations, about food-supplies for the communal restaurants, about paraffin, clothing-cards, pipe-lighters and goats; and about the poor working-people upon whose shoulders sat every kind of rascal.

The door of the office of the Factory Committee was open, and there also was the same rancid smell and smoke, and the sweaty smell of the crowd gathered there.

No one recognized Gleb as he elbowed his way through the crowd. They looked at him sullenly; coldly; with ill-concealed hatred they glanced at his red-starred helmet and the Order of the Red Flag upon his breast. But they did not turn to look after him as he passed them by; in a flash they had forgotten him, in their indifference. Aren't there enough commissars floating about here, and all kinds of people, with or without portfolios, strolling about the office?

Before the door was a youth, arrayed in a woman's white bonnet, with a corset laced over his coat, wearing an artificial moustache on his shaven lips. He was dancing. The dense crowd jostled him closely, but he warded the moff with his elbows and screamed in shrill feminine tones, with mincing affectation.

"Let me introduce myself. . . . Ah, excuse me! . . . Now, citizens, I'm a respectable proletarian girl! Ah, don't touch me—don't tickle me!" And then broke into song:

"Oh, little apple, where are you rolling?
 Into the office he goes strolling."

The admiring laughter and oaths of the crowd drowned his song. "Hey, you low-down swine! Mitka—you devil! This concertina player: he's just the same as ever; nothing can stop him—neither the devil nor the priest nor the Soviet!"

In the doorway stood, infuriated, a little haggard man. He had only one eye, which gleamed angrily. It was Gromada, the mechanic. Gleb was shocked to see how frightfully wasted he had become in the past three years.

"Don't bráwł, Comrades. You should be ashamed of such goings-on. We can't properly understand each other—" Mitka cut him short:

"Ah, Comrade Committee-man, excuse me, I beg. Tie your nerves up in a knot and pin them to your navel. I feel dead, worn out, exhausted! I'll lay the corsets on the floor with my hat in front and the braces as harness. With this equipment I shall drive in great state to the demonstration. Hurray!"

And, continuing his antics, he made a way for himself with his elbows through the crowd towards the door. The crowd followed him as though entranced by the spectacle.

GLEB entered the committee-room and stood by the wall behind the workmen. At the table sat the hunchback mechanic, Loshak, old, rusty and black as ever, next to Gromada. Loshak's breast and his head, wearing a cap shiny and soiled by much handling, rested upon the table like a block of anthracite. Of his face one could only see his flattened nose and bloodshot eyes. He was motionless as a stone idol, while Gromada, agitated, spat, jumped up, again seated himself, gesticulating and shouting.

A broad-hipped woman, quivering like jelly, was screaming. "You good-for-nothings! Who put you on our backs, you rotten lot? We poor people are dying so that you can fill your bellies. Look at their fat faces! My husband sticks at home scratching the goat while I have to come and jaw with this fat-bellied lot!"

Some of the workmen clapped her on the back; they were almost choking with laughter.

"Go on! Curse away, Mother Avdotia! Swear for all you're worth! You've got plenty of strength with a rear elevation like that!" "Be quiet, you swine! What has your Factory Committee been put here for? Is it taking care of us, or bothers its head about us? Are they doing anything for the workingman?"

She took a step backwards, then kicked her leg high in the air, letting her heavy boot strike the table with a loud thud. Her raised skirt revealed her blue and swollen leg.

The crowd thundered laughter and applause. "Bravo, Mother Avdotia! You've given us some performance. Pull the curtain higher and let's see the main act!"

Loshak sat like a blank-eyed idol of wrath. Gromada sprang up, his arm upraised—a thin wreck, gnawed by consumption.

"Citizens! Comrade! After all, you are a working woman. The Factory Committee is doing its duty. . . . Er—in every possible way. . . . You must understand. . . ."

"Speak, Mother Avdotia! Answer for all of us!" "To the devil with you, you rascals! What does she mean by it? Here is Comrade Lenin's portrait on the wall, and this slut makes herself half-naked!"

