

# PROTEST! AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY, UNION SQUARE, 1.30 P. M. TODAY!

AGAINST BAYONETS AND MACHINE GUNS TURNED ON TEXTILE WORKERS!

AGAINST THE SHOOTING OF GARRY SMITH, STRIKING TRUCKMAN OF N.Y.C!

AGAINST CLUBBING AND JAILING OF STRIKING N. Y. CAFETERIA WORKERS!

AGAINST THE MURDER OF BERLIN WORKERS ON LABOR'S MAY DAY!

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

## Daily Worker

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# UNION SQUARE PROTEST TODAY AGAINST POLICE TERROR

## N. Y. COMMUNISTS APPEAL TO 'GOBS' TO COMBAT WAR

Circulate Leaflets to Sailors on Many Battleships Navy Officers Worried Expose Imperial Aims for New Slaughter

Considerable interest, much of which was very favorable, was aroused on board of a number of battleships floating in the Hudson River, due to the fact that a leaflet directed to the "Sailors of the Navy" and published by the New York District of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., and the Communist Youth League, has been widely distributed throughout the fleet.

Hurried meetings of the men on board have been called by the officers seeking to counteract the effects of the propaganda in the leaflet. In the case of the cruiser New York, all visitors have been detained on board and have been subjected to a severe cross-examination and search. The following war vessels have been reached: Florida, Concord, Cincinnati, Marblehead, New York, and a number of others. The leaflet runs in part as follows: "Sailors of the Navy! Fellow Workers!

"Today American marines are in Nicaragua fighting against the Nicaraguan workers and peasants. American gunboats are today in China threatening the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Revolution with another blood bath. The navy is the police force abroad for the same gang of imperialist robbers who are fighting the workers at home.

"Sailors! Fellow-workers! You must organize your ship committees on every ship in the fleet. Do as the sailors of the Soviet Union did in their struggle against czarism. Remember the Black Sea Mutiny of the French fleet, when the French imperialists tried to attack the Soviet Union. Remember the example of Guardsman John Porter, who refused to aid the textile barons in their fight against the textile workers."

## DINNER OPENS "NEGRO WEEK"

Nearly 1,000 White and Negro Workers There

"That Negro and white workers are forming a more solid bond for the struggle against imperialism and the overthrow of the capitalist system under the leadership of the Communist Party is the significance of this gathering," declared Ben Lifshitz, acting organizer of District 2 of the Communist Party, in opening the "Negro Champion Dinner" last night at the Workers' Center.

In a large room, especially decorated with legions bearing the names of the Negro revolutionary leaders of America in the past, nearly 1,000 Negro and white workers filled the room to overflowing in the opening affair in New York City of National Negro Week.

A rousing welcome greeted John H. Owens, Negro tenant farmer from California, who although stating that he suffered from the shortcoming of being a poet as well as a Communist, gave a stirring account of the historic repression of the Negro toilers and of the leaders who led the sporadic revolts of the slaves.

## POLICE BRUTALITIES IN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES



One photo shows Berlin police standing over body of worker they have killed while breaking up the May Day demonstrations in Berlin. They were sent by the socialist chief of police, Zoergel with orders to shoot without warning at every worker seen at a window and they are watching this victim lying in the doorway of a restaurant to see whether he has life enough left in him to require another dum dum bullet. The other photo shows Fall River police also doing their masters' bidding, trying to choke to death Peter Heglias, a textile mill committee organizer during the strike there. The demonstrations today in Union Square will hear about the reign of terror initiated by the police against the workers.



## WORKERS FACING CLUBS OF N. Y. COPS DENOUNCE BLOOD BATH IN BERLIN

Communist Party, Many Unions, TUEL, ILLD, Workers Relief Show International Solidarity

Bronx Laborer Shot by Tammany Police Proves Agents of Boss Murderous Everywhere

The latest brutal crime of the New York City Police Department, the shooting of Gerry Smith, the striking Bronx lumber laborer, has filled to overflowing the cup of indignation in the ranks of the local labor movement against the campaign of police terrorism instituted by the Walker administration in its effort to stem the tide of militancy and will to organize and struggle on the part of the workers.

## UNION "KNIFES" FRAMED STRIKER SHOT BY POLICE

Teamsters' Chief Will Not Aid Dying Worker

While Gerry Smith, 45, lies at the point of death in the Lincoln Hospital and the police frame-up net is being drawn more closely about him, it is revealed that the union with which he fought in the strike of the George L. Storm Lumber Company in the Bronx is taking steps to disavow all connection with the worker.

