

MEXICAN COMMUNISTS RESIST DISARMING OF PEASANTS

Evicted Gastonia Strikers Dety Orders, Return to Boss-Owned Homes

WORKERS SCORE BERLIN TERROR BEFORE CONSUL

Demonstration Assails
'Socialist' Murderers
of May Day
Mass Meeting Saturday
Called by Communists;
Unions Represented

Carrying placards with slogans denouncing the bloody police attack on German May Day demonstrations and cheering loudly the speeches pledging solidarity to the heroic Red Front Fighters, defenders of the barricades in Berlin, several hundred workers who had first assembled yesterday before the International Seamen's Club, 28 South St., demonstrated in a body before the German Consulate in New York.

Gastonia Striker Leads.

They were led by Viola Hampton, a Gastonia mill striker, who carried a placard reading: "Southern Textile Strikers Declare Solidarity with German Workers." Other placards stated: "Zoergelbel—Bloodhound of Berlin," "Down with the Socialist Murderer of German Workers," "Down with Police Brutality Against the German Workers," "Hail the Red May Day of the German Workers," "Hail the German Red Front Fighters," "Hail the Solidarity of the Working Class."

Three Negro workers, Harold Williams, John H. Owens and W. A. Jones, marched in a protest demonstration, together with white workers, before the German consulate.

The crowds of workers who witnessed the demonstrators marching to the consulate, and the audience at the meeting in the Seamen's Club, raised a cheer when they saw their Negro fellow-workers demonstrating solidarity for the striking and fighting toilers over in Berlin.

Another Meeting Saturday.

The demonstration yesterday is preliminary to a larger one called by District 2 of the Communist Party, for 1:30 p. m. Saturday, in Union Square, at which prominent speakers from the left wing unions and the Communist Party will speak.

Among them will be Robert Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, George Pershing, Paul Crouch, Ben Gold, Rose Wortis, Fred Biedenknapp, John Owens, John Ballam and others. There will be speakers and representatives as well as masses of the membership to represent the striking cafeteria workers, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the National Textile Workers Union, the Independent Shoe Workers Union of Greater New York, the Window Cleaners Union, the Trade Union Educational League, the International Labor Defense, the Anti-Imperialist League and others.

This meeting, like the meeting yesterday, will have speakers to point out the part played by the socialist servants of capitalist oppression in Berlin, the bloody police chief, Zoergelbel, and Grzesinski, Prussian minister of the interior.

Yesterday, the police, taken by surprise by the appearance of the workers before the consulate, failing to break it up themselves, did their best to rally German Consulate officials and other elements from steamship companies and Wall Street offices to attack the demonstration.

These fascist rowdies tore up the signs and under police supervision and protection attacked the crowd, which stood fast, however, and gave a rousing reception to the speech of Bert Miller, organization secretary of District 2 of the Communist (Continued on Page Two)

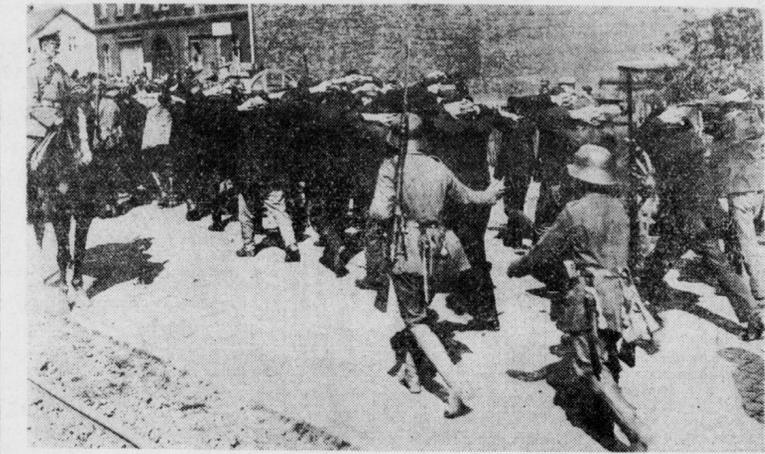
Dunn Tells of Effect of Rationalization on Office Workers; Speaks Tomorrow Night

By AN OFFICE WORKER.
"In organizing any group of workers in New York, where about two million industrial workers are engaged, the organization of the office workers is very nearly indispensable if we are to have a unionized New York."

Robert W. Dunn, secretary of the Labor Research Association, and author of numerous books on labor and industry, the latest of which is "Labor and Automobiles," emphasized the need of a powerful union of office workers.

Intensive Speed-up.
"Like factory workers, the office

Socialists Order German Troops to Drive Workers to Jail on May 1



Part of the 3,000 arrested on May 1, most of them before the fighting started. Notice one helmeted guard threatening the workers with a hand grenade. They are forced to march with their hands clasped back of their heads. The socialist chief of police, Zoergelbel, sent these troops and police out with orders to "kill without warning any workers appearing in windows."

Shop Papers on May 1 Rouse Ire of Yonkers' Exploiters

YONKERS, N. Y., May 7.—The 2,800 workers who slave for the huge Otis Elevator Co., one of the powerful open shops controlling the Yonkers city officials, will rally behind the three workers jailed following their attempt to hold an open air May Day meeting here last Saturday night, a meeting which was to be for and by the Otis workers, and near the Otis plant.

The workers arrested, Edward Wright, Henrietta Cooper, and Max

A Century of Fake Housing Measures in New York State

(This is the twenty-third in a series of articles, appearing exclusively in the Daily Worker, exposing the conditions under which the workers are forced to live. Previous articles described the conditions in the tenement districts. The present article deals with bluffs put across by the exploiters in the form of housing legislation in New York state. This series will conclude this week.)

By SOL AUERBACH.
XXIII.

If any workers feels inclined to hold out the least bit of hope for relief in the housing situation from legislative quarters, let him remember that ever since 1835 there has been talk by politicians and reformers of relieving the housing situation in New York City and that even today violations of the first tenement law passed in 1867 are rampant.

From 1835 to 1929.

Let him remember that the Tenement House Law of 1901, hailed as an achievement in reform by some people, was so much scrap paper that might just as well have been thrown into the waste-basket standing beside the governor when he signed it.

Let him also remember that the new Multiple Dwellings Bill, which has just been signed by Roosevelt, to take the place of the 1901 law, is nothing but a brazen fake, intended

Louis Hyman to Expose Company Unionism at Cloak Meeting Tonight

"Company unionism and how to fight it" will be discussed by Louis Hyman, president of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, at the cloakmakers open forum at Bryant Hall, 42nd St. and Sixth Ave., directly after work tonight.

The recently appointed committee of 100 will begin preparations for leading the coming far strike at the first committee meeting at the needle union offices at 131 W. 28th St. tomorrow night.

workers are equally subjected to speed-up and rationalization. The General Electric Company in Schenectady, for instance, has introduced 650 dictating machines, and have centralized all the typists in one room to increase the efficiency. They use three transcribers who are familiar with the work of each executive and in this way continuity of the work is secured.

Continuing, Dunn said: "Hundreds of workers have been disposed of from this new scheme. They also have adopted piece work and the bonus system with the introduction (Continued on Page Five)

2 ENTIRE CREWS JOIN FOOD STRIKE

W.I.R. to Take Charge of Union Restaurant

When the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union declared strikes yesterday against two cafeterias—the Garden, 23d St. and Seventh Ave., and the R. and H., 263 W. 30 St.—the workers in both shops walked out 100 per cent. With 21 strikers dragged from the picket line into court yesterday, the arrests to date total 1,045 since the strike began on April 4.

Heavy Fines, Many Jailed.

Of the arrested, 150 have been jailed, and fines totaling over \$6,000 have been imposed. There are now 1,500 strikers in 75 shops.

Albert Resigne, 2361 First Ave., was held by Magistrate Adolph Stern at Jefferson Market Court yesterday for the grand jury in \$2,500 bail on framed charges of assault. He is also held on \$500 bail on a second charge of "disorderly conduct." A nearly fatal slugging from police and private detectives when the strike first began in the garment district failed to cow Resigne, who altogether has been arrested and beaten up five times during the strike.

Napoleon Moratis, 35, 341 W. 41st St., and Salvatore Aiolo, 24, 475 Third Ave., strikers arrested on Tuesday at the Paramount, Delancey and Essex Sts., when police drew guns on a sympathetic crowd when it defied a strike committee from police attack, took three days in jail rather than pay a fine of ten dollars.

Both were slugged so viciously that the 57th St. night court authorities were forced to send for the Bellevue ambulance to treat them while waiting trial before Magistrate Henry Goodman.

Lack of evidence forced Magistrate Adolph Stern to discharge 11 of the 21 arrested strikers at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Two were adjourned till Monday.

Strikers Refuse to Pay Fines.
Strikers arraigned before Magistrate Alexander Brough were each sentenced to five days in jail on their refusal to pay \$25 fines. They (Continued on Page Five)

Elizabethton Strikers Parade.

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., May 7.—The rayon strikers in the American Bemberg and Glanzstoff mills here paraded today in the rain, in answer to the company's statement that they were nearly ready to return to work. The mills are "open" with 200 scabs in a company union trying to do the work of 6,000 strikers. Militia with machine guns are around the plants.

Youth Held On \$5,000 Bail For "Sedition."

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 7.—Fourteen of the workers arrested May Day are held today on charges of sedition, under \$5,000 bond. Among them are Michael Bulak, aged 14, and his sister, Anna, 19. They were jailed at the insistence of Lloyd F. Hess, principal of the South Side High School because of Michael's distribution of the Young Workers May Day call at the school.

Another Bankruptcy Ring Lawyer Quits.

Samuel Rose, attorney in 111 cases in bankruptcy and often appearing in the courts of Federal Judges Winslow and Moskowitz, who have been investigated by grand juries and congressional committees for bankruptcy frauds, resigned from the bar because of these investigations yesterday.

Court Shields Sinclair Privacy.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (U.P.).—An official order barring newspaper men from visiting the district jail during the incarceration of Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire, serving 90 days for contempt of the Senate, was issued tonight by George S. Wilson, district director of public welfare.

STRIKES SPREAD OVER GERMANY; PROTEST KILLING

Death List Now 27; All to Be Buried Today in Mass Funeral

Many Demonstrations
Mass Meets in Paris, Prague and Basle

BULLETIN.
BERLIN, May 7.—Post mortem examinations on 17 of the 23 victims revealed that they were shot by police, many of them in the back. This substantiates the charge that most of those killed were shot on May Day during the unarmad mass meetings before the barricades were built.

Several victims were killed outside the district where police had established warlike regulations.

The public prosecutor has opened proceedings against 45 of those arrested in connection with the riots. They are charged with breaking the peace. A number of others have been sentenced to short terms in jail on minor charges. A majority of those arrested were released.

Minister of Interior Karl Severing, speaking before the Reichstag Budgetary Commission today said that the government was not considering dissolution of the Communist Party, because such action would be "political folly."

BERLIN, Germany, May 7.—Preparations rapidly proceed to hold an imposing mass funeral for the victims of the socialist led Berlin police murders, while simultaneously the wave of protest strikes grows stronger.

All the Berlin building trades workers are out on strike as a protest against the police brutality during the May Day demonstrations. (Continued on Page Five)

French Seamen Strike to Secure Pay When Between Voyages

ST. NAZAIRE, France, May 7.—Eight hundred seamen employed by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique declared a strike today after the employers had failed to agree to wages between voyages.

Harlem Mass Meeting for Textile Strike Relief at 8 Tonight

The latest developments of the North Carolina textile strike will be told to Harlem workers tonight at a mass meeting at 1800 Seventh Ave., at 8 o'clock, arranged by the Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square.

George Pershing, Gastonia, N. C., union organizer, and five strikers will address the meeting. These are Viola Hampton, Raymond Clark, W. M. Bledsoe, Kermit Hardin, and C. E. Hallaway. Other speakers will be Harriet Silverman, secretary, Local New York, Workers International Relief and A. Fishman. A Harlem section of the W. I. R. will be organized at the meeting.

Statement Falsifies the Actual Facts

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In a statement to newspapermen, President Hoover today tried to cover up the failure of the Disarmament Conference by pretending that "all the principal naval powers have expressed adherence to the principles of the American delegation which includes 'reduction' instead of 'limitation' of naval strength."

This statement is made in clear contradiction to the fact of the decision of the conference, which rejected the Soviet proposals to make exactly this substitution. The rejection being supported by Hugh (Continued on Page Three)

Oil Trusts of U.S.S.R. Place Huge Order Here

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).—Orders for the Soviet oil industry worth two million dollars have recently been placed in America, according to a statement by Oparin, representative of the Soviet Oil Trusts in America who has just returned from New York.

COMPANY EJECTS SICK DESPITE ITS FORMER 'PROMISE'

Workers Relief Locals to Be Organized in Every Mill

Farmers Ask Meeting
Some Scabs Brought from Texas

GASTONIA, N. C., May 7.—The strike committee of the textile mill strikers here has voted for mass resistance of the evictions of 63 mill families. The evictions have been going on all day today, and as the strikers are moved out of their houses, the strike committee moves them back in again.

The evictions are conducted by deputy sheriffs acting on the orders of the Manville-Jencks Co., which owns the Loray factory on strike here.

Many Shelterless.

By night dozens of families will be without shelter. The Loray mill is offering trucks to assist the evicted strikers out of the houses, on the pretense of kindness toward the sick, but the strikers scorn this charity. The company had promised not to throw the sick out of their houses, but is breaking the promise.

The first evictions were those of strike committee Valentine, and Will Truett, secretary of the Gastonia local of the National Textile Workers' Union, C. J. Cox, picket captain, was also among the first evicted, showing an attempt to disintegrate the strike leadership, an attempt which is failing.