"Hold your tongues! Where are the boots your committee gave me? Look at them. I've only walked to the cossack village with my sack and afterwards the three of us went to the dining-room where we got grub that's only fit for pigs. Look how the uppers are sewn, and the toes here! What's the good of boots like that? I've a mind to make you eat them!"

She drew her foot out of the boot and stamped it on the floor; while the gaping mob revolved drunkenly on itself and fell by Loshak's chest.

But Loshak sat still as a block of anthracite. Quietly he took the boot and placed it before him.

"Go on, woman, have your say: we shall hear you." Gromada could stand it no longer. He jumped up, waving his arms wildly. The last drops of his blood flickered in his livid, earthy cheeks.

"I can't stand this, Comrade Loshak! This citizenship talks without any logic—and so on, and so on. . . . It's shameful on her part; the Factory Committee is not a pack of thieves! We cannot tolerate a provocation like that."

"Have patience, Gromada. A good steam bath does no harm. We'll get this fixed to rights. Now, you poor little orphan child, explain to us for what kind of work did you get those boots?"

"Don't you try and come in on me, you damned hunchback! Whether I worked or not, I've got them coming to me."

"Shut up! Use your brain instead of your tongue. I am asking you: for what specific work do you claim to get your cornflour and milk, all nicely sprinkled with sugar? Well?—Give me the other boot. They were given to you for nothing, by the State. And we're requisitioning the pigs for soup with which to fill your empty belly. Explain yourself; if you can you'll get them back. Come on, speak out!"

Avdotia leaned back upon those behind, causing the whole crowd to shift step.

"Gently, devil take you! Look out, brothers, don't hurt her!" With the same air of melancholy calm, Loshak took the boot (its sole hanging like a cow's tongue) and held it out to her.

"Here you are, my good woman; take it! Get your husband to repair it and then you can wear them. And come back another time, so as to give us all a laugh. When the factory starts working we'll send you to the quarry; you'll blow the rocks up without dynamite."

Fat Avdotia took the boot and, sitting on the floor, began to force her fat varicose leg into it, while continuing to vent a medley of muttered comment.

"Listen, blockheads," she said. "Listen how the Soviet power puts everything right. They took the grain from the peasant so as to make war on the bourgeois; and they took the factories from the bourgeois—factories like ours. And now there's no work! They took the bourgeois' goods away from them and said: 'Divide this among yourselves, workers, so that nothing gets wasted.' All right, go ahead. . . . But when the factory works, it will be different. Why don't you go home, you wooden heads!"

(To Be Continued)

The Rising Tide of the Chinese Revolution.

To prepare the ground for a foul agreement the traitor Chiang Kai-shek slaughtered thousands of the best revolutionary fighters in China. The foul agreement was concluded with the United States as the highest bidder and Kemmerer and a staff of 100 state department advisors went to China to take over the exploitation of the Chinese masses under the protection of American battleships at the seaports and of the Nanking clique inland. The American imperialists shouted with glee and began pouring millions of dollars into public utilities, air routes, and the extension of the existing investments in oil railroads, etc. They even spoke about a hundred million dollar loan to the government itself.

The glee is, however, now turning to consternation. It becomes increasingly clear that the Nationalist government is perched on a very insecure seat. Feng Yu-hsiang has split. With him have gone thousands of troops previously under Chiang Kai-shek. Even the 40,000 troops sent to Shantung to occupy that area against Feng have gone over to Feng. The basis of these new splits lies in the mass opposition to the traitors who have sold China to American capital. Growing famine and the worsening of the conditions of the workers in the cities have contributed to the rising revolutionary spirit. Feng, his ear ever to the ground, hopes to capitalize this situation against Chiang. The many generals who have deserted Chiang and gone over to Feng are a sure indication, as Chinese experiences have proven, that the Nationalist government already has at least one foot in the grave.

The imperialists, fearing that Feng might not be so easy to handle as was Chiang, are already preparing for intervention inland by asserting that Soviet Russia is engineering Feng's maneuvers.

That the masses are turning to the Communist Party is certain. That they hope for support from Soviet Russia, whom they recognize as the traditional friend of the masses is also certain. But it is only a pretense for new massacres by foreign troops to say that Soviet Russia is directing Feng's maneuvers.