Smith was shot in the side by a policeman late Wednesday after being trapped defenseless in a tenement.

(Continued on Page Two)

## MELLON PROFITS UP, WAGES FALL

Big Gains in Foreign Trade, Unemployment

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Aluminum production in U. S., practically half of which comes from Massena, N. Y., had a value in 1928 of \$47,899,000, an increase of 22 percent over the previous year, the U. S. Bureau of Mines states.

"The record production of automobiles in 1928 and the wider adoption of aluminum pistons and connecting rods in the manufacture thereof combined to greatly increase the consumption of aluminum by the automotive industry in 1928. Aluminum furniture has come into a position of prominence rapidly, and many railroads have adopted aluminum chairs as standard equipment in their dining cars, and installations have also been made in offices and libraries," says the statement.

The American Aluminum Trust is owned by the Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

Commerce More Profitable. The Department of Commerce states that the value of imports and exports for the first three months of 1929 is larger than the values for the same period in 1928.

The value of imports for the three months was listed at \$1,122,107,980, compared with \$1,069,388,337 for the same period in 1928, while exports for 1929 were placed at \$1,419,503,982, against \$1,202,842,190.

Wages Worse. The wages paid workers in these industries in which greater profits are now being made than ever before have not gone up anywhere, have decreased in many plants, and have been accompanied by speed-up and unemployment.

Foster Articles Start Monday

Due to lack of space we are forced to postpone until Monday's issue the printing of the first of William Z. Foster's series of articles.

Know the Socialists.

The socialist chiefs in the needle trades unions sent their gangsters and gunmen with blackjacks, knives and revolvers against the militant left wingers in every recent strike, and still do it. These workers of New York feel a deep bond of solidarity with the workers of Berlin, when they hear that the socialist Zoergel sends his uniformed gunmen with rifles, bayonets and hand grenades against them.

Coming as it does on the heels of the recent outrage in Berlin, where scores of workers have been shot down in cold blood by the minions of the Socialist Police Chief Zoergel, the meeting on Union Square today will be part of an international protest movement on the part of labor throughout the world.

Many Speakers.

Speakers will include representatives of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., International Labor Defense, the Needle Workers' Industrial Union, National Textile Workers' Union, Independent Shoe Workers' Union, Hotel Workers' Union, Anti-Fascist Alliance and many other working class organizations.

Among the speakers will be Robert Minor, Louis Engdahl, Ben Gold, Fred Biedenkapp, M. J. Olgin, Earl Browder, Jack Johnstone, Harold Williams, Richard B. Moore, Julia Stuart Poyntz, Paul Crouch, George Pershing, John Owens and many others.

W. I. R. Endorses.

The Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, New York City, yesterday endorsed the demonstration against the German police, to be held this afternoon in Union Square, and called upon all its members and supporters to attend the demonstration.

"We urge all members of the W. I. R." reads the statement, "also all other workers to be present at the demonstration and voice their disapproval of the murdering of the militant German workers by the socialist butchers. Make the demonstration a real manifestation of working class solidarity."

Needle Workers Call!

The Joint Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union at a meeting last night, in a vigorous resolution, denounced police terror both in the "socialist" ruled city of Berlin and the Tammany-ruled city of New York, and called upon the thousands of New York needle trades workers to join the demonstration at Union Square today.

Shoe Workers Also Called. A resolution similar in spirit was passed by the Independent Shoe Workers' Union and the Window Washers' Union, both organizations at present conducting strikes in various parts of the city, and both having on repeated occasions been the victims of the ruthless terror of the Tammany police department.

Long Live the Revolutionary Struggle of the Oppressed Colonial Peoples!

## Senate Probers Refuse to Hear the Gastonia Strikers

## EXPOSE A F OF L STRIKEBREAKERS IN FOOD STRIKE

Food Workers Appeal to Rank and File

The strikebreaking role of the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., which has already joined with the restaurant owners in a fight to break the cafeteria strike, was denounced by the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union in an open letter sent last night to the members of A. F. of L. Locals 1, 2, 16, 500 and 719.

"The American Federation of Labor officials made no effort to organize these workers," the letter says in commenting on the indifference of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats to the exploitation of the cafeteria workers, who, "for eleven and twelve hours of slavery get miserable wages."