W. I. R. in Drive for Tents.

The Workers International Relief, however, is conducting a vigorous campaign for tents with which to house the strikers.

The Gastonia Gazette, the bosses' journal here, continues its fake relief order, but it is now exposed completely as a strikebreaking move. The Gazette's funds are being used only to move strikers away from the struggle, and are given to those who promise to quit the union.

The Workers International Relief campaign in North Carolina, the scene of the struggle, is being improved. W. I. R. committees are being organized in each textile mill, and collections of relief for strikers are to be taken up among textile workers who are in mills not struck.

A large number of farmers who are contributing food to the strikers through the W. I. R. are eager for mass meetings in which they shall be informed of the progress of the strike. The railroad shophmen have shown themselves sympathetic. The workers of the Salisbury shops have invited a committee of the strikers to come to them and explain the need for funds to buy food (Continued on Page Five)

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Sinclair Gets Soft Jail Job as 'Dispenser'

BULLETIN.

WICHITA, Kansas, May 7 (U.P.).—With Harry Sinclair serving the first day of his three-months sentence for contempt of the Senate, a move to secure his freedom already has been started.

A group of former friends at Independence, Kansas, are circulating petitions asking President Hoover to pardon the oil magnate, and plan to circulate the petitions here and in other Kansas cities within the next few days.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil baron and leading figure in the Teapot Dome swindle, began his second day of a three months' sentence for contempt of the senate as a "dispenser" at Washington jail yesterday.

Anxious for the welfare of the new guest, prison authorities decided to give Sinclair light, congenial occupation in the drug room, where he will have sole charge. Aided by Mary Wright, a 24-year-old winsome assistant, the oil grafter will be able to while away pleasant hours (Continued on Page Two)

ZARITSKY GANG FOR LONG WEEK

His Convention Votes Fake Five-Day Plan

The machine-packed convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union yesterday continued its work of attacking all progressive proposals and mechanically voting through the machine measures. The convention, which opened May 1, is holding its sessions in Beethoven Hall.

Following the line of the previous day when a resolution on a fake "amalgamation" scheme was introduced, the corrupt henchmen of President Zaritsky went a step further in "progressiveness." They actually proposed the introduction of the 40-hour, five-day week and the establishment of an unemployment fund in the millinery trade. The joker attached to this resolution provides that all this is to be done "as an opportune time." Which means that the millinery workers can kiss the 40-hour, five-day week and unem-

ployed workers who are in mills not struck.

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CALL ON ALL TO FIGHT CALLES' SEIZURE OF GUNS

Government Turns on Farm League Which Fought Catholics

Rulers Won't Give Land
Clerical Reaction Still Is Strong

MEXICO CITY, May 7.—The Communist "El Machete" publishes an appeal of the Communist Party to the peasants of Mexico to resist all attempts of the government to disarm them. After having crushed the revolt of the reactionary militarists, who have lost the last stronghold in the North, and either fled to the United States or surrendered, the Portes Gil government turns against the peasants and the workers, who, with arms in hand, have helped to defeat the militarists and the clerical "cristeros."

In this attempt to disarm the workers and peasants, Portes Gil follows faithfully in the footsteps of Calles who appealed to the help of the peasants during the previous revolts of the militarists in 1929 and 1927 and of the Catholics in the last months of 1926, and when the revolt was crushed, sent his soldiers to the villages to take away their arms. Calles feared that the armed peasants would not be satisfied with the very slow system of land distribution, but would take by force the land which had been promised to them by all the "revolutionary" governments of Mexico.

What Is a Promise?

The Mexican government found it necessary to announce recently, when the military revolt was nearing its end, that it would proceed "with all speed" with the distribution of land to the landless peasants. The government recognizes that behind any revolt in which peasants participate, there must be economic reasons, the principal of which is the unrest due to the lack of land, and the government must promise to satisfy the land hunger of the peasants to avoid further revolts—under whatever slogans.

At the same time, however, Portes Gil shows his strong hand. Everywhere in the different states the military is proceeding against the Communists and the Communist "National Peasant League." The reaction began in the State of Jalisco, from where four Communists were deported; several Communists (Continued on Page Two)

Shoe Workers Delegates from Shops to Unity Conference

Every shoe shop controlled by the Left wing Independent Shoe Workers' Union will send a delegate to the May 18 Metropolitan Area Conference for the June 1st Cleveland Trade Union Convention. The shop chairmen will receive instructions from the Joint Council of the shoe union, instructing him to call shop meetings before May 16 for the election of delegates. Every shop will elect one delegate for each hundred workers employed, or major fraction thereof.

Four thousand shoe workers are expected to attend a general membership meeting of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union tomorrow at 6 p. m., at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, to discuss strikes the union is engaged in.

Continue Strike.
The strikes against the Griffin & White, Lipp, and Morgan & Gross shops, and Wolfelt Shoe Co., which are now in their 7th week, will be carried into the next season, if necessary, Fred Biedenknapp, general manager of the union, said today. The strikers of these shops are determined to stay out until the union is recognized and the union scale of wages and hours established.

The Progressive Group of the Cleaners and Dyers, at their last meeting, elected a delegate to the Metropolitan Area Conference of New York, to be held May 18 and 19. In the discussion on the call at a recent meeting the need for a fighting center of all militant individuals, groups and unions at the present moment was brought out. It is pointed out the cleaners and dyers trade is infested with the worst racketeering and grafting gang in the whole A. F. of L. Only (Continued on Page Five)

Recognize Need of Center.
Progressive Cleaners and Dyers at the meeting declared:

"The need for a center of all revolutionary groups and unions is emphasized by the close connection of all the cliques in the right wing unions. Our company union officials did not fail to help the Schlesinger gang by buying their bonds through the medium of the Hebrew Trade Union, with which they are affiliated.

"Recently, the officials helped the socialist party by contributing \$25 for their May Day celebration, though all the cleaning shops were open on May Day, and any worker who would have dared not to work would have been fired at the demand of the very same officials probably.

"How much the eight-hour day slogan used by the socialist party means can be seen by the fact that these officials force the workers to (Continued on Page Five)

New Republican Tariff for Big Business Only; Makes No Pretense at Farm Relief

HELPS PLANTERS, STOCK BARONS, CITRUS TRUST

Raises Schedules on Cement, Textiles

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Laughing up their sleeves at the joke played on the farmers, who had been deluded by Republican party campaign speeches into the idea that the tariff revision would some way or other help them by raising the tariff on farm products, the republican majority of the house ways and means committee today reported in a bill for a new tariff that simply disregards the product of the poorer farmer altogether.

Everybody but the farmers understand that a high tariff on wheat or corn would simply profit the commission merchants and wholesalers, as the farmers do not influence the price of the goods they sell, but no one has taken the farmer into the secret, and definite campaign promises had been made.

Insults Farmers.

As though to add insult to insult, Chairman Hawley's bill deliberately leaves the wheat and grain rates the same, but raises the tariff on the agricultural products that are controlled by large landlords, or by powerful associations of farm capitalists, which act like monopolies and do reap profits from a higher duty. The citrus fruit growers' associations are cheered with the following rates: Oranges, grapefruit and lemon peel, crude, dried or in brine, 2 cents pound; candied or otherwise prepared or preserved, 8 cents pound; citrus or citrus peel, candied or otherwise prepared or preserved, six cents pound; limes, 2 cents; grapefruit, 2 cents; pineapples, 35 cents crate of two and forty-five hundredths cubic feet; in bulk, one and one-sixth cents each.

Big Packers Profit.

Some sops were thrown to the truck farmers, and the big stock ranchers and packing house owners came out handsomely, as the following rate increases indicate fresh chilled or frozen beef, six cents a pound; sheep, lambs and goats, three dollars a head; mutton and fresh, chilled or frozen goat meat, 5 cents a pound; fresh chilled or frozen lamb, 7 cents a pound, swine, 2 cents a pound.

Sugar Goes Up.

The American sugar trust is given a real advantage over its Cuban rivals in the raising of the duty on sugar to 3 cents a pound, which even with the 20 per cent preference given Cuba, will make the rate 2.4 cents a pound for her. The present basic rate is 2.2 cents a pound. The most controversy has been about the sugar rate, and the Cuban government has a delegation visiting its imperialistic masters in Washington, begging for a low rate.

"Protect" Textiles.

The other most important advances are one taking cement from the free list and fixing a tax of eight cents per 100 pounds, and a general substantial revision upwards of cotton, silk and wool fabrics rates, although raw cotton is left on the free list.

The bill will be taken up from the floor Monday under stringent rules by which the majority intends to preserve its content, almost without change.

While the House was occupied by this matter the Senate was drawing to a close debate on the debenture plan of farm relief, on which the voting begins either late tomorrow or Thursday.

MAY PUT ACROSS HOUSING FRAUD

Mayor Sees Chance to Use It in Elections

(Continued from Page One)

of landlords and land sharks to combat the chamber of commerce group, who are desirous of getting rid of their property on Allen St. and are thus pushing the scheme for widening and rebuilding Allen St.

The East Side chamber of commerce, led by Libby, wealthy realtor and owner of the large Libby Hotel, which would have to be demolished if the Forsythe proposition went into effect, succeeded in getting the Allen St. proposition put on the calendar two weeks ago.

A Straight Fake.

Th "model" housing scheme on Chrystie and Forsythe Sts. is a straight fake. Business men in that section would like to see the streets widened and a higher class residential section arise in order to increase their own profits. The "model" housing side of it is only secondary, and that would be left to "humanitarians" who would "sacrifice" enough to be satisfied with a return of six per cent on their investment and build apartment houses renting for at least \$12.50 per room, a price far out of the reach of the mass of tenants. Even that price is highly doubtful, since both realtors and members of the state housing commission admit that few landlords would be "charitable" enough to build at that figure.

Wall Street Air Corps Prepares for Coming War

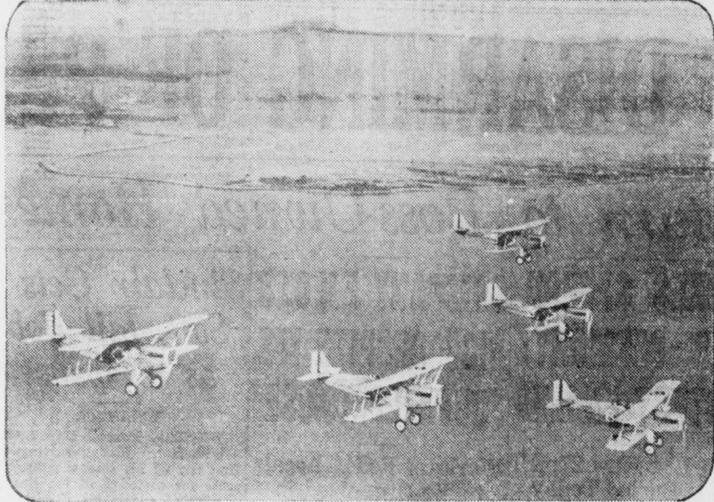


Photo shows some of the planes of the 91st observation squadron in maneuvers over San Francisco Bay, in preparation for the coming imperialist war, in which these planes will drop death upon workers.

A Century of Fake Housing Measures in New York State

(Continued from Page One)

disease like small-pox and infectious diseases like tuberculosis.

The first step in the series of fake housing laws was made when the state legislature, in the face of unnecessary opposition from the landlords and real-estate speculators, passed its law of 1867. It is an illuminating education in the bluffing ability of the legislatures of exploiters to study this law.

It is also a good insight into the conditions prevailing at that time, and how little conditions have changed despite that law and others.

Violated Today.

According to this law no building may be occupied as a tenement house unless every sleeping room had a ventilator or transom window of an area of three square feet; unless there were proper fire-escapes; unless there was ventilation in the main hall; there must be no leak in the roof; no less than 1 water-closet to every 20 occupants; yard space must be adequate; no basement or cellar rooms are to be occupied without a permit from the board of health and if occupied they must be seven feet high and have an external window. The building laws called for rooms having at least one window connected with the external air, cemented cellars and fire-proof construction.

Not a single one of these regulations, with the exception of the toilet clause, has been followed generally. Today, in most tenements, you will find at least one violation of the law of 1867.

Amendment Jokes.

In 1879, on the request of reformers, this law was amended to provide that no more than 65 per cent of a lot may be occupied by a building in order to furnish adequate lighting and air. It also provided that sleeping rooms must have 12 square feet opening directly on the public street or yard.

That amendment was a joke. It has been violated "legally." For the amendment also provided that a building could take up more than 65 per cent of a lot, if the board of health would give its permission. It was a very easy thing to get this "permission" with the result that the board of health saw no danger to "public welfare" by allowing buildings to go up covering 85 to 95 per cent of the lot. As for the ventilation provision, anyone who lives in an old law tenement knows that it is extremely difficult to find an apartment which has all of its rooms looking out into the open.

Lives Mean Nothing.

This provision was often deemed filled when rooms were constructed around a narrow shaftway, a yard wide, running the length of a five or six story building.

During all this time, and up to the Multiple Dwellings Bill of 1929, buildings were constantly being erected in violation of all the "laws" in existence.

More Jobs.

As the result of the investigation carried on by a commission appointed by the state in 1884, a law was passed in 1887. About all this law accomplished, was to hand out 15 more soft jobs to hanger-ons, by increasing the number of sanitary police for the state from 30 to 45. It also assured a constant flood of reports on housing by creating the "Tenement House Commission" to meet once a year. We must not forget, however, that it reduced the allotment of families per toilet from twenty to fifteen.

Landlords Approve It.