The workers of the U. S. S. R. do not trust generals who are ambitious for themselves and who attempt to use mass struggles only to further those ambitions. The Communist Party alone can lead the Chinese masses to their freedom from foreign imperialism and Chinese feudal and capitalist oppression. The workers of the U. S. S. R. will help the Chinese masses through helping to build the Communist Party of China.

Tweedledum or Tweedledee.

"Debentures" to help the rich farmers who export their products, or the fake "Federal Farm Board" which evades the whole question, or both. This is the issue which has set the senate agog. The frantic mobilization of some republicans and democrats on one side and the regular Hoover republicans on the other is assuming dramatic proportions. Senators are being sworn in on sick beds and operating tables so that they might vote. "Pairing" of votes are being arranged. Everybody is frantically hunting for one senator who is both doubtful and absent. More speeches are being made, and fewer listened to. Lists are in preparation as to how the vote will be.

Aside from this tragi-comedy there is a real "farm problem." Since the war the farm crisis has for a multitude of reasons been continually intensified. The poor farmer is of course the worst sufferer. His farm is being foreclosed; his children disgusted with farm drudgery are leaving for the cities. Neither of the proposals are even aimed to help him. The complicated sections of the bill will only affect him insofar as they will be used as election propaganda by the so-called "progressives."

The solution for the poor farmer does not lie in measures which may be adopted in Congress. There, he has only the choice between the "tweedledum" of Hoover or the "tweedledee" of Norris. He will never find even a partial alleviation of his difficulties until he organizes with the city workers in a single political party.

THE BLOODY MAY DAYS OF TSARIST RUSSIA

(Continued)

In the summer of 1914, the world war broke out. It resulted in the collapse of the opportunist Second International. The opportunists appealed to the workers by saying that: "In view of the extraordinary conditions to refrain from May Day celebrations." But the revolutionary Social Democrats, as represented by the Bolsheviks, proved that not all forgot their proletarian solidarity. During the war, the First of May slogan calling for the overthrow of the autocracy, was merged with the slogans of protest against the imperialist war. The First of May circular issued by the Central Committee in 1915, said that "on May 1st, every proletarian realizes that the proletarian victory can be secured only through a firm international solidarity and adherence to the proletarian slogans." In Moscow, 100,000 more people participated in the May Day strike than in 1914. In Petrograd 35,000 struck and about 300 people were arrested.

In 1916, regardless of the mass arrests, effected by the police, the May Day strike in Moscow affected not only private factories and works, but also some of the ammunition factories.

The May Day celebrations in Russia were a school in which the revolutionary consciousness and the belligerent habits of the Russian proletariat were formed, which were later splendidly applied in the March and October Revolution of 1917, and later in the construction and defense of the Soviet Union.

British Cotton Mills May Lockout Thousands May 18 to Break Strike

MANCHESTER, England, May 7.—A lock-out of all cotton mills threatens. The Master Cotton Spinners Association has announced arrived at by a meeting of its federation Saturday, declaring for a general closing May 18 of all mills using American and Egyptian section material if the strikers at the Alma Mills at Oldham, do not return to work on the employers' terms by that time.

Weld Work Ranks Together Under the Banner of the Revolutionary Trade Unions, the Revolutionary Trade Union Oppositions, Under the Flag of the Red International of Labor Unions—the General Staff of the World Revolutionary Trade Union Movement!

Marty on French Naval Mutiny

By ANDRE MARTY (Paris).

Contrary to the widely-held view, the "Black Sea Revolt" was not merely an act of mutiny of the crew of the French war-ships, which had been sent to the Black Sea in 1919. It was far more extensive in character, for it included the mutiny of the French troops of occupation in South Ukraine and in the Crimea (February to May 1919), the revolts of the crew of the French war-ships in the Black Sea (April to July 1919), the revolt of the French sailors on the ships outside the Black Sea and the ports (June to August 1919). As the revolts in the Black Sea however were the most important ones, they gave the name to the whole movement which was roused by French intervention in Russia.

THE CAUSES.