"Our victory will be your victory," the letter states in a concluding appeal for "moral support and immediate financial aid." The text follows:

Fellow Workers: You already know about the de-

(Continued on Page Five)

## BOMB TEXTILE STRIKER HOUSE

ELIZABETH, Tenn., May 10.—

Scabs or mill owners' provocateurs today dynamited the home of Mack Elliott, a mechanic in the Bemberg rayon plant here, but out on strike with the rest of the 5,500 workers in Bemberg and Glanzstoff plants. The bomb, which seems to have contained either nitroglycerine or dynamite, was placed under the floor of the living room while Elliott was at a strike meeting and his wife and children were visiting a neighbor. The house is badly wrecked.

A week ago some dynamite was thrown into Elliott's car, but it failed to explode.

The strikers are standing firm and this is only one of the acts of terrorism practiced upon them. The town is full of militia, with machine guns. The officials of the United Textile Workers are busy trying to sell out the strike, as they did the previous walkout in March.

## Myers Can't Examine City Trust Documents; Keeping Dirt Private

The dirt which has smudged several "prominent" citizens in the City Trust Bank swindle will not be completely exhumed yet, it was decided at yesterday's hearing. Saul S. Myers, attorney in bankruptcy hearings into the affairs of Michael Longo, failed to get the City Trust records from Moreland Commissioner Moses.

However, it was promised that photostatic copies of the records will be made when they are made public at Monday's hearing.

Myers is anxious to use the records to get further compromising admissions from ex-State Banking Superintendent Frank H. Warden, who sanctioned loans for \$300,000 for the City Trust Company while that company was controlled three months ago by his friend, Ferrari.

Myers brought in state troopers to guard records at his office at Broadway. He declares that police who were officially supposed to be on duty were removed from the job.

## GANG SLANDERS LOCAL 43 WORK

"Left" Meet Success; Banquet Tonight

A symphony of downright lies, misrepresentations and slander against the best fighting workers in Local 43, marked yesterday's session of the machine-packed convention of the International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, which is meeting at Beethoven Hall.

## CANTON LIKELY TO FALL BEFORE KWANGSI ATTACK

Chiang Unable to Aid for Fear of Feng

CANTON, May 10.—The fall of this city to the Kwangsi militarists is momentarily expected. The attackers are within 25 miles of the city, approaching from the North, East and West. Only the line to Hongkong, on the South, is open, and some reports state that the Canton-Hongkong railroad has been cut. Other Kwangsi troops are said to be advancing southwest from Swatow.

Panic Prevails. The city is under martial law, with a heavy censorship on all news. A state of panic prevails, and the Central Bank has suspended specie payment.

Four gunboats of the Cantonese navy, which revolted, were subdued by the batteries and machine guns of the Macao and Honan Islands, across the harbor from the city, and an airplane with machine guns. These batteries have done considerable damage to the city, especially

(Continued on Page Five)

## Minor, Crouch, George Pershing Speak at Big Anti-War Meet Today

Robert Minor, Paul Crouch, and George Pershing will be the speakers at an open air meeting today at 4 p. m., at Broadway and 5th St., two blocks from North River, where part of the Wall Street raily is at present stationed.

All members of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League are instructed to attend this important meeting. The subject will be "American Imperialism and the Navy."

## HOOVER RANKS SPLIT ON TAXES

WASHINGTON May 10.—Defeated on the farm issue in the senate, the two months' old administration of President Hoover faced opposition in the house today on the tariff question.

Hoover's forces got the tariff bill out of the ways and means committee to the floor of the house by a strictly partisan committee vote of 15 to 9.

Cordell Hull, democrat, Tenn.

(Continued on Page Two)

## DELEGATION HAD STORY OF MILL BOSSES' CRUELTY

Cold Rain Drenches All Evicted Strikers

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The manufacturers' committee of the senate which had advertised hearings on the motion of Senator Wheeler for a senatorial investigation of the starvation in the textile regions, the usual fake survey of conditions with a strikebreaking report eventually, did not remain in session long enough today to hear the delegation from Gastonia.

They heard United Textile Workers officials on the Elizabethton strike, which the U. T. W. is trying to surrender to the employers, and adjourned as soon as the Gastonia delegation came into town. The Gastonia delegation is demanding its right to be heard, but no answer has been given so far today.

Child Slaves Arrive.