Accordingly, three additional members, appointed by the real estate boards of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, were added to the commission and redrafted the law in such a way that it received the united support of the real estate and landlord interests. That means, of course, that the law provides absolutely no changes for the tenements in which the mass of workers are housed.

The Big Fake.

From then to 1900 there were sporadic attempts at reformist schemes, the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" putting up a few "model" houses on west 68th and 69th Streets, which were model houses for the few who could pay to live in them.

By 1900 conditions in the tenements in New York City had become so bad that they achieved world-wide

notoriety.

That set the landlords busy again and they had their state housing commission report on conditions that everybody knew of. As a result the Tenement House Law of 1901 was produced. It is supposed to have doomed the double-deck dumbbell apartments (box-like strung out unventilated cages), the community toilets, dark halls, and have made compulsory airshafts to supply air and light to all rooms, fire-proof public halls and stairs, and adequate disposal of garbage, etc.

And Today.

According to this law many of the tenements standing in 1901 are declared unfit for human habitation and should have been demolished. But today, in 1929, nearly all of these tenements are filled to capacity without having gone thru appreciable alterations.

At the beginning of 1928, 554,067 apartments in old law tenements (those built before the 1901 law went into effect) were occupied, housing about 2,500,000 people.

A Better One.

If you think that this is a good example of how little laws really count when passed and administered by a capitalist government, there is a still better one that even Clarence Stein, of the State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning, had to admit. In 1885 the New York Tenement House Commission reported as a "public menace" 23 tenements "covering 100 per cent of the lot and at the same time situated in middle of the block, in which the bedrooms are totally dark with no ventilation whatever." Now, 40 years later, 14 of these are still occupied. "There are thousands of similar tenements in New York City," says Stein.

The Tenement House Law went thru 150 amendments before the Multiple Dwellings Bill took its place in 1929. In spite of this law and its 150 amendments, 40 per cent of the families in New York City live in old law tenements, and Barry Parker, a housing expert for the British government, who has seen and investigated slums in every part of the world including Dublin and London, says:

Worst in World.

"The condition of life in any slums I have ever seen are better than they are in the slums of New York."

At present at the rate with which the old law tenements are being withdrawn from use, it would take more than a 100 years to get rid of them.

A Scrap of Paper.

THE Multiple Dwellings Law, which was finally signed by Governor Roosevelt last month, after two years of wrangling among real estate men and landlords and after having been used in political maneuvers in the state legislature, is the most useless scrap of paper ever filed.

Two years ago the state legislature formed a commission to examine and revise the Tenement House Law. As a result of the activities of this commission the Dwellings Bill was offered last year and defeated because of the objections raised by the representatives of realty interests. What the realty interests wanted was an amendment of the law of 1901 and legislation that would permit them to build higher class apartments with as little restriction as possible.

Landlords Approve It.

Accordingly, three additional members, appointed by the real estate boards of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, were added to the commission and redrafted the law in such a way that it received the united support of the real estate and landlord interests. That means, of course, that the law provides absolutely no changes for the tenements in which the mass of workers are housed.

What the bill does do is allow

greater bulk to buildings, raising the permitted height of apartment houses and it is so vague in regards to light provisions that under it

Buildings can be built even below the minimum provided in the law of 1901.

The respectable citizens of this commission seemed to forget entirely about the old law tenements which make tenement conditions what they are. Even Clarence Stein, who is unusually honest for a state investigator, is forced to admit that "in regard to these buildings the proposed law does nothing or next to nothing," and he calls it a "tenement house law for the rich."

Even if the changes called for in this law are made "a large part of the rooms will still have no outside means of ventilation; the stairways will not be protected from fire; the fire-escapes will not serve as a safe means of escape; there will be no privacy or safety from disease in the toilets," says Stein.

That is the new housing law that was passed by the state legislature, signed by the governor. Like all the others passed before it it is a fake, designed with the double purpose of fooling the workers and helping the landlords.

SINCLAIR GETS SOFT JAIL JOB

Home Comforts for Big Oil Grafter

(Continued from Page One)

either till the sentence is completed or his friends in political power exert enough pressure to get the "prisoner" out before time.

"Make Him Feel at Home."

The sensitive limbs of the oil baron will not be irritated by the prison garb which other prisoners are forced to wear. Two large bags of clothing were brought in by his chauffeur shortly after his arrival at a late hour Monday night.

"The doctor is a very nice man," Mary Wright confided. "She was confident that she would 'get along well' in his department."

Authorities continued to add more "home comforts" in the interest of the "dispenser." Resplendent in his silk pajamas, he went for a drink of water last night. "Is this what you drink out of?" he asked a prisoner gingerly as he saw him drink from a battered cup.

"Yes sir," was the reply. Sinclair was then given a private glass.

Chats on Horce Racing.

However, he complained petulantly that the pictures taken by newspapermen as he entered jail made him look as if his back was broken. But he was consoled by the conversation of other inmates with whom he discussed horseracing.

To assure Sinclair's friends that everything possible was being done for his comfort, G. T. Stanford, attorney for the Sinclair Oil Company, was taken on a tour of inspection of prison headquarters by the jail superintendent last night.

Sinclair is the only one of the principals involved in the Teapot Dome graft deal to go to jail. His sentence, however, was given not directly because of his activities in the swindle, but for refusal to answer certain incriminating questions put to him by a senate committee.

4 Oystermen Drowned of New Jersey Coast

BIVALVE, N. J., May 7.—Federal customs officers received word today that four oystermen had been drowned. Calvin Spedden, Jr., 23, was drowned near Fortescue when a foot chain snapped throwing him into the water.

Three other sailors were reported drowned when two light schooners collided near Port Norris throwing them men overboard. Reports of the accident were meagre.

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.

FIGHT EFFORT TO SEIZE MEXICAN PEASANT ARMS

Communists Say, 'Keep the Guns'

(Continued from Page One)

were imprisoned in Tamaulipas; the salary of the only Communist deputy to the Federal Parliament, Hernan Laborde, was stopped pending the attempt of his expulsion from the chamber under the pretext of having supported the recent military revolt, though the Communist Party fought against the revolution of the generals, arm in hand; and now the treasurer of the National Peasant League, J. Guadalupe Rodriguez, has been arrested under accusation of robbery and banditry. In Jalisco, the local political chiefs, accompanied by armed guards, penetrated into a factory during working hours and took away and imprisoned several workers under the accusation of "plotting" against the local government and of supporting the new "United Trade Union Federation" (Confederacion Sindical Unitaria de Mexico) which was, at least theoretically, favored by Portes Gil in his fight against the CROM.

Fought Catholics.

The accusation of robbery, incendiarism and banditry against leaders of the National Peasant League grew out of their support of the government and their fight against the Catholics. In the course of the struggle, they requisitioned mules and foodstuffs and confiscated some from the defeated "cristeros." During the fights in which agraristas and the army fought together against the "cristeros," a village was burned and the army now accuses the agraristas as incendiaries and of being responsible for the burning of the village. In a few instances the federal troops having invited their former comrades in arms, the agraristas, for a visit to their barracks, surrounded them and took away their arms, saddles and equipment. They were also identified as "bandits" because they branded their horses with the sickle and hammer.

Communist Statement.

The appeal of the Communist Party in the "Machete" says: "To all peasants of the Republic! Comrades: "After having liquidated the revolt of the generals of the North, the government tries to disarm the groups of peasants who took active part against the generals in revolt and the clerical reaction. As on previous occasions, the masses of the peasants have only served as cannon-fodder for the bourgeoisie and to protect a government which is not theirs.

Policy of Oppression.

"Calles disarmed the peasants in 1924, after the De la Huerta revolution, doing the same thing after the revolt of Gomez and Serrano, and there is no doubt that today, when the peasant masses show more than ever their swing towards the left, Calles and the government of Portes Gil try to do the same as in 1924 and 1927. The Communist Party of Mexico shorts all the peasants to refuse absolutely to give up their arms. The government proclaims that it has crushed the clerical reaction, but this is a lie. The government only crushed a group of generals in the service of this reaction. The clerical-downer reaction is still alive, not only in the north of the republic, but in all states, including those of the center and the south. And the reaction will continue as long as there are in the country large estates and big landowners. Only the complete breaking up of the large estates and the handing over of all the land to the peons and poor peasants will be able to prevent the continuous resurrection of the clerical reaction.

"The experience of twenty years of struggles has taught us that the bourgeoisie and the leaders of the large landowners, but on the contrary, they desire the strengthening of the capitalist elements, both in the city and on the land. A bourgeoisie, subject to imperialism, cannot fight against reaction. The bourgeoisie, linked to the financial interests of Wall Street, does not want and cannot allow an earnest and open struggle of the armed peasant masses against the large landowners. Sooner or later the bourgeoisie will turn the arms, which it uses today against the generals of the north, against the masses of workers and peasants, in order to destroy the revolutionary onrush of the working class.

"Not One Rifle."

"For this reason the masses of workers and peasants must be armed. The peasants must keep their arms and equipment and do everything to arm still better. Only armed workers and peasants are an effective guarantee against the persecutions and assassinations committed daily by large landowners and capitalists. Only the armed peasants will be able to take the land which is rightfully theirs. Only the armed force of the workers and peasants can guarantee the establishment of a government of workers and peasants in Mexico.

"Not one rifle, not one cartridge must be delivered by the armed peas-

A Wall Street Man



Jonett Shouse, Kansas City business man, bitter foe of the workers, has succeeded John Raskob, exploiter of General Motors slaves, as chairman of the executive committee of one of Wall Street's parties—the democratic party.

PROMISES SCAB SUPPLY IN SOUTH

Bosses of Birmingham, Ala., in New Scheme

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 7.—The local Chamber of Commerce of this city has recently adopted a new method of advertising the scab agencies.

The Chamber of Commerce has recently issued a booklet entitled "Birmingham, the Industrial City," which is full of lies about the industrial prosperity and progress in the city of Birmingham. In the booklet they call upon the exploiters of different parts of the country to come and invest in Birmingham, and they promise these exploiting investors that they will supply them with slaves from other parts of Tennessee and thereby furnish cheap labor to the northern capitalists who are running away from the steady revolt of the workers of the North.

The booklet urges other states to take up the matter of establishing shipping agencies for the furnishing of cheap labor to the centers of exploitation.

The entire object of this booklet is revealed in the statement that they call upon the various companies that have been instrumental in breaking strikes, such as the United Steel Corporation to cooperate with them. They will have agencies then that will furnish black and white workers to scab upon the workers in the striking areas with the cooperation of the Coal and Iron police of the various companies.

Worker and Family are Killed; Train Runs Into Auto at Crossing

STURGIS, Mich., May 7.—Five people were instantly killed and a sixth was hurt so that he died on the way to the hospital when a north bound Pennsylvania passenger train crashed into the automobile in which they were riding here last night.

Earl Ward, Sturgis factory worker; his wife and three children and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Lee, were the victims.

One of the children lived a few minutes but died on the way to the hospital. Three of the bodies were picked up five blocks from the scene of the accident.

BUS CO. MERGER.

DENVER, Colo., May 7.—Consolidation of three of the largest bus companies in the country was announced here. The lines are the Pickwick, Yellowway and Greyhound companies, forming a \$12,000,000 combine.



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BOSS IRE ROUSED BY SHOP PAPERS

Case of Jailed Workers Up Monday

(Continued from Page One)

and the permit was revoked as the meeting was about to start. The "Otis Lift" was first issued in April. This issue, exposing the 12-hour day, the meager wages, and calling for a fight on the "time study" speedup system was immediately welcomed by the workers as their own organ. The shop paper aroused the fear of the Otis Company by calling for the formation of a strong, militant union, to bring about an eight-hour day and a union wage scale.

In a statement issued to the capitalist press of Yonkers, the open shop bosses' men, Mayor Fogarty and Police Chief Quirk, said the permit had been withdrawn because "certain matters which it was deemed inadvisable to bring to public attention were disclosed to the police."

The certain matters disclosed to the police, Otis workers point out, were disclosed by the Otis bosses, together with orders from the bosses to suppress the meeting.

Exposes Fisher Body Slavery.

CLEVELAND, O. (By Mail).—The Fisher Body plant here is notoriously open shop, which means that it is "closed to Communists" or any one who by organizing the workers, will imperil the steady flow of millions in profits from this 72-hour a week slave pen.

"Down tools" in such a plant means that you can't pick them up again next day, but Fisher Body workers celebrated May Day just the same. The shop bulletin was distributed as they went to work, announcing a noon-hour speaker. Hundreds poured out of the plant at noon and listened to one of the shopmates, recently laid off, tell the story of May Day, its American origin, born of the mass eight-hour day agitation of the '80's. The speaker pointed out that here, 40 years after the first May Day strike, the Fisher Body workers were working at top speed 12 hours a day. Knowing shop conditions in Fisher

Body from the inside, the speaker told some stinging facts about the speedup, the danger and accidents, the robbery and humiliation suffered by the workers, who literally give every waking hour and often a limb or their lives in the brutal race of the auto bosses for more millions.

Auto Workers Get Circulars.

TOLEDO, O. (By Mail).—A distribution of circulars calling for a fight for better wages and conditions and the eight-hour day featured May Day for the auto workers here. The circulars were given out at the Willys-Overland plant. The distribution of the circulars resulted in a request by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association that the police break up the May Day meeting that was scheduled. Despite this fact, a successful meeting was held.

WORKERS SCORE BERLIN TERROR

Demonstration Assails 'Socialist' Murderers

(Continued from Page One)

Party, which had issued the call for the demonstration.

On Consulate Steps.