The causes of the revolts are not only to be looked for in the conditions of living of the troops and the crews of the ships. As a matter of fact, the soldiers and sailors in the Black Sea and in Russia were very badly fed, very badly housed and insufficiently clothed in a cold climate, they rarely got furlough and rarely received letters; they were therefore longing for demobilization. Nevertheless their position was more favorable than was that of their comrades in the trenches of the Vardar or in the submarines. The miserable material conditions in which they found themselves, were only favorable preliminary conditions for revolutionary action and, above all, they were of decisive significance in respect of the spirit of their demands.

The two essential causes of the revolts were the resumption of war and the moral influence of the October revolution.

Even in the eyes of the most naive soldiers, the armistice with Bulgaria, with Turkey and soon after that with the Central Powers had one quite simple and clear meaning: the termination of war. But behold! hardly had the transport of the 156th division left Salonica and been disembarked in Odessa on December 18th, 1918, than the French troops were already engaged in lively combats of the volunteers against Petljura's troops. The roar of guns and the salvos were heard quite distinctly from the warships which were riding at anchor in the roads and cleared for action.

New War Causes Discontent. War has then begun once more! The constant skirmishes which followed the landing of the troops simply made on them the impression that, although war had come to an end in France, it was here once more resumed. These were the first seeds of discontent which developed more and more.

On the other hand, the soldiers and sailors wanted to know with whom they were actually at war. They succeeded at last in getting into touch with Russian workers. They learnt from pamphlets and newspapers published in French what kind of persons these Bolsheviks were. At the same time they were more or less informed about the action taken by the revolutionary minority in France.

Soldiers returning from furlough and above all the lately recruited troops sent as reinforcements, took with them "The Wave," issued by Brison, a "fighting newspaper" of the socialist minority which appeared weekly and every single number of which often passed through hundreds of hands. The socialist interventions in the chamber on December 29th and 30th, 1918 (Alexandre Blanc, Cachin, Brison) and chiefly that on March 24th, 1919 (Lafont, Cachin, Maveras) and in June, 1919, (Cachin, Lafont) roused a powerful response.

Almost all the soldiers of the army in the Orient belonged to regiments which had been recalled from the French front because of their "evil spirit." Thanks to the afflux of reserves, the sailors were ex-

André Marty was court-martialed and sentenced to a long term in prison for his leadership in the revolt of the sailors of the French navy. They mutined when the government refused to stop using them to attack the Russian workers battling with the white guards. If the naval officials had not been afraid of the wrath of the French proletariat, they would have undoubtedly shot Marty and his comrades. Continuous demonstration by the workers for Marty secured his release. He was then imprisoned again for his share in exposing an imperialist plot. The first instalment of his graphic history of the Black Sea mutiny, written for its tenth anniversary this year, is printed today.

temely irritated against their incapable and absurdly reactionary officers. At first they found the Bolsheviks sympathetic, then they became their friends. Discussions were held everywhere on Bolshevism and on revolution.

Mock Slanders Against Bolsheviks. The General Staff made every effort to maintain the "morale" among the troops. They spread the most fantastical stories about the Bolsheviks, stories about children who had been eaten up, prisoners who had been cut to pieces, etc. They were received with mockery. The General Staff went further; propagandists were shot and hanged, Jeanne Labourbe and the other comrades, five of them women, were murdered by French officers in the night of March 1st. This cruel deed taught caution, but action deepened more and more.

The French "police" tortures prisoners, for instance. Lastochin, president of the Party Committee and militant Legay bombarded Cherson and slaughters more than 100 women and children. These events increase the indignation which prevails. It was a frequent occurrence in Odessa that

The Murder of Henry Clarke

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

THE killing of Henry Clarke, a thirteen year old Negro athlete by his white schoolmate, because he won an athletic meet cannot be considered to be an isolated case of persecution, but a part of the general campaign of the capitalist system in pitting one group of workers against the other, white against black, native against foreigners, gentile against Jew, and white collared worker against the manual laborer.