The delegation came in a truck provided by the Workers International Relief, and was accompanied by Karl Reeves, organizer for the National Textile Workers Union, Bertha Crawford, W. I. R. chairman and K. Y. Hendricks, W. I. R. relief agent in Gastonia. They were ready to testify to starvation wages and speed-up before the strike, to starvation and epidemic among the strikers, to the brutal bayonetting of pickets by the deputized mill thugs, and the horrors of the eviction of strikers from their homes by orders of the mill bosses. Among the strikers in the group were two

(Continued on Page Five)

## Pershing Talks on Textile Strike at School Tomorrow

George Pershing, one of the leaders of the present strike of the Carolina textile workers, who recently came to New York with a committee of the striking textile workers, will speak tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. at the Workers School Forum, 26-28 Union Square, on the "Southern Textile Strike." A committee of the southern textile strikers will also be on hand at the forum.

## Call for First Congress of Worker Correspondents

Cleveland, O., Friday, May 31, 1929

The announcement of the plan to hold the First National Worker Correspondents' Conference in Cleveland on May 31 has met with great enthusiasm by many worker, farmer, soldier and sailor correspondents.

The Committee for the Organization of the First National Worker Correspondents' Conference yesterday issued the call for the conference. The names of the members of the committee are not published, in order to protect these workers from persecution by their employers. The call follows:

TO ALL WORKER, FARMER, SOLDIER AND SAILOR CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The worker, farmer, soldier and sailor correspondents, as the articulate voice of the exploited toiling masses of the United States, are fighting in the vanguard of the class struggle. Through the worker correspondents, the workers' press has become a powerful weapon of labor in the struggle against rationalization, the lowering of the shop and living conditions of the workers and for the organization of the unorganized.

Through their correspondence to the press of the Communist Party of the United States, the organs of the class-conscious workers, and through their letters to the shop papers, great masses of the workers have been awakened to the necessity of joining in the class struggle.

(A detailed report of this event opening Negro Week will appear in Monday's Daily Worker.)

# GERMANS ADMIT GENEVA FIASCO

## Hoover Praises Gibson for Arms Illusions

BERLIN, May 10.—Stresemann, German foreign minister, admitted that the Geneva arms conference was a failure, at the annual banquet of the foreign press association here. So far as any practical steps in the direction of disarmament are concerned, nothing has been accomplished.

No Real Disarmament. "If we do not achieve disarmament in all essentials, elements on land and sea and in the air, any pretended 'solution' will be only a sham," he said. "Yet it seems as if Geneva was heading for just such an outcome. There can be no real beginning of disarmament if trained army reserves and war material are left out of consideration."

### New Illusions.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President Hoover and Stimson, secretary of state, have publicly congratulated Ambassador Gibson, U. S. representative, on his work at the Geneva arms conference, in an attempt to hide from the world the American responsibility for failing to adopt the various disarmament measures proposed by the Soviet Union.

Stimson, speaking for Hoover, thanked Gibson for having "awakened new hopes," though in whom they hope to awaken these illusions was not stated.

Make every factory our fortress. Organize shop nuclei. Issue shop papers. Build the Communist Party.

# SCHEME HAWAII AIRMAIL GRAFT

## Big Bankers Push Plan; Has War Importance

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Wall Street bankers are pushing a plan to establish air mail service to Hawaii, with a big government subsidy as the plum. The cost of carrying mail between San Francisco and Hawaii will be increased 20 times if this graft goes through and at the same time military communications will be strengthened greatly. Mention of this latter fact is carefully avoided in the capitalist press.

The Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation has submitted to Postmaster General Brown its proposals for the new air route, through retired Commander Jerome C. Hunsaker, who is now technical adviser to the corporation and is using his former navy connections to get these lucrative contracts.

They are willing to build one or two dirigibles, provided the government subsidizes them. The plan calls for a subsidy of \$20 to \$30 per mile for each mile flown, and would increase the cost from the present \$150,000 to \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. A congressional appropriation would probably be necessary.

Among Wall Street bankers who are interested in the plan are Lehman Bros., the financial backer of the \$200,000,000 Aviation Corporation, the recently-formed holding company which is promoting aircraft mergers.

## Power Company's Plans to Control Newspapers Include Cities in South

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Hall, and Lavarre, publishers, were revealed as southern agents of the International Power and Paper Company in its campaign of financing four southern newspapers and to purchase nearly 20 others, in testimony before the Federal Trade Commission today.

President Graustein of the power company gave Lavarre a free hand to pay for the newspapers which the power company agreed to finance, it was declared. The prices were covered by a sum of \$870,000. "Incidental" expenses were covered by a modest \$40,000.