Miller, standing on the steps of the German consulate, assailed the Berlin police and its vicious officials who sent them out to shoot down working men and women for parading on International Labor Day. He considered the socialist chief of police, Zoergiebel, for ordering the attack on the workers, and the social democratic party to which Zoergiebel belongs and which supports his action, as lackeys of imperialism and betrayers of the workers.

The speech was punctuated with shouts from the workers gathered in the street, "Down with Police Brutality," and "Long Live Workers' Solidarity."

After marching for an hour, the pickets before the consulate of the murder government in Germany went to the hall of the Marine Workers' League, at the Seamen's Club, where they were joined by a number of seamen and held a meeting which was addressed by I. Zimmerman, of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

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BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

The Routine of Prison Life; Jim Thompson Finds the Boss Unpopular Everywhere; the Prisoners Cheer When the "Wild Cat" Shows An Escape

Haywood, after telling of his leading the great strikes of the Western Federation of Miners and the I.W.W., and of many incidents of the class struggle during the quarter of a century he was connected with it in the American labor movement, relates how great Red raids swept the country during the world war, and how he was placed on trial in Chicago for sedition, along with a hundred other members of the I.W.W. He relates the history of that frame-up, and how at the end of it he was sentenced to 20 years in a federal penitentiary and taken to Leavenworth. In the last issue he told of arriving at the prison and being "dressed in." Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD
PART 105.

THE Deputy Warden inquired as to what I had worked at, and I told him that for seventeen years I had been most of the time in an office or on the lecture platform. He put me to work as an assistant bookkeeper in the clothing room. My duty there was to keep track of all clothing that was dispensed to the prisoners.

The cells were small. In the one in which Lossieff and I were confined for nearly a year I could stand with my shoulder against one wall and with arm outstretched could touch the other wall with the tips of my fingers. It was about 10 feet long. I slept on the upper bunk.

At 9 o'clock at night taps were sounded by a bugler and the lights were turned out. In the morning we were aroused at 6:30 with the bugler's notes of reveille. At noon hour we were lined up in long rows ready to go into the dining room, when we were surprised with the music of a brass band. We marched in long files down the aisles, the first taking the rear seats. In a few minutes all were seated facing the music. Then the waiters came in with huge trays of bread, of which a man could have as much as he wanted. Other waiters with soup or stew; boiled potatoes aplenty. The kitchen was arranged with big copper boilers and practically all the food except the bread was steam cooked, a method that seemed to make everything taste alike.

Our numbers were already stamped on our prison clothes across the shoulders of the shirt and across both knees. Mine was 13106. Our records were not yet complete. The next day we were photographed with our numbers on, our heads measured by the Bertillon system, and fingerprints of both hands were taken.

THEN we had an interview with the Chaplain. In my brief conversation with the prison spy-klot I told him that three institutions in the country used bars and locks. One of them was a prison to confine a man's body. One was the church to imprison his soul, if he had one. And one was the bank that kept his money guarded. Our almost united opposition to churches or religions of any kind resulted in an order being issued that men who did not want to attend chapel on Sunday morning should remain in the cells. But many men, though not interested in the Chaplain's sermon, wanted to get out of their cells, so they went to church. The following day we were all taken to the hospital, where we were stripped and weighed, vaccinated, and had our teeth examined.

Now it might be said that we began our prison life. A big gang of men were working in the "A" cell house which had not been completed. Jim Thompson was given the job of foreman over a gang of concrete men, many of whom were members of the I.W.W. One day a colored prisoner asked one of our boys "if that big feller Thompson was an I.W.W.?" He was told that he was.

But the colored man said: "Ah doan think he's an I.W.W. He doan act like an I.W.W. Why's he hurrin' round for all de time? Ah tell you, feller, Ah got a little sab cat up in mah cell, an' if that feller Thompson doan quit hurryin' round like that, Ah's goin' to turn that sab cat loose."

One morning Thompson and his gang went into the cell house to their work. The night before they had filled a form, that is, planks set up and bolted together with the liquid concrete in between. They had left this form to set during the night, but the nuts were not on the bolts and the concrete spread the boards apart and flowed all over the floor. It was set, as hard as concrete could set.

The guard reported the matter to the Deputy Warden, who issued a court call for Thompson, and the next morning he answered at the office. When the Deputy Warden read him the law against sabotage, what it meant in the way of fine and imprisonment, he asked Thompson: "Is there any one in your gang who has got it in for you?"

Thompson said he didn't think so.

The Deputy Warden then asked: "Well, how did this thing happen, then?"

Thompson could only reply that he didn't know.

He went back to his job somewhat crestfallen. One of the boys said to him: "Well, why did you want to assume the responsibility of foreman? Your job's no better than mine, you don't get no more money than I do, and I don't get any! You better quit this job of foreman." Thompson quit. A black fellow took the job, and there was no more trouble with the sab cat.

A GROUP of the I.W.W.'s were working in the stone yard. St. John was foreman of this gang, but he wasn't hurrying around any. It was the guard that seemed to think that there wasn't enough work being done, and had begun to exert his authority. One day the guard was talking threateningly in a rather loud voice to one of the boys when some one knocked him on the head with a hammer. He dropped unconscious. An investigation was made but no one had seen any one hit him, so the matter was dropped but not forgotten. He recovered with nothing worse than a sore head.

"C" cell house was for Negro prisoners. There were some hundreds of them, among them men who were serving life sentences for a so-called mutiny in the army at Houston, Texas. I got acquainted with many of these ex-soldiers who had formerly been quartered at Brownsville, Texas. Among them were some who were in the army at the time the soldiers were sent to the Coeur d'Alenes strike in 1899. They were honest enough to regret that they had been compelled to guard the miners who were then in the bull pen.

My sight became so bad that I could not work longer on the books, so I was put in charge of the dressing out department. This was where the prisoners who had served their time and were being released got their new clothes. A suit, hat, shoes, underclothes, shirt, collar and necktie with a new handkerchief were given to every man departing from the prison. The whole outfit cost less than \$13. I called the place where I worked the "Happy Corner." It was the last place the prisoners came to before they left the penitentiary. It was the only place where one could see a real happy smile.

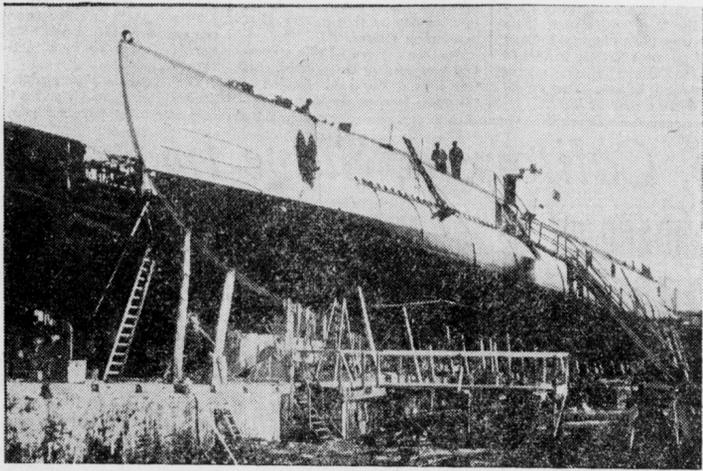
There were comparatively few guards in this big institution. The prisoners did all the work. The records in the office of the main buildings, the Bertillon system, photographs and finger prints, all were taken by the prisoners. The filing clerks were prisoners. Typists and bookkeepers were prisoners.

Aside from the guards, there were other civilians employed in the prison. One, a member of the Department of Justice who was supposed to look after the records; a physician, the steward, the boss tailor, the Chaplain, and there may have been one or two others.

There were several escapes from the prison while I was there. After the count and discovery was made that a prisoner was gone, they would blow the wild-cat whistle, the siren at the boiler house. As soon as the wild-cat would begin to blow, a terrible yell would go up from the prisoners in the different cell houses, though none of them knew who it was who had escaped, they would sing out in a mighty voice: "Good-by, good luck, good luck! Don't come back! So R! Go it! You son of a bitch!"

In the next issue Haywood tells of a prison mutiny over bad food. You can get Bill Haywood's Book, free with a subscription for one year to the Daily Worker. Send it in, either new or renewal.

French Imperialism Tries to Forge Ahead in Race for Huge War Navy



Above is "L'Action," largest submarine in the French navy, just launched at St. Nazaire, for use in the coming imperialist war. In the same shipyard France has also been building submarines and warships for Poland, for use against the Soviet Union.

New Shop Committees Electing Delegates to Unity Convention

"Preparations for the Trade Union Unity Convention in the various districts" is the title of a large section of the latest issue of Labor Unity, the official organ of the Trade Union Educational League. The convention is now only three weeks away. It will be held in Cleveland, June 1-2. To it will come representatives of the militant miners, needle trades, textile, shoe workers, food workers and other new unions, of locals in the old unions, and left wing groups, where the workers are fighting both the exploiting employers and the treacherous union bureaucrats.

Foster on Objectives. The third of a series of articles on the convention's aims and organization written by William Z. Foster, national secretary of the T. U. E. L., appears in this issue. Its conclusion states: "The expanded and reorganized T. U. E. L. emerging from the Cleveland convention, will be a real section of the Red International of Labor Unions. It will be a fighting labor movement, waging war on all the misdeeds of labor whether they appear under such open capitalist guise as Green and Wolf, or attempt to hide themselves under radical sounding phrases as the socialist party and the so-called Muste group. Every effort must be put forth to make the T. U. E. L. convention a real mobilization of all the best fighting elements in the whole American working class."

There will be a fourth article next week by Foster. Actual results are reported from many cities. In the Chicago district organization work is going on in the Northwestern railroad shops; 175 workers joined the T. U. E. L. at a mass meeting in the stockyards, and shop committees are established in Swifts and in Armour's meat packing plants. Mass meetings in the Crane Harvester plant resulted in a shop committee. The Western Electric shop committee is a federated body from all departments.

Leads Wayne Strike. In Detroit district, where the T. U. E. L. and the Auto Workers' Union lead a strike of 500 workers at the Graham Page plant, Wayne, food workers and rubber workers are also organizing, and at least 50 delegates will go to the Cleveland convention. Pittsburgh, besides being the center of the National Miners' Union, which has endorsed the convention, will get representation from the unorganized miners in West Virginia to go. Mill committees are organized in the McKeesport Tin Plate plant, the Ambridge Seamless Tube Company factories, the Camonsburg Standard Tin Plate, and the Westinghouse plants. T. U. E. L. Equal Pay for Equal Work!

Hughes' Son Solicitor General of U.S.; Father Aids I.R.T. Fare Steal. WASHINGTON, May 7. — Appointment of Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., to be solicitor general of the United States was announced at the White House. Hughes, son of the former secretary of state, is a law partner in his father's firm. Hughes will fill the post left vacant when Attorney General William D. Mitchell was named to the cabinet. His more famous father is now the chief attorney for the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., of New York, and is fighting hard to raise subway and elevated fares to seven cents.

Increase Production of Peat in U. S. S. R. MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail). —During 1928 a total of 7.5 million tons of peat was produced in the U.S.S.R. This is 4.5 times as much as was produced in 1914. The methods employed in the production of peat have greatly progressed since pre-war days. Thus in 1928, 62 per cent of the entire peat output was produced by the means of elevators, 14.4 per cent by hydraulic methods, 1.9 per cent by baggers, while the share of cut peat amounted to 21.7 per cent. The five-year plan provides for the doubling of the peat output.

JOIN PROTEST STRIKE LEIPZIG, Germany, May 7. —Workers here will join the protest strike against Berlin police brutality tomorrow. Police in Duisburg entered the Red Front Fighters' hall and stole the banners and records. The Communist paper Tribune in Magdeburg was suppressed for three weeks.

Among all the classes that confront the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is really revolutionary.—Marx.

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'REBEL' PAYROLL FOUND ON ATECA

Clerical Group Was Escaping With Loot

Among the papers found yesterday in possession of Salvador Ateca, one of four men arrested here Saturday while preparing to leave with \$750,000 in cash and securities, was an undated payroll for the army of General Escobar, one of the Mexican "putchists," who tried to seize power for the Catholic church by purely military methods and without popular mass support.

The Mexican government consul-general here announced that the Bank of Mexico will prefer charges against Ateca and his companions and demand the return of the funds which they claim were seized by General Escobar from some of its branch banks.

Gambler and Other Things.

Friends of Ateca trying to explain the sources of this money in substantiation of the claims that it is his own, said he amassed a fortune of \$3,000,000 in Mexico in a few years. He held gambling and slot machine concessions for two years during the administration of General Chihuahua and also during the regime of Caraveo as military commander. In addition to his gambling interests they said that Ateca was the principal automobile dealer in Chihuahua. He also reaped big profits from silver mines owned by General Caraveo and himself. These mines they said have now been seized by the Mexican government.

Agent For Someone.

This story sounds extremely unconvincing since Ateca has been in Mexico only a few years.

Mixed up with Ateca are W. H. Fryer, a former assistant United States attorney at El Paso and Russell B. Matthews, assistant U. S. director of immigration at El Paso. It is charged that these two men were aiding the Mexicans to escape.

Soviet Woolen Trust Improves Production

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By Mail). —According to the "Commercial and Industrial Gazette" the Soviet Wool Trust has succeeded in obtaining fine wool from coarse sheep. The new method devised by the Wool Trust yields as much as 75 per cent of fine wool from the wool of the ordinary sheep.

Heretofore 90 per cent of merino wool has been imported, in addition to which Soviet Russia has for the last three years imported three million roubles worth of breeding sheep.