Victim of Capitalism. Henry Clark died a hero, defending his oppressed race and class against the vicious caste system of white supremacy which represents world capitalist-imperialism. It will be the iron will of the American working class, black and white, that will smash to pieces white imperialism and establish a new order of society, a workers' government, a dictatorship of the working class. Negro workers are showing an increased militancy, resistance and determination to fight and defend their lives no matter how costly it may be, whenever attacked by the howling mob. The black sleeping giant, whom the rich ruling class expects to keep in a state of docility in order to be further subjugate and plunder, is being awakened, despite all forms of terror that are being used by the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion, and all the auxiliaries of capitalism.

Self-Defense. We will organize working class sport organizations, trade unions that do not discriminate against workers because of their color, but welcome all workers into their ranks, regardless of creed or nationality. The Communist Party of the U. S. A., which leads the working class of all races, is the only independent political organization, that takes up the fight of defending the oppressed Negro workers.

It was the Communist Party, along with the Young Workers Communist League and the American Negro Labor Congress that brought it to the attention of the Negro masses,

and the real cause of the killing of this young Negro athlete, proving once more to the Negro masses of America, as well as the working class in general, that only a militant working class organization, such as the Communist Party, can be expected to take the struggle up. It was the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, that gave publicity to the dastardly, cold-blooded murder of Henry Clark, a murder that American color prejudice is responsible for. May we ask what became of the Negro press, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other organizations that shout about race rights the loudest. Race to these people is only a matter of a smoke-screen. It is time enough for the Negro workers to wake up and realize that our liberation is in our own hands, through organizations such as the Communist Party and the new left wing trade unions.

French soldiers tore off their medals and threw them to the ground in a fury when they witnessed Russian workers being taken to prison. At the beginning of February, the disintegration of the army reached a serious degree, towards the end of March it had developed so far that even non-commissioned officers were infected with it. Some of them chiefly those in charge of training soldiers, sympathize with the Russian revolution, others are full of indignation against the government which they hold responsible for the disintegration in the army. A single example: Cottin's attempt on Clemenceau's life was greeted with passionate enthusiasm by the soldiers and sailors.

In this way, hatred of warfare and the luminous example of the Russian revolution disintegrated a victorious army in a few weeks.

THE FACTS. In February, the territory of the Ukraine under occupation extended from Tiraspol on the Dniester to the Black Sea, that is to the territory of Cherson and Nikolaiev. The front forms approximately a curve the center of which is Odessa. The

whole of the Crimea is occupied; the troops are composed of French, Greeks, Poles, Serbs and volunteers. In Sebastopol there is an English division. Bertelot, the general in command, has his quarters in Bucharest and is endeavoring to effect a general mobilization of Rumania. General d'Anselme holds the command in Odessa.

The revolt developed in three essential phases:

1.—Refusal to march. A number of battalions refused to advance against the Red Army, the Red Guards and the Red partisans. A few examples: On January 30th one battalion of the 58th Infantry regiment and two battalions of the Alpine regiment left Bender in Besarabia in order to take possession of Tiraspol which was occupied by the Red Guards. They marched off under vehement protests on the part of the infantry who reproached the artillery with obeying orders.

2.—The Black Sea Revolt. The sailors were witnesses of the complete disorder prevailing on the occasion of the evacuation of Odessa on April 5th. Even on board the warships discipline ceased to exist. Complete disintegration had taken place. On almost all the ships, the non-commissioned machine-gun officers made common cause with the crew, many non-commissioned warrant officers remained neutral.

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Open Revolt. No longer did they stop at the refusal to march, open revolt took place, the General Staff was asked to direct the fleet back to France and this demand was supported by threats. This was the second stage. On April 16th, at midnight, I was arrested in Galatz (Rumania) together with three other sailors, amongst them Badina, as I was just returning to the torpedo-boat "Protest" of which I was the chief mechanic. I was coming back from a secret meeting. We had come from Odessa a few days ago and had formed the plan of capturing the first ship standing in the offing and taking it back to Odessa. We wanted to find out there in what way it would be possible to persuade a whole section of the Black Sea fleet to return to France. The conspiracy had just been betrayed "in time" by three police agents.

(To Be Continued)