Thirteen papers had been approached, and although not all of them completed sales, the way was paved for later approach. "International Paper and Power Company," Lavarre said, has agreed to back us to the limit in purchasing any papers where we think we can make money.

Telegrams revealed in evidence were cited as examples of the close relations existing between the various papers and the power company. Yet Lavarre weakly denied that the company influenced the editorial policy of the papers under its financial control. The same excuse was offered by Graustein, that the power company was interested only in the financial aspect of the relations with the various newspapers and did not seek to control editorial policy. It was admitted at the first hearing, however, that a publicity agent for the power company had written on occasion the editorial of a Boston newspaper.

## Japanese Students, Learning War Game, Killed



An explosion on this Japanese mine layer killed several naval students learning how to lay mines in preparation for coming imperialist war.

## Call for First Congress of Worker Correspondents

A powerful, organized army of worker correspondents, serving as the voice, the advance guard of the workers in the fight against the speedup, the reduction of wages and lowering of conditions, will strike terror into the ranks of the bosses.

Through such an organized army of worker correspondents, hundreds of thousands more workers will be awakened into joining the fight against the capitalist system.

On June 1 and 2, at Cleveland, the history-making Trade Union Unity Conference for the establishment of a revolutionary trade union center will be held, under the lead of the Trade Union Educational League.

Hundreds of thousands of workers will be represented at this conference, thru delegates they have elected from the workshops, mills, mines and railroads.

Preceding this epoch-making event for the whole American working class, there will occur another historic gathering in the First National Conference of Worker, Farmer, Soldier and Sailor Correspondents, in Cleveland on Friday, May 31.

The purpose of this conference will be to draw up a program whereby the great power of the worker correspondents can be broadened and most effectively organized.

Worker correspondents, show your power. Let every shop and factory choose a delegate to the Trade Union Unity Conference, who shall at the same time act as a delegate at the first National Correspondents' Conference in Cleveland on May 31.

Conferences should be called immediately by authorized committees of worker correspondents. This conference should discuss the accompanying agenda and elect delegates.

Send all communications and requests for information to the Worker Correspondence Editor of the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York City.

### COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL WORKER CORRESPONDENTS' CONFERENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

#### THE AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE.

The agenda for the first National Worker Correspondents' Conference, to be held in Cleveland on Friday, May 31 is as follows:

- 1—Report on the tasks of the worker, farmer, soldier and sailor correspondents in the present period in the United States.
- 2—Report on the Fourth World Congress of Worker Correspondents and the international tasks of American worker correspondents, and their connections with the worker and peasant correspondents of the U. S. S. R., as well as in capitalist countries.
- 3—Organization Report.
- 4—Inter-racial problems in the shops; conditions in the shops.
- 5—Shop papers, wall papers, living newspapers.
- 6—The establishment of an official organ for worker correspondents.

#### GIVE WIDE PUBLICITY TO THIS CONFERENCE.

NOTE.—All Communist, left wing trade unions and sympathetic publications are urged to publish the above call immediately and to make appropriate editorial comment, as well as to give space to all other publicity regarding this conference.

## HOOVER RANKS UNION "KNIFES" SPLIT ON TAXES FRAMED STRIKER

### Group Interests Clash Over Tariff Duties

(Continued from Page One) filed a minority report would be stated attacking many features of the bill.

Forces Split. The democrats are outnumbered hopelessly in the house as far as party lines are concerned, but they believe they will be joined by sufficient farm bloc republicans to alter the administration bill. Republican representatives of 12 western states are to hold a conference tomorrow to determine their course of action. They frankly say they are dissatisfied with the measure.

A similar meeting is to be held by the regular republican, but dissatisfied Pennsylvania delegation.

Fight for Fig Tax. There is every prospect for a sharp clash of capitalist group interests over certain provisions of the bill. Nine republican congressmen from California served notice on the republican party caucus that if long staple cotton, figs, dates and hides were not given a protective tariff, they would vote with the democrats to send the bill back to the ways and means committee.

The democrats are wild over the provision in the bill to abolish the bipartisan character of the tariff commission, and allow Hoover to put in whomever he pleases, certain to be his own loyal henchmen. They are also attacking the flexible tariff clause, which allows Hoover, through exercise of his proclamation and treaty making power, to modify the duties within a limit of 50 per cent of their totals.