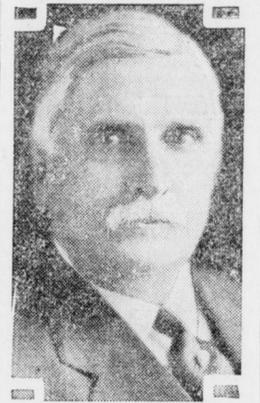
There are about 120 million coarse sheep in the U. S. S. R. and if the success of the laboratory experiments will be repeated on a larger scale, the prospects for the development of the woolen industry will immensely increase.

JOHN PROTEST STRIKE

LEIPZIG, Germany, May 7. —Workers here will join the protest strike against Berlin police brutality tomorrow. Police in Duisburg entered the Red Front Fighters' hall and stole the banners and records. The Communist paper Tribune in Magdeburg was suppressed for three weeks.

Among all the classes that confront the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is really revolutionary.—Marx.

Heads Open Shoppers



The United States Chamber of Commerce, chief organization of open shoppers, has elected William Butterworth, above, its president, to lead in the fight to reduce wages and conditions of the workers.

HOOVER BLUFFS ON ARMS MEET

Statement Falsifies the Actual Facts

(Continued from Page One)

Gibson and the American delegation. In relation to the American "equivalent values" formula the Japanese ambassador already indicated that his delegation might have a counter proposal when the question is again discussed in the fall.

The British made their reservations to accepting the American proposals by stating that the formula cannot be considered as a proposal, but only as a method of procedure, and that they will withhold decision until they get an actual proposal from Washington.

In addition, there is the fact of the denunciation of the actions of the conference made by both Germany and the U.S.S.R. It is of course entirely untrue that the Americans ever made any proposals to change the word "limit" to "reduce." Only in Gibson's opening speech did he use this term. This use he later repudiated with his vote against the Litvinov motion to substitute "reduce" for the word "limit" on the agenda.

STONE-MASONS STRIKE.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., (By Mail). —Stone-masons working for Hanford and Mills struck when a worker who rebelled against the speed-up was fired. Recently man-killing stone-dressing machines were introduced.

The import plan provides for an increase of the importation of machinery and a slight decrease of the importation of raw materials.

According to the five year plan upwards of a million roubles are to be invested in the construction of plants working for exports, such as elevators, dairies, etc.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

MONDAY, DATE SET BY BOSSES, IS DISREGARDED

Employers Prefer Profit to Safety of Workers

HAVRE, France, May 7.—Defying the ultimatum of the employers and the local government here that the 2,000 dockworkers who came out on strike last week must go back to work or they would be permanently fired from their jobs and driven from the vicinity, with a blacklist against them, the strikers continued today to stop all movement of freight.

Yesterday was the deadline set on the contemptuous ultimatum addressed to the strikers by the bosses, and posted under police protection about the working class part of town. The strikers treated the attempt at intimidation with the same or more contempt, and not a man appeared yesterday or today to work cargo on the docks of this, one of the largest ports in France.

The strikers are out against the dangerous and difficult conditions maintained on the Havre wharves. The stevedore bosses and stevedore employers have found it more profitable to overwork and kill their employes than to make the conditions better and provide real facilities for moving freight. The workers here called a halt to their policy. If the present situation continues the strike will spread to other ports.

Build Soviet Foreign Trade in 5-Year Plan; Grain Export to Grow

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., (By Mail). —The five year plan of development of foreign trade provides for exports amounting to seven million roubles and imports to 6,200,000,000 roubles for the whole period. The export for 1932-33 is expected to exceed the 1927-28 exports by 164.6 per cent, while the imports are to increase by 80 per cent. According to the plan there is to be a favorable balance during the five years of 800 million roubles, the tendency being towards a constant increase of the balance in favor of the U. S. S. R.

The plan anticipates considerable development of the grain export which will not, however, reach the full pre-war volume even at the end of the five year period. The principal places in the exports are assigned to lumber and oil.

The import plan provides for an increase of the importation of machinery and a slight decrease of the importation of raw materials.

According to the five year plan upwards of a million roubles are to be invested in the construction of plants working for exports, such as elevators, dairies, etc.

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MALLORY LINE SEAMEN HAVE TO BRING OWN FOOD ON BOARD TO INSURE AGAINST STARVATION

(By a Seaman Correspondent)
Conditions on the oil tankers of the Mallory Steamship Company are so unbearable that the seamen will not stay on them while they lie in port. In order to furnish crews for their ship the company has resorted to the practice of shipping the seamen at the

last minute. The captain is ordered to pull out from the dock and anchor in mid-stream and wait for a crew.
The newly recruited crew is escorted en masse by the company's shipping master from the company's office, 11 Broadway, New York, to the Staten Island Ferry, and then ferried across the

bay to Staten Island, where a launch awaits them. The shipping master tries to keep the men distracted, fearing they may change their minds about this ship.
As soon as the new crew arrives on board, the anchor is heaved up and the trip and the exploitation and starvation of the new crew is begun.

In this way the S. S. Hugoton started on her last trip from New York to Baytown. She was so hungry that on her arrival in Baytown the men spent what little money they had to buy food. They stowed the food in their lockers in order to insure themselves a square meal at sea. The food smelled like a grocery store.

The second cook was only getting \$75 a month and the chief cook \$90, which showed that this company does not want cooks, just so long as they get by; that is all they desired.
Another feature of this starvation company is the gradual cutting down of the crew. Instead of the three men on the lookout this

ship carried only two, so that no man was on the lookout from 4 to 8 p. m. or 4 to 8 a. m. This is against the law.
This is done in order to carry one ordinary seaman and have all the A. B.'s on day work in order to get more work done.
The speed-up is maddening. Another thing, which comes as a

result of the Naval Reserve, is that no seaman may sit down to rest or lie down to sleep in tropical weather on the starboard side of the poop-deck, for this is reserved for engineers only.
The men have to lie down on the port side while off watch, regardless of how hot the sun may shine on that side. To sleep in

the forecabin of the Gulf of Mexico is out of the question. So this rule is not so insignificant as it may seem.
J. H.
We Send Heartiest First of May Greetings to the Workers and Toilers of India Struggling Against the Yoke of International and Native Capital!

Copper Miners in Spring Garden, California, Slave in Freezing and Watery Mines

SAFETY FIRST MAN PROVES A STOOL-PIGEON

Cheated By State Compensation Board

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SPRING GARDEN, Calif. (By Mail).—I will tell you about Walker Mine and its conditions. Walker Mine is a copper mine located in the northeastern part of California. On account of deep snow the stage company is forced to stop operating its line from Portola to Walker Mine for four or five months.

During this time the slaves are transported over an aerial tram line from Spring Garden. If they get hurt it's just their hard luck.

The mine works two shifts, and every second Sunday the workers change shifts. Men changing from nights to days get to rest Sunday, but men going from days to nights work Saturday and go on again Sunday night. The miners get about one Sunday off a month.

The mine is very cold and there is plenty of water in places. The main tunnel is driven about two miles. A man trip train hauls the slaves in and out. The cars on which the miners ride are always wet or covered with snow.

Low Wages.

The wages rate from \$4 and \$4.75 to \$5.40. When the price of copper was at the highest the wages here were the same. A great number of men getting the top wages are company stool-pigeons. One especially is a safety-first man. He is supposed to look over the mine and locate dangerous places, notify his fellow-workers of such places and help protect them. But he is a white rat. He is 100 per cent for the company and for the Compensation Commission.

He has a good job and he is going to save all of this compensation money he can for the employers, the state's biggest grafters.

Hospital? No, Prison.

The company checks off \$1.25 of every worker for hospital fee. The company has its hospital here in camp. It is more like a prison than a hospital. The doctor is a grafter, too. He helps beat the workers out of their compensation. He despises a worker and when any worker is so unlucky as to have to be taken to this hospital the doctor abuses him and kicks him out before he is able to walk.

Whenever a man gets out of the hospital he has to pay his own board then. A great saving for the state compensation commission. The H. S. Anderson Co. has the contract for the boarding and rooming of the slaves. Board and room is \$1.45 a day.

To Dope the Workers.

The change room is very poor. Miners have chains to pull their pit clothes up to the rafters so they will dry. Anderson has also charge of the recreation room, which isn't anything but a saloon and a gambling hall. He has the sheriff's son from the county bootlegging for him. That way he is protected.

If there was ever any place that needs organization it is here, and I hope to see it happen before long.
COPPER MINER.

FLEECED IN AGENCY

Cafeteria Workers Victims of Sharks

(By a Worker Correspondent).
I am an unemployed worker—a jack-of-all-trades. I have worked as a carpenter, painter, cook, waiter and farm laborer all over the country. Whenever I can't get a better job, I have to take one in a restaurant or cafeteria. This is the hardest, most disagreeable work of all, and the poorest paid.

Agencies Cheat.

One of the parasites on the back of the workers is the employment agency sharks. They have taken hundreds of dollars from me at one time or another. Sometimes for jobs that didn't exist at all, as I found when I got to the address the sharks gave me. And often they will tell you that it is a steady job, but you find out that it is only temporary. Do you think that the agencies will return the fee you paid them? I should say not.

Two weeks ago I was walking down Sixth Ave., the slave market of New York. I stopped at the Edwards-Bowen Employment Agency at 605 Sixth Ave. One card read, "Wanted—painters, good pay." I went inside and talked to a man by the name of Everett Baker. He sent me upstairs, after taking a fee of \$5, together with five others, to do a job of painting. After a day's work

Part of an Oil Tanker's Slave Gang



A seaman on a Mallory Line tanker describes the slavery on these hell-holes. Photo shows part of the crew of a Mallory tanker.

Company Store Cheats Miners; Boss Acting as a Loan Shark

The miners are forced to pay double the prices in the company store, and often they find that on pay day the company, having deducted for groceries, tells them no pay is coming to them. The Wasson coal miner reveals the existence of a company loan shark agency.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

About five years ago the coal company raised the rent on our mine. Before, we who occupied six-

room shacks had to pay \$10 a month, those living in four-room shacks, \$7.50 a month before the raise in rent. Then the rent was skyrocketed up to \$20 a month for six rooms, \$15 for four rooms.
A howl of protest by the miners followed this greedy action. We held protest meetings, committees protested to the coal company, who laughed at us. The company attorney, W. C. Kane, one time hard-shell Baptist preacher, one time states attorney, now notorious corporation lawyer, whose duty is to manipulate the workers' compensation act for the best interest of his millionaire lord and master, C. M. Wasson, tried to bluff and intimidate us. The salary-grabbing officials of the United Mine Workers absolutely refused to help us, although the company was checking off \$20 and \$15 in open defiance of the contract.

"Rat Harbor and Bedbug Nest"



"Rat harbor and bedbug nest" is what a miner correspondent calls the company shack he lives in. Above is a mine company house. Note roof stripped off house. "The porches are liable to fall in any minute; the gardens produce only ragweed and yellow-tops."

Sold Out by Lawyer.

We obtained the services of an attorney named Rumsey, and he dilly-dallied around for several weeks, failing to bring our case up. This might explain why the Wasson Coal Co. later put up such a fight to make Rumsey states attorney.

The Company Store.

Turn your spotlight upon the company store, which the Wasson miners call "deadfalls." The company store has an established credit system, whereby Wasson miners can trade forever (providing you don't trade too much, and work like hell) and never have to lose time or be bothered about paying your account. No sir, your kind and noble steward, the Wasson Coal Co., pays your grocery bill, pays it every pay day, even if it has to hand you a blank and empty pay envelope. The company is so desirous that you pay your grocery bill that hundreds of poor miners working for them, for months upon months, and in many instances for one to five years, never draw one red cent on pay day.

We have seen what a "sound" credit system the company store has established. No way to beat them. Now, let us compare their prices with others. Here we go:
Best flour, 24 pound—Wasson Co. store, \$1.20; other stores, 89 cents.
Lard, per pound—Wasson Co. store, 20 cents; other stores, 12½ cents.
Eacon, per pound—Wasson Co. store, 40 to 42 cents; other stores, 12½ to 26 cents.
Coffee, per pound—Wasson Co. store, 35 and 60 cents; other stores, 25 and 35 cents.
Sugar, per pound—Wasson Co. store, 12½ cents; other stores, 5 cents.
Potatoes, per peck—Wasson Co. store, 32 cents; other stores, 10 cents.
Rice, per pound—Wasson Co.

Refused Groceries.

If you get behind in your account and the mine is idle three or four days, those idle days are anxious, trying ones for the miners, for the company store is likely to turn you down completely; refuse to let you have any more groceries until the mine again works. If they do let you have groceries, they are restricted, allowed only so much.

Company Loan Sharks.

Along with this prosperous store, the company also conducts a "sticker" office. For instance, a miner between pay days needs, let us say, \$5, \$10 or \$15.
He signs a slip of paper, legal form, acknowledging that he owes Val Wasson \$10. Chester Wasson then gives him a card good for \$10 in merchandise. He takes this to some well-known parties (B. F. Davis or Jim Tucker), who give him for the \$10 card \$8.90. Davis or Tucker take it back to Wasson, who gives him \$9 for it, and Wasson makes \$1 on the deal. Loan shark business, with the miner as the victim.
Not many miners attend the two churches in Wasson, for they know it is connected with the Klux Klan. Then the hard-working miners are about fed up on the preachers' fakery.
The miners are in the most deplorable condition they have ever been in. Their mine is working two days a week, conditions are fierce. Many houses are empty.

JAIL COP FOR MURDER.

Policeman Frank A. Gentner, arrested and charged with homicide in connection with the "ripper" murder and assault of Mrs. Helen Coburg, wife of his friend, Policeman Christopher Coburg, of Brooklyn, was held without bail when arraigned today.