FIRE ALL AMELI ASSISTANTS. WASHINGTON, May 10 (UP).—Resignations of the assistants in the Brooklyn, N. Y., district attorney's office were requested today by Attorney-General Mitchell to give Acting District Attorney Howard W. Ameli a "free hand in reorganizing his staff," Mitchell said.

Join the Party of your class. Join the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

WICKERSHAM LEADS "QUIZ." WASHINGTON, May 10.—Hoover has appointed Geo. W. Wickersham, former attorney-general under Taft as the first member and probable chairman of his prohibition law investigation committee. Wickersham is an equivocal dry, said to be against the Jones Act.

The Amsterdam International is Connected With the Capitalist League of Nations. Struggle Against All Forms of Class Collaboration!

## TUEL PROGRESS IN DISTRICT 3 TILE BOSS SHUTS GATES ON T.U.E.L.

### Expect 54 Delegates to Cleveland Conference Workers Enthusiastic for Organization

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—A large shop representation is expected at the Philadelphia District Trade Union Unity Conference, to be held May 19, on the basis of the actual work done to date in the formation of shop committees in many important industries.

Besides the work done in Philadelphia proper, related in a previous dispatch, the drive to build the Communist Party has also won over an important following in other cities in the district, and with the Communist shop nuclei as leaders, shop committees have been organized.

Negro Longshoremans. The Longshoremen's Union of Chester, all the members of which are Negro workers, has already elected delegates to the Philadelphia conference, from which the delegates will be sent to the National Convention in Cleveland, June 1.

In Camden, it is expected that by the time of the conference a shop committee will be functioning in an important talking machine company, employing 2,500 workers, which will send its delegate.

Ford, Baldwin, Shipyard. Due to the fact that a shop nucleus in the Ford plant in Chester is functioning well and has already issued a shop bulletin, that plant is certain to be represented. In addition, Chester will also be represented by a representative of the workers in the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

In addition there will be a delegate from a rubber factory in Trenton, New Jersey, and from the Roebbling, N. J., company town.

54 Delegates. Bill Murdoch, Philadelphia organizer of the Trade Union Educational League, states that 54 delegates are expected to attend the Cleveland conference as representatives of workers in various industries in the Philadelphia District. Of these, 14 will represent steel and shipyard, 10 coal, 10 textile, 7 needle trades, 3 transport, 3 leather, 2 food, 1 building trades and 4 general.

Of these delegates, 5 will be Negro workers, 8 women and 15 young workers.

WITHDRAW SUIT AGAINST UMWA Coal Co. Now United With Reactionaries

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 10.—The peace pact of the defunct, reactionary United Mine Workers of America with the coal operatives was consolidated in the Federal Court today.

After an involved legal process begun ten years ago by the Pennsylvania Coal Company against the U. M. W. A., in which the mining company asked \$500,000 and charged the workers with conspiracy to restrain traffic in coal by strikes at Jamestown, the suit has been closed by the company.

The case had been twice tried in the Federal District Court, twice appealed to in the Circuit Court of Appeals and denied review in the Supreme Court.

When the suit began, the company was confronted with a militant rank and file which was able to exert sufficient pressure on the union machine, which at the time had not yet jockeyed itself into control by wholesale expulsions.

The real fight against the operatives in the coal fields today however, comes from the new National Miners Union, whose growing power is being fought by the coal companies in conjunction with the U. M. W. A., the group with which it has just concluded its "legal" peace.

Struggle Against Imperialist War! Get Ready to Turn an Imperialist War Into a Class War!

## Warrant for Sacrifice Witness Is Issued at Michaelson Rum Trial

KEY WEST, Fla., May 10.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Walter Gramm, brother-in-law and sacrifice witness for the "dry" Representative M. A. Michaelson, during his trial here as a rum runner.

The investigation arises in part from Warder's connection with the City Trust Company, to which he sanctioned loans of \$3,000,000 at the time it was owned by his friend, the late Francis M. Ferraro.

Giannini testified that Warder, who recently resigned as state bank commissioner, sent auditors to the branches of the City Trust Company to obstruct the examination made by Giannini's own auditors. Despite these difficulties, Giannini's men soon discovered that the bank status had been misrepresented.

Giannini said he had been prevailed upon by Warder, the officers and directors of the bank, the Italian ambassador and a Tammany leader to take over the bank. When he agreed tentatively he was given a week's option, and it was during this week that his attempts to learn the true status of the bank were blocked by Ward's men.