STANDARD OIL OF N. J. TRYING TO FRAME SEAMAN

Beaten Up Aboard Co. Tanker

(By a Worker Correspondent)
I am a seaman and member of the Marine Workers Progressive League, which is the basis of a new industrial union for the seamen.
On April 11 I went on board the S. S. William R. Archbold, oil tanker of the Standard Oil Co. of N. J., which was docked at Robbins Dry Dock, Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing the crew.

There were two young sailors in the forecabin and I gave them each a copy of Labor Defender, and the Marine Workers' Voice, the paper of the Marine Workers League.

Then a guard with a big badge came and said, "Get off this ship, you damned agitator." Without replying I picked up my papers and walked out of the forecabin but as soon as I got to the door in the dark passage I was punched in the back of the ear and the neck. I stumbled and thought I was being attacked by more than one man. I struck out with my hands to defend myself.

I knew I was hitting someone but I didn't see who it was. Then I ran up on deck; the ship officers and white collar company men handcuffed my wrists to a stanchion for over an hour while the officers and white collar stool-pigeons told everyone I made a brutal attack on the watchman, and that my papers were printed in Russia, etc.

Then police came and the guard accused me of beating him. The police wrote out a charge of felonious assault against me. I was photographed, fingerprinted and then I was placed on a platform before 200 detectives and questioned, "Are you an I. W. W.?" etc.

I was brought to court, and the International Labor Defense was there to defend me. The bail was first made \$5,000, but it was reduced to \$1,500, thru the I. L. D., who bailed me out.

I am to appear before the grand jury and the Standard Oil of New Jersey and its detective agency will do their best to frame me for a long term.
—J. S. M.

store, 25 cents; other stores, 10 cents.

Every summer for the last 6 or 8 years the mine has closed down, and every time the company store has closed its doors to the miners.
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FUR WORKERS AID STRIKERS OF CAFETERIA

Pull Out 40 Workers In Shop

(By a Worker Correspondent)
In the strike of the New York cafeteria workers we, about ten needle trades workers went to the office of the Cafeteria Workers Union, in order to help in the strike.

There they gave us leaflets and told us to go in a cafeteria at 6th Avenue and 18th St. As soon as we went inside the cafeteria, we started distributing the leaflets and spoke to the workers about the strike, calling them to quit being slaves.

As soon as the boss saw us distributing the leaflets to the workers, he started hollering and grabbed a long knife to attack us. But when he saw now many of us there were, he ran out to call a cop who was nearby.

Workers Quit.

When the workers saw that the policeman was arresting one of us, they started to quit working. Forty of them quit the work in the cafeteria.

Besides the workers going out, the boss was losing all of his customers, the majority of whom were organized needle trades workers.

With the 40 cafeteria workers we went to the office of the union. The hall was packed with strikers of other cafeterias, and as soon as they saw us they started to cheer.

As an organized worker who has been in many strikes, I want to say a few words thru the Daily Worker to our brother strikers of the cafeterias. The class of the bosses is organized, brother cafeteria workers. As soon as you strike for decent conditions, the state, the police, and the courts get together with the gangsters on the side of the bosses. They jail and beat the workers up. But stay solid, have courage, and fight, and you will win.
—C. P.

A. F. L. Union Fakers Ask Bosses to Aid In Food Misleadership

(By a Worker Correspondent)
In the "Mixer and Server," official journal of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, a fake A. F. L. union, in the April 15 issue, organizer Richard E. Croeskey writes an article called "Organization."

He states: "I believe we should concentrate on quality, and build up an organization of really competent craftsmen or women and make it such that the proprietors of real restaurants and dining rooms will be glad to send to our unions for help. Once we get the proprietors to send to us for their help, it will be an easy matter to get the members."

So, fellow food workers, this is the kind of organizers the A. F. L. has. They are waiting for the bosses to send the men and women to join their union and are too busy to go out and organize. They draw fat salaries; what the hell do they care for the workers?
He and the other fakers don't want to organize the dishwashers, counter-men, bus-boys, kitchen help, waiters and waitresses. He asks for "competent craftsmen."

Fellow food workers, join the Amalgamated Food Workers, Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Branch, at 133 W. 51st St., which is in the field to organize our industry regardless of race, creed, color, or craft.

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'Congratulations' Good Satire on the Grafting Politicians

IN "HOLIDAY."

A SNAPPY little satire on politics and the stage has arrived with a bang at the National Theatre. It is "Congratulations" by Morgan Wallace. The producer, Lawrence Shubert Lawrence, can readily be congratulated, for he has a fine little play that brings out many points of truth. It de-bunks capitalist politics very neatly, and will quickly be appreciated by everyone who wants to see the inner workings of the political machine of any city. While the play is written in a light vein, it is not as important as it appears on the surface. Altho the playwright may have only been interested in writing an amusing play, he has also written a worthwhile exposure of the activities of grafters who use politics as their method of making a living. The play will also be found very attractive by those interested in life behind the stage, for most of the action takes place in and around the stage of the opera house of Holcombe City, Hoken City.

Morgan Wallace, head of a stock company bearing his name, is losing money weekly. (The playwright has named the leading character after himself. It is said that the play is based upon some experiences he has had as a producer in a middle western town.) He is on the point of disbanding the company when the self-named local Tammany Hall satchels arrive and suggest to Wallace a method of boosting the theatre so the amount of cash customers will increase. The proposition is that Wallace should run for mayor, openly having the endorsement of the local Tammany Hall, who promised to see to it that he is defeated and the present mayor re-elected. It is pointed out to Wallace that the publicity received from his nomination will keep the theatre packed nightly. The prophecy of the politicians proves true. The "S. R. O." sign is used at every performance and the money begins to roll in so fast that a policeman is engaged to guard it. Wallace is making money, and is not interested in the campaign except insofar as it helps the theatre. However, the entire plan does not work out as prepared. By some complications, Wallace is actually elected! Then the fun begins. All the grafters and contractors in town come to his "honor," and demand patronage.

The play has a weak ending, especially that part pertaining to the refusal of Wallace to work with the grafters. They are undoubtedly some mayors who will not accept graft, but why glorify that type when the rest of the play is devoted to portraying politics in a very realistic manner?
The cast is very good. Henry Hull plays the part of Wallace and does so very capably. After his election he dresses something like Jimmie Walker. John T. Doyle, as the head of the local Tammany Hall is capital. Others in the cast include Leneta Lane, John A. Butler, Joan Bourdelle and Halliam Bosworth.

"THE VILLAGE OF SIN" IS DUE HERE IN MAY

"The Village of Sin," produced by Sovkino of Moscow and directed by one of the Soviet Union's best-known women directors, Olga Prokhorovna, starring two Soviet actresses, E. Zessarskaya and R. Puchnaya, will be the next Amkino release. It is scheduled to have its American premiere in May.
The film is of the Russian village, with its customs, its superstitions, its prejudices, but the village with the breadth of a new era.

For a Four Weeks' Holiday for Young Workers!

AMUSEMENTS

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a comprehensive film-record of the RED CAPITAL
Dynamic! Vivid! Realistic!
AS GOOD AS A TRIP TO RUSSIA!

striking views of the Soviet metropolis from many angles
intimate aspects of life in Moscow, giving a vivid idea of conditions under which workers live
conduct of official life of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics behind Kremlin Walls
A SOVKINO FILM
A Penetrating Close-Up of the Seething Soviet Capital
—and on the same program—

EMIL JANNINGS as HENRY the VIII
A Brilliant Characterization!
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Now Playing: "Moulin Rouge"—a stark, tense drama of Paris life, starring Olga Chekova, noted Russian actress.

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Saturday Eve., May 18 at 8:30 at

CARNEGIE HALL
In an exclusive new program of songs and excerpts from

"TWELVE"
Alexander Block—Music by J. Schaefer and

"Waburgis Night"
Mendelssohn.
Conducted by Schaefer and Lazar Weiner.

Tickets 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 (only a few). To be gotten at the Freiheit Office, 39 Union Square, and also from members of the chorus.

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H CAMEL Through the Needle's Eye
MARTIN BECK THEA.
45th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. & 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 Sil-Vara
GUILD THEA. W. 45th St.
Eves. 8:50; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

LAST WEEKS!
Strange Interlude
by EUGENE O'NEILL
John GOLDEN THEA. 68th St. E. of B'way
EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

VIRGINIA MILL CO. UNION HAS "HOUSE SENATE"

President of Co. Has the Veto Power

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DANVILLE, Va., (By Mail).—This city is the scene of the first company union ever established in the textile industry. The workers are nearly all wise to this "union," which was established in the Dan River and Riverside Cotton Mills here right after the war. A company man named John Leitch started it then.

To fool the mill workers of these two plants, who are paid an average of \$8 to \$12 a week for a 12-hour day, a system of so-called "industrial democracy" is in force. The company union is run in the style of the United States Wall Street government. It has a "senate," and a "house of representatives." The final veto of all decisions is in the hands of the president of the corporation.

An efficiency system is in effect in the mills, which, of course, the members of the "senate" and "house" never voted for.

They used to pay an "economy dividend," a kind of bonus, to fool the slaves, but this has been done away with long ago. The mill workers in this section are all unorganized.
—DAN RIVER SLAVE.

LOCKOUT PACKING WORKERS.

SCRANTON, Pa., (By Mail).—Butchers, meat cutters and drivers have been locked out by the Cudahy, Armour, Swift and Wilson packing firms here, in order to enable the packing companies to hire workers at cut wages.

Strengthen International Proletarian Ties Over the Heads of the Amsterdam Disrupters!

THE FI ST LAW

Adapted by Herman Bernstein and Leonid Snegoff with FRANCES CARSON — LEONID SNEGOFF — REGINALD GOODE
Wilfred Scragam Samuel Schneider

MOROSCO THEA. W. 45th St. Ev. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
JOHN DRINKWATER'S Comedy II

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

Pleasure Bounc
The Thrilling Story of a South American Communist State

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Filmed and Presented by Harold Noise, Wrangle Island Rescue Hero
5th Ave. Playhouse
68 FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 12th St
Continues 2 p.m. to Midnight Daily

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
HOLIDAY
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
Thea. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Strike Paralyzes Laird Schober Shoe Factory, One of Largest Plants in Philadelphia

TALK OUT WHEN PLANT FIRES MAY DAY STRIKERS

Mass Picket Lines March All Day

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Laird Schober shoe factory at 22nd and Market Streets is now completely paralyzed, due to the addition of hundreds of workers who picketed today, after a general strike had been declared Saturday following the sympathetic strike of shoe workers who went out when six cars were fired for not coming today.

Today the entire fifth floor which consists of first and second lasters is out on strike, crippling all other departments.

Shoemakers inspired with enthusiasm by their new union, the International Shoe Workers Industrial Union, are resisting aggressively, picketing in long picket lines all day.

Police Brutality. A girl picket was arrested and even admitted by the capitalist papers that she was brutally treated by the police.

The bosses are trying to stir up hatred between the various nationalities, but this effort has been futile since the workers understand the use of the bosses.

Pay Deductions.

Laird Schober is one of the largest shoe factories in the United States, recently displayed a pair of shoes valued at \$1,000. For making envious shoes for the feet of rich men, the workers average about \$30 per week, after deductions of "fines" and actual sums of money are taken out of pay envelopes by the bosses.

Every worker at the end of the week has in his book so much money due him, according to the book accounts of his week's work. Friday evening he always finds few dollars less in his pay envelope.

Militant Union Leads.

His money is supposed to be deducted for what the bosses call "sick pay" but what is in reality a high grade work, as all the workers are highly skilled.

Prevent Scabs.

Laird Schober is advertising in the press of New York City for men to work in their Philadelphia plant. The Shoe Workers Industrial Union of Philadelphia calls upon the workers of New York to prevent people from New York coming to Philadelphia to take the jobs of their fellow workers.

ALL STRIKERS RESIST EVICTION

Company Puts Sick Out Houses; Need Tents

(Continued on Page Two)

Tents. The relief committees being strengthened, numerically, the work of buying and distributing organized more completely. Relief committees are being sent to the rivers to get fresh fish for the strikers' families.

Jail Relief Committees.

In various towns where the mill workers are in complete command of city administration, the relief committees collecting for the strike being arrested. The bosses are aware of the prospect of losing the strike, are importing scabs from far away as Texas. An unemployed miner from Kentucky has arrived, in full ignorance of there being a strike condition here.

Urge Support of Cleveland Meet.

Kovacs appealed for support and representation at the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Convention called by the T. U. E. L. for June 1. She urged the workers to send delegates to the District Convention of the T. U. E. L. at Irving Plaza, New York City, on May 18.

Rush Funds!

The workers demand the eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, a 25 per cent increase in pay for all workers, organization of shop and department committees, and reinstatement of those discharged.

The Communist Party is the Guard of the Working Class.

—Lia.

Patients Endangered in Asylum Fire



Hundreds of mentally unbalanced patients were endangered when fire swept the State Hospital for the Insane, at Morris Plains, N. J. Photo shows the burning asylum. Patients in state institutions are mistreated and overcrowded.

SHOP DELEGATES TO UNITY MEET FOR LONG WEEK

Shoe Workers, Cleaners Pick Representatives

(Continued from Page One) work 12 and more hours a day, and mostly without getting anything for overtime. And when a worker leaves his job because of the miserable conditions or because he wants a raise, he has a tough time to get another through the union. When he comes to the union he is insulted and kept waiting for weeks and weeks. Thus the union officials keep an effective blacklist against the workers. It saves the bosses a lot of trouble and expense.

Know the Clique.