Ward's Rivals Speak in Hearing. Damaging charges against Frank H. Warder, former banking superintendent, on the witness stand yesterday in an investigation into his connections with and corruption in the defunct City Trust Company, were made by Dr. A. H. Giannini, chairman of the board of the Bank of America.

Recruit members for the Communist Party at factory gate meetings.

## EXPOSE TRICK TO O. K. BANK LOANS

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## Coolidge, Smith Get Rewards From Big Business



Both Calvin Coolidge and Al Smith got rewards for services rendered the bosses by being made directors in big insurance companies. Smith, at left, is shown shaking hands with John F. Gilchrist, president of the Consolidated Insurance Co. Coolidge, at the right, is shown with Darwin Kingsley, head of the New York Life Insurance Co.

## LABORITES WANT FULL DEBT PAID MOONEY EXPECTS TO BE OUT SOON

### MacDonald Demands Germany Be Bled Has Bought Civilian Suit of Clothes

DONCASTER, England, May 10.—The British labor party, through its leader, Ramsay MacDonald, has taken an ever more diehard position on the reparations question than have the Tories. It insists on bleeding Germany for full payment of war debts, and threatens to end the present policy of "super-generosity."

Addressing a political meeting here today, MacDonald said: "The other day, in Paris, the proposal was made that we again show our special good will on the matter of reparations and that more burdens be placed on our shoulders."

"I am sorry to say that the arrangements made heretofore regarding reparations have not yielded the good fruit expected."

"This nation is not going to continue its policy of super-generosity, which has characterized it hitherto."

British Reject Young Plan. LONDON, May 10.—Winston Churchill today announced in the house of commons, after a session of the cabinet, that he rejected absolutely the reparations proposals of Young and Morgan or any other scheme which would mean a disproportionate sacrifice for Britain and her dominions, as contrasted with the much more favorable terms the American representatives propose for the United States.

The three capitalist parties in England, the Tories, liberals and labor party, are united in the attitude on the American reparations proposals.

The French and Belgians are also protesting loudly against the reductions which the house of Morgan, represented by J. P. Morgan, Thomas Lamont and Thomas N. Perkins, propose.

More "Enquiries" for Grafter Hague June 21. JERSEY CITY, May 10.—Mayor Frank Hague was served today with a subpoena to appear before the joint session of the New Jersey legislature June 21 in connection with an inquiry into conditions in Hudson County. The enquiry is being put through in the interests of Hague's political enemies.

Hague is expected to escape as lightly from the June 21 "enquiry" as he did at the recent McAllister committee, which, after hearing damaging evidence from 335 witnesses telling of the widespread graft systems organized by Hague and his followers, recommended that "the legislature pass a law to make waste in payrolls more difficult."

May Appoint Roosevelt Porto Rican Governor. WASHINGTON, May 10.—President Hoover is considering the military, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, for some office, but reports that he had been virtually agreed upon to succeed the notorious Horace M. Tower as governor of Porto Rico, were not confirmed at the White House today.

Roosevelt, it is understood, has the support of the New York Patronage organization for the post.

Every member an active member. Get a new member. Celebrate the Red month of May by building the Communist Party.

## VESTRIS SAILED WITH FOUR LEAKS

### Continue to Whitewash Company Guilt

LONDON, May 10.—The liner Vestris probably sprang four leaks from the time she sailed from Hoboken until she went down off the Virginia Capes last November, with a loss of 11 lives, Gustav Wohld, carpenter of the lost Lampart and Holt vessel, testified today at the board of trade's inquiry into the disaster.

Thomas Scanlon, counsel for the National Seamen's Union, in cross-examining Wohld, suggested that she might have sprung four leaks, Wohld agreed.

Held under the jurisdiction of these interests striving mainly to whitewash the guilt of the Lampart and Holt Company, owners of the vessel, and the British shipping board, which passed on the fitness of the rotten vessel to sail from port, the so-called investigation continues to be a farce.

In spite of the bulk of evidence pointing to official guilt and criminal negligence, observers indicate that no definite action will be taken in England, just as in the investigation in the United States last December.

Go Thru Form of Voting Raskob Back on Gen'l Motors Finance Comm.

John J. Raskob is now openly back on the finance committee of the General Motors Corporation. At the last regular meeting of the directors, he was formally reinstated it was announced yesterday. To be sure, he is not yet recognized as head of the committee, and therefore of the enormous labor-hating corporation, but for a time will appear, as a matter of form, as a subordinate to Donaldson Brown, whom he installed as chairman of this committee when he went through the necessary camouflage of resigning last year to be chairman of the democratic party campaign committee.