"The workers know the clique for what they are, but they are cynical about individuals who oppose these officials, because of their bitter experience with all sorts of 'outs.' We put much hope therefore on the establishment of a militant center to be organized June 1, in Cleveland, at the Trade Union Unity Conference, which will direct and control the efforts of the workers to overthrow the corrupt gangs. As a part of such an organization we will be able to call the workers to support us on the basis of our affiliation and our program.

"We call on all workers in the Dry Cleaning shops, and especially Negro workers to support the Trade Union Unity Convention, and also to get in touch with the Progressive Group which is a part of this convention."

HIT BOSS SPIES AT TILING PLANT

Perth Amboy T.U.E.L. Holds Factory Meet

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 7.—Vigorous denunciation by Trade Union Educational League and local speakers of the stoolpigeon tactics of the American Eucastite Tiling Company here was enthusiastically applauded by over 100 workers at a noon hour factory gate meeting today. Veronica Kovacs, local T. U. E. L. organizer, and Jim Szepesy, fired from the tiling company plant as an "undesirable agitator," were chief speakers.

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ZARITSKY GANG FOR LONG WEEK

His Convention Votes Fake Five-Day Plan

(Continued from Page One) ployment insurance good by if they depend on the Zaritsky machine to find an "opportune time" to fight for them.

Continue Attack on Left Wing.

The attacks on the left wing proceed with monotonous regularity at this most reactionary convention of the cap and millinery union has ever held. At yesterday's session Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the organization, told why all the left wing resolutions had been thrown into the waste basket without being read to the convention. One such resolution, Roberts declared, was "an insult to the American Federation of Labor."

Anti-USSR Resolution.

Following the lead of the last convention of the socialist party, a resolution was adopted demanding the release of all political prisoners including counter-revolutionaries in the Soviet Union. It is interesting to note that this resolution, as well as all other reactionary measures, received the vote of Bergstein, Toronto delegate, who was expelled from the Communist Party of Canada for Trotskyist activities. This "super-revolutionist" has at this convention sold out completely to the machine.

Left Wing Delegates Fight.

The left wing delegates, despite the attempts to crush them, are injecting the only militant note into this dull, reactionary convention by fighting tirelessly against the union-busting machine proposals and exposing the hypocrisy and treachery of the Zaritsky henchmen. In the discussion on proposals for terrorizing all progressive elements in the union, Delegate Smoliak, of St. Paul, declared:

"No Right to Picket."

"When the sidewalk is crowded you have no right to picket," he declared. Brough is evidently following the lead of former Magistrate Hyman Bushel, recently engaged as counsel by the Wil-Low Cafeterias, the 19-restaurant chain which is leading the strikers by injunctions and mass terror.

Feature Classic Music at 6th Anniversary of Freiheit Gesang Verein

Classical numbers will be featured at the sixth anniversary concert of the Freiheit Gesang Verein at Carnegie Hall, on Saturday evening, May 18.

W. I. R. Food Kitchen.

The Workers International Relief will take charge of the food kitchen of the striking cafeteria workers, located at 133 W. 51st St., it was announced yesterday. The Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union, which is conducting the

STRIKES SPREAD OVER GERMANY

Mass Funeral for Police Victims

(Continued from Page One) and all tobacco workers have joined them, with the workers of the three largest factories: Manoli, Massary, and Joseti at their lead. Many metal workers are striking at the Siemens, Kali, Chrysler, Stock, Loewe factories, and others. The strikes are spreading rapidly, and have already involved factories in Hamburg and Halle.

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 Vossich 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 Aertuhrabendblatt, the Berliner Zweifeltblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Power Plant, Service Workers.

A mass meeting will be held by the Amalgamated Power Plant and Building Service Workers' Union at Labor Temple, 243 E. 54th St., at 8 p. m. today. White and Negro engineers, firemen, handymen, mechanics, elevator operators, porters, and building service workers are urged to come.

Night Workers I. L. D.

The Night Workers I. L. D. Branch will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

More Demonstrations Aug. 1.

PARIS, May 7.—The Communist newspaper L'Humanité, today prints an announcement of the European Bureau of the Communist International that August 1, which is set aside for demonstrations against war, should be an occasion for all workers to rally and show their solidarity with the workers of Germany, fighting the brutal Zoergiebel police. It urged the workers to conquer the streets in the cities, and prove that capitalist despots and their socialist hirelings can not suppress the workers' right to protest.

Demonstration in Prague.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 7.—A great crowd of workers demonstrated today before the German embassy against the Berlin blood-bath. The police attacked the crowd, arresting three, including the secretary of the Communist Party in Prague.

BASLE, Switzerland, May 7.—

A mass meeting Sunday of the workers here adopted an energetic resolution protesting against the social-democratic terror in Berlin. The Swiss postal authorities refused to forward the telegram.

2 ENTIRE CREWS JOIN FOOD STRIKE

W.I.R. to Take Charge of Union Restaurant

(Continued from Page One)

are: Harry Kalish, 34, 55 East 4th St., Harry Spakowicz, 33, 417 East 6th St., Joe Kovacs, 30, 14 St. Marks Pl., Louis Saltine, 25, 407 Montauk Ave., Brooklyn, Harry Francis, 24, 101 West 28th St., and Ray Smith, 22, 2145 Southern Blvd., Brooklyn. Smith was previously arrested and fined \$10.

"No Right to Picket."

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Communist Activities

BRONX

Section 5. Ida Dailles, of the District Negro Department, will lead discussion on Negro work at 8:30 p. m. at 2700 Bronx Park East tonight.

Section 5 Speakers Conference.

"The New Tammany" will be discussed at the Speakers Bureau Conference of the Bronx Section at 8:20 p. m. today, 1329 Wilkins Ave.

Lower Bronx Unit.

Louis A. Baran will read Major Walker's recent statement that "New York is the most generous city on earth" at the open air meeting of the unit tonight at 133th St. and St. Anne's Ave.

MANHATTAN

Office Workers Mass Meet.

Robert W. Dunn, Geo. Powers and Rebecca Grecht will speak at a mass meeting of the Office Workers' Union at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., tomorrow at 6:30 p. m.

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.

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Brooklyn

Coney Island Unit.

The unit meets tonight at 8:30 at 2901 Mermaid Ave. Bring boxes for the W. I. R. Tag Days.

MANHATTAN

International Branch R. 2.

Branch meets today at 7:30 p. m., 95 Ave. B.

Section 4.

Harold Williams, secretary of the District Negro Department, will lead discussion on Negro work at the membership meeting at 8 p. m. tomorrow, 143 E. 103rd St.

Brooklyn

Cooperative I. L. D.

Southern textile strikers will lead discussion on Negro work at the banquet and concert to be given by the coming season. Two delegates from each club are invited.

Workers Sports.

A conference of workers clubs in Bronx and Harlem will be held at 1400 Boston Road at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow. Interclub hikes, picnics and excursions will be planned for the coming season. Two delegates from each club are invited.

Goldens Bridge Colony.

A meeting will be held at the Workers Center, 6th floor, Friday, at 8:30 p. m. An outing will be held every other Sunday, starting from the N. Y. Central Railroad at 125th St. at 9:45 a. m.

Brooklyn

Council 10, Henschhurst.

J. Garelick will speak on "Peretz's Works" at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow, 48 Bay 28th St.

United Council of Working Women.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will benefit from the banquet and concert to be given by the Food Workers Council I at the Stuyvesant Casino, 140-142 Second Ave., Friday night.

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PLAN CONCERTS FOR "CHAMPION"

Part of Campaign to Build Negro Paper

A series of interracial concerts of American folk music given by singers of both races to audiences composed of both black and white workers, has been arranged for the benefit of the "Negro Champion." The first two concerts have already taken place at Camp Nitgedaiget and in Staten Island, and have netted nearly \$100 for the sustaining fund, now being built for the "Champion" as part of the Communist Party's enlarged program of Negro work.

Speakers on Organization.

The Staten Island audience was composed of many nationalities and several races. Sailors and longshoremen, both black and white, attended. Various Party groups were well represented. George Mink, national organizer of the Marine Workers League, spoke of the special importance of Negro work in the marine industry. He described the attempts at segregation aboard ship and on the docks, and of the increasing tendency of the marine workers to disregard it. Mink also told of the organization of the International Seamen's Club in all important ports of the world.

Mary Adams acted as chairman

of the meeting. Recitations and songs were given by the Young Pioneers of Staten Island, in addition to the program furnished by the singers.

All organizations and groups in

the Communist Party are expected to cooperate in the "Champion" drive.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ENDAN- GERED.

BROOKLYN, May 7.—The second fire alarm within a month in the Eastern District High School, on Marcy Ave. between Rodney and Keap Sts., drove 3,200 children from the building without disorder today. The blaze, in a clothes locker on the third floor, was extinguished before firemen arrived. Three weeks ago an explosion in the chemistry laboratory blew out a window.

TRUCK DRIVER KILLED

WAKEFIELD, R. I. (By Mail).—Rufus Gardner, a truck driver for the Holley Transportation Co., Providence, was killed when a train struck the truck he was driving.

Comrade

Frances Pilat MIDWIFE

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Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

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The Negro, the Army and the Navy.

Representative Oscar de Priest, Negro member of Congress from the First Illinois District, has nominated two Negro candidates for admission as midshipmen to the Annapolis Naval Academy, and one as cadet to the West Point Military Academy. It is taken for granted that they will be admitted. Great interest, however, is attached to the use that these Negro youths will make of the knowledge they receive in these educational centers of Wall Street militarism and navalism.

Every Negro youth should know how to fight, whether in the army or navy. But he should also know for whom to fight.

The Negro masses, in industry and along the countryside, constitute the most oppressed section of the American population. Life is bitter for the foreign-born in the great industries of steel, coal and oil. The degradation suffered by the white workers in the Southern textile mills has been revealed in the strike wave sweeping through the Carolinas and Tennessee. But the ruling class presses a heavy heel even harder upon the neck of Negro labor. President Hoover throws the full weight of the republican reaction against the Negro through the re-organization of his party, the main object being the elimination of the Negro in the South.

It should be inconceivable that Negro youths should enter the naval and military academies at Annapolis and West Point to use the knowledge there gained for the further oppression of their race, for the further subjugation of other races in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, in the grip of Yankee imperialism. That would be the most vicious treason to race and class, since at least some of these candidates spring from working class parents.

Representative de Priest, a Chicago lawyer, republican in politics, loyal to the party of Hoover and finance capital, has repeatedly arrayed himself against the class interests of both Negro and white working masses. He is a leader among the Negro petty-bourgeoisie that allies itself with the white bourgeoisie against the aspirations of the workers, white and black. He no doubt expects his candidates for Annapolis and West Point to be loyal to his capitalist ideals. But there is the hope that these Negro youths will be loyal instead to their race and class interests, and these interests clash head-on with those of the exploiters of the workers and farmers in the United States. They must unite with the oppressed peoples against whom Wall Street sends its armies and battleships, especially the Filipinos and the Chinese in the Orient. They must stand with the exploited Negroes oppressed by Firestone's millions invested in Liberia rubber.

This is the Tenth Anniversary season of the heroic revolt led by Andre Marty in the Black Sea Fleet of French imperialism, during the attack on the Soviet Union in 1919. That revolt raised its challenge under the red banner of the workers' revolution. Negro midshipmen and cadets, in the army and navy of American imperialism, should have even greater cause for rebellion as Wall Street turns its guns with those of other imperialist powers, against the Negro masses in Africa; against peoples of other races in Asia, against the aspirations of the masses of Mexico, Central and South America. The upward struggle of labor calls for Negro as well as white rebellious spirits in the Dollar's army and navy, rebels cast in the mold of Marty, loyal to race and class, against the oppressors of mankind.

The Power of the Shop Papers.

The arrest of three Communists for attempting to hold a May Day meeting at the Otis Elevator Plant in Yonkers, New York, is not an isolated incident in the celebration of labor's international holiday. There have been May Day arrests before. Not many of them have been at factory gates, however.

This May Day was especially featured by the fact that the Communist Party went to the factories, to hundreds of thousands of workers on the job, who had not yet learned to observe May Day as their holiday, bringing to them the message of International May Day, 1929. The bosses at the Otis Elevator Plant, one of the worst open shops of its kind in the land, were aroused at this Communist audacity, that dared to rouse the workers through the distribution of the shop paper, the Otis Workers' Lift. They called in the police.

So did the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Toledo, Ohio, when local Communists issued a manifesto to the workers at the great Overland automobile plant. Police threatened to interfere with the distribution of 25,000 copies of the Daily Worker at the Detroit auto plants, where the issuance of shop papers on a large scale has long been a prominent feature of Communist activity. This May Day season also saw shop papers appear in growing numbers in the Cleveland, Chicago and other districts.

Next May Day will witness a Communist Party rooted deeper than ever in the nation's workshops. This will inevitably rouse growing resistance from the exploiters, who have everything to lose by labor's solidarity in support of the Communist Party. The answer to the police attacks and the many arrests of workers this May Day must be an increasing number of shop papers, greater Communist activity in the factories, more shop nuclei for the Party, a growing Party membership undaunted in the face of increasing capitalist resistance.

BREAKING THROUGH THE BARRIERS

By Fred Ellis



Marty on French Naval Mutiny

By ANDRE MARTY (Paris).

3.—Towards insurrection. In spite of strict censorship being exercised by the government, the warships which returned to France one after the other brought detailed news of the Russian revolution and of the mutinies. A new phase was then entered upon. It was no longer a case of revolts, attempts were made to bring about insurrection. Almost everywhere, sailors' committees were formed spontaneously which worked more or less secretly and were connected with revolutionary labor groups. The first preparations for insurrection were made. Agitation developed with particular strength in Toulon. In spite of the condition of siege being declared in that town, the sailors tried to meet in the Sailors' Home and, finding it closed, held a meeting on an open place in the town. Lacaze, vice-admiral, was obliged to flee from them. On June 11th, a dreadnought of the name of "Provence" refused to put to sea and to set out to the Black Sea. The following demands were raised: All mutineers of the Black Sea should be set free! An end should be put to intervention with Russia! Immediate demobilization!—A sailors' committee tried to transform itself into a revolutionary committee by endeavoring to expand with the help of soldiers and dock workers. Mounted gendarmes and cavalry took steps to disperse the demonstrators and, above all, to prevent them storming the naval prison. The sailors, being unarmed, were overpowered.

Scenes of similar vehemence also occurred in Brest and, to a lesser degree, in the other ports. On June 19th, the armed cruiser "Voltaire" refused to leave Bizerta and to sail for the Black Sea. On other warships also, reports received on events in Russia occasioned great demonstrations, not only in France but also in very remote places, for instance in Itea (Greece) where the cruiser "Guichen" was at anchor and on board the cruiser "D'Estrees" in Vladivostok.

Trial of Rebels.
The government only succeeded in checking this mighty movement by organizing a mass demobilization and the rapid disarming of numerous men-of-war.

In the meantime, the trials of the mutineers had begun on June 11th in Constantinople and Cattaro against the mutineers of the "Protet" and of the "Waldeck-Rousseau." The response was such, that the first trial had to be postponed to July 4th and that the government, in order to proceed with the other trials, had to wait until demobilization was sufficiently advanced (September). Many of the accused showed great firmness of character during the trials.

Characteristic Features of Revolt.
Two specially characteristic features of the revolt can be clearly distinguished:
1.—The overwhelming majority of the soldiers and sailors was still under democratic influence. This became particularly evident in the first two phases of the revolt. The sailors and soldiers revolted above all because they were indignant at war being carried on against Russia, although "France was not at war" with that country, war being therefore "against the constitution." These were the chief arguments which the mutineers used in their defense before the court martial. Some of them also pointed out that the French revolution of 1789 had proclaimed the right to insurrection in cases of infringement of the constitution.
Only a small number of the lead-

(This is the second and concluding installment of Marty's article on the tenth anniversary of the Black Sea revolt, of which Marty was the leader. He is now again in prison for his fight against imperialist war, and the proletariat is again fighting to wrest him from the clutches of his jailers.)

ing men possessed real class consciousness. In the measure, however, as the mutiny movement developed, this class consciousness spread further and further among the masses. Many sailors showed so much intrepidity, energy and bloodedness that they would have succeeded in leading the whole fleet into a revolutionary fight had they been inspired by Lenin's lucid theory. Their ideology however was confused, many of them tried to "convince" the officers, they accepted their demobilization in order later to be arrested as ringleaders on the first occasion which offered itself. The fact that the sailors joined in the fight inspired the whole nation with intensified acrimony. The crews of the "Protet" and of the "Waldeck-Rousseau" were at a loss whether to return to France or enter the port of Odessa, i.e., join the revolution. In the period of 20th to 22nd of April, the crew on board the warship "France" was prepared to reply to any attempt to bring colonial troops on board by cannon fire. The crew was in possession of the guns and ammunition; they turned the muzzles of their 305 millimeter guns on an English armored cruiser which threatened them. Nevertheless they did not comply with the slogan of the Russian workers calling upon them to arm themselves and to fire on headquarters. On the contrary, a large number of them preached peace, cautioning against "unnecessary deeds of violence" "as the right was on our side."

The third phase is characterized by an undeniable class movement; mass meetings, attempts to proceed in unison with the workers, demon-

strations in common with the workers, threats that cannonades would be directed against the authorities, attempts to set free political prisoners, etc. This class movement was choked off by demobilization and long-period furloughs which were followed by numerous arrests.

The Black Sea revolt thus shows ideologically a far-reaching analogy to the military mutinies in Russia in 1905, especially to the rising of the Black Sea fleet in Sebastopol on November 11th.

2.—The revolt of the Black Sea fleet was a mass movement. Individual refusals to orders occurred very seldom, as it had become clear that individual action was absurd. The agitators, the ringleaders, directed all their efforts towards achieving a collective movement. Neither, with the exception of a single case, that of the armored cruiser "Diderof," did acts of sabotage occur. It is therefore a gross forgery of facts to represent the mutinies as acts of one person or of several individual persons.

What was lacking, was both a clear ideology and organization. Almost all the revolutionary soldiers and sailors were under the influence of the socialist minority, whose tendency found expression in the paper "The Wave." This newspaper deviated from Leninism in essential points, but it nevertheless exercised a propelling influence; its slogans were exactly followed in the mutiny.

On the other hand, no real organization existed; this could of course only have been illegal. Revolutionary groups existed, it is true, on the individual warships, but they had no general plan of action, there

was no harmonious guidance and no connection between the separate groups. On the "Waldeck-Rousseau" alone an organization existed which included over the half of the crew and had been formed with a view to economic demands. This was the "Brotherhood of the Mariners" from whose midst a secret committee had arisen. This also explains how it came about that the revolt broke out on the said cruiser only four days after I had been confined there.

This absence of organization and of connection between the revolutionary elements of the fleet made it possible for the government to shatter easily a movement of such extent.

The Consequences.
1.—French imperialism was forced to relax the grasp with which it was throttling the October revolution. It could not set its own troops against the Russian revolution and had to resort to mercenaries, the Wrangels, Denikins and their gang. Only in this way was it in a position to continue its work in favor of international capitalism. These White Guardist troops, however, were by no means a match for the Red Army.

This then is a decisive result of the Black Sea revolt. In this way the workers and peasants of France gave very active support to the October revolution. They rendered an extremely valuable service to their brothers who were engaged in a mortal combat for power, in that they disabled the powerful military apparatus of France.

2.—The Black Sea revolt made the October revolution known among broad strata of the French population.

The court martials of the army and navy passed sentences of many hundreds of years imprisonment for mutiny. As early as at the end of 1919, a group of ex-sailors formed a "Committee for the Defense of the Sailors" in Paris, which engineered a powerful campaign of agitation. From 1922 onwards, the Communist Party took the lead in this campaign and imparted to it so much impetus that the government was finally compelled to release one mutineer after the other from prison. (Since the summer of 1923). Concrete Success of Anti-War Work.

3.—The Black Sea revolt was a concrete example proving that it is possible to check an imperialist war or at least to delay it. In France, where anti-militarism is extremely popular among broad strata of the workers and peasants, the revolt was a concrete example of how it is possible to conduct the various currents of anti-militarism into one revolutionary channel. The workers and peasants can learn from it how it is possible, by combining mass movements with the activity of mobilized soldiers, to prevent an offensive war against the Soviet Union and, in certain circumstances, to turn it into civil war against the bourgeoisie of their own country.

4.—The revolt of the Black Sea fleet created a really revolutionary movement in the French navy. The eleven demonstrations which took place in 1925 in the Mediterranean fleet against the Morocco war, the revolts on July 15th and 16th, and on August 8th, 1927 in the military prison of Toulon, in which many sailors were imprisoned on account of their political attitude—these and other events bear witness to the fact that the revolutionary spirit, the spirit of Kronstadt is living and will continue to live in the hearts of the young proletarian sailors.

Jeanne Labourbe and the other proletarian heroes who fell in Odessa and Sebastopol, did not sacrifice their lives in vain.

CEMENT

By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh

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Gleb Chumalov, Communist Red Army commander, and former mechanic in the great cement factory, returns home after 2 years at the front, to find his wife, Dasha, an active Communist Party member, independent and self-reliant, instead of the clinging-vine he had left. His friends, Savchuk, and his wife, Motia, he finds fighting day and night in bitter hopelessness.

The cement works is half-wrecked, with every movable stolen. Only the engine-room, in charge of his old friend, engineer Brynza, is in perfect shape, and the two swear to get the factory working again. Around the works, the men loiter and quarrel. In the factory committee room, a woman is raising hell with the committee for the state of abandon that has overtaken everything.

GLEB got up to the table at last, saluted, and began to laugh. "How are you, lads? It's a long time since we met. I've got back at last, but there's no factory here now; it's a regular slaughter-house. What a hell of a mess you've made out of the works, my friends! You ought all to be shot, my dear Comrades."

Gromada sprang up, knocking his chair over. "Gleb, dear old Comrade! Don't you see who it is, you old hump-back? It's Gleb Chumalov, our Gleb! Once dead and now living! Look at him, Loshak."

Like a black idol, Loshak remained seated, fixing on Gleb the same sad gaze with which he regarded day after day the workmen, the fat Avdotia, all the hurly-burly of the crew, bubbling from morning to night, in the Factory Committee's office.

"Good, so I see. So you have reported here: you were a mechanic, and then went as a soldier. That's all in our favor. Now listen, soldier, you must help get things straight. You see how our workers are going to seed. You see what's become of the works. And as for the repair shop, they're just turning out pipe-lighters there. A hell of a situation."

SLOWLY he stretched his abnormally long and heavy hand across the table to Gleb. "Somehow it seemed strange to Gleb that this immense hand belonged to Loshak.

Workmen from the various shops came up and gazed in amazement at Gleb, as though he were a risen corpse. They looked in astonishment at each other, murmuring their surprise, and jostled each other in order to seize him by the hands.

Then suddenly it was still, except for the deep sighing breath of the men. The confusion and hubbub had disappeared with Mitka and Avdotia.

"Well, Comrade Chumalov! We've got a job for you now, all right! You see how it is. . . . We've chased the masters away. . . . And now look how it is: everything's disappearing. One pinches the fittings, another takes copper, and another steals belts. We call ourselves the masters now—it looks like it!"

From whom came these plaints? It was hard to tell: it was indeed a chorus of protest; and it seemed to each that he alone complained.

GLEB gazed at the crew, and cheerfully nodded his helmeted head. "Ha! coopers, smiths, electricians, mechanics—I see we're all here, brothers!"

That little meagre man, Gromada, came through the crowd carrying a chair, which he noisily set down.

"Let's have room, Comrades! Give place to our Comrade Chumalov. He's our warrior from the Red Army and, as he's also a worker in our factory, we must make the most use of him on every occasion. If Comrade Chumalov hadn't landed in the Red Army, you must all know, after serving with the Greens, there would have been a good many now who wouldn't have taken the step of joining the C.P.R. See, comrades, that's exactly what Comrade Chumalov means to us."

Again voices from among the workers: "So you're living, brother? . . . That's good. . . . Enjoy yourself a bit now you're here. . . . What are you going to do here? . . . Tobacco—we'll look after that. . . . The factory's hopeless—dead and finished."

BUT Gromada was again waving his bony arms and shouting in his piercing, wheezy voice.

"Comrades, our class fights to control the means of production; but it's a shame that we have such a bent for demagoguery. We've been victorious on all fronts and liquidated everything; can't we do anything when it comes to productive work?"

Gleb was silent. He looked at the pale, wasted faces of the workmen, at the dying Gromada, that small man whose name signified business, at Loshak, who was bent down as though under the weight of his angular stony head. Sitting there, silent and weary, he felt that his life was about to take a new path. Everything seemed clear and simple; everything was going on as usual. And yet, deep down in him, moved a dim sadness.

His wife, Dasha, who had passed by him, strange and distant, wounding him to the heart. . . . the empty house. . . . the empty factory with its dusty cobwebs. . . . all was strange to him. The army, which was so dear to him. . . .

"Yes, friends, your life here is not pleasant. How could you—in the devil's name—have brought everything to such hideous ruin? We were fighting over there, getting killed, shedding our blood. . . . but what were you doing here, brothers? What were you fighting for? The factory looks a beauty now, doesn't it? And what are you doing now? Have you all lost your senses? What have you been doing here?"

GROMADA wished to say something, but could not master the big words. The workmen also wished to cry out, each louder than the other, but their shouts were still-born, perishing in sighs. And only one of them was heard, right at the back, unseemly, crying with a hoarse laugh:

"And if we had all stuck in the factory, damn you, we'd have died like flies. Is the devil himself in this factory?"

Gleb ground his teeth, and struck his knee with his clenched fist. "Well, and what if you had died! You might have gone west, but the factory would still be running!"

"Ha, we've heard that old song before. You'd better go and tell them about it who told us the tale. Tell them how they've forgotten all about us now; be damned to them!"

From the depths of his hump rumbled Loshak's bass voice. "You've come back to the factory—that is good, Gleb, you'll be starting work now. We'll have to get things put to rights. That's good!"

With eyes burning with enthusiasm, Gromada gazed at Gleb, seeking to use big words beyond his power.

Loshak took off his helmet and placed it on the table in front of Gleb.

"I returned home; and my wife passed by me without stopping. Nowadays one doesn't recognize one's own wife at the first glance. There are wood-lice in my house, and no bread. Write me out a food-card, Loshak, like a pal."

HARDLY had Gleb uttered these words than the laughter of the workmen crashed through the silence.

"Ha, he's a great speaker, but his belly's empty. Just the same as us. You should have started with this question. Come on boys! A brother has come to us. He's living at the same address as we are—his stomach's empty."

"Comrades: Comrade Chumalov is one of us. He is ours. . . . He's been in the battles. . . . er, and so on, and so on."

"Well, what about it! The old belly's still got to be filled. Let's go home, brothers."

Gleb stood up and put on his helmet. "Brothers! . . ."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

¹Pleasant troops which acted independently during the Civil Wars. They get really, but not invariably, supported the Red Army.—Tr.
²Communist Party of Russia.—Tr.