All during the election the Communists charged that Raskob was then, as before, actually the General Motors man, and that the strike-breaking and company unionism which have made him notorious would go on while he attended to the political interests of his crowd.

Repel the Socialists, the Right-Wing Disrupters Who Are Undermining an Independent Revolutionary Leadership of the Class Struggles!

Reading. Reading and studying if your eyes are in good condition is a pleasure. If, however, they are defective or strained, it is drudgery. A pair of rest glasses will relieve the strain and keep good eyes well.

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conduct of official life of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics behind Kremlin walls

ALBANY, May 10.—Further indication of crowding in state hospitals for the insane was reported today in a statement covering the acting governors' inspection of the Brooklyn state hospital at Creedmore, L. I.

The Brooklyn institution he described as in "very bad repair and constitutes a serious fire hazard."

As employees are housed there under what are described officially as "very unsatisfactory conditions," it is difficult to retain competent assistants. Recreation rooms and small service rooms are being used to house patients, contributing to the overcrowding of 37 per cent.

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

Women Workers and Young Workers! Join the Ranks of the Struggling Workers!

# BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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## Louis Engdahl Convicted During War Hysteria; the "Prison Blues"; Out On Bonds; the General Defense Committee

Haywood's story of his life as a labor leader during many years of terrific battles has been related, and he has reached the point where the capitalist class of America seized upon the war hysteria to try to eliminate forever all militant labor leaders. He tells of the national campaign of raids on the I.W.W., the trial and conviction of Haywood and a hundred others in Chicago, with other cases on trial in Sacramento, Cal., and Wichita, Kansas. He is recounting his experiences in Leavenworth penitentiary, to which Julius Landis sentenced him for 20 years.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD  
PART 108

FIVE Socialists had been convicted in his court at Chicago. They were Berger, Germer, Tucker, Engdahl and Kruse. They had each been sentenced to 20 years in Leavenworth, but the Judge had fumbled when he refused to grant them a change of venue. His decision was reversed by the Appellate Court and they were never tried again. It would have been the irony of fate if Berger had landed in the Leavenworth penitentiary under a 20-year sentence, there to mingle with the I.W.W.'s whom he had so brutally traduced at his own trial in patent effort to escape conviction.

The monotony of prison life was bearing down heavily upon me. I was beginning to realize what was meant by "prison blues." In me it was caused largely by lack of satisfactory reports from headquarters. I had but few visitors, and they were never tried again. I never went to chapel on Sunday morning nor did I attend school during the winter months.



Dan Buckley, Secretary of Construction Workers' Union Number 573, contrived a decoration for the mess hall on St. Patrick's Day. He had a wheelbarrow loaded with brick rampant on the table with a hod, shovel and hoe couchant, all nicely draped with Erin's favorite color. Tacked to the wheelbarrow was a sign: "No. 573." Buckley's symbol was appreciated by the members of the I.W.W., though most of the other prisoners did not know what it meant.

The baseball games on Saturday afternoon and the freedom of the yard on Sunday were of no particular interest to me other than the chance it gave me to talk over the situation with some of the other members.

THE monotony was broken for a time when the boys from Sacramento, Cal., arrived and I had the opportunity of talking with them about the manner in which their trial was conducted. This group, who had made a silent defense, had not been in Leavenworth long when one of their number, Connors by name, attempted to make an escape.

His temporary absence was cause enough for the wild-cat whistle, but they found Connors in a tool box in the baseball yard from which he intended to try to get over the wall in the darkness of the night.

The "prison blues" sometimes deranged men. At any sign of insanity they were put "in quarters," that is, confined in certain cells of the ground floor in "B" cell house. For severe cases there were insane cells in the hospital, and if there was no recovery, the prisoner was sent to an asylum at Washington, D. C.

The General Defense Committee was endeavoring to raise bail and many personal friends were exerting their efforts to get bond for me, which was finally secured, and I was released pending the finding of the Circuit Court on the application for a new trial.

I left the Leavenworth penitentiary on July 28th, 1919. It was the anniversary of my acquittal in Idaho. I did not have a chance to say a word of farewell to many of my fellow workers, but I had made up my mind to work as hard as I could in their behalf during the time that I was out on bail.

When I got out, the labor movement was astir with big issues. The split between the right and left wings of the Socialist Party was opening, following the formation of the Third International in March. In September it was to come to a head at Chicago. In the same month the great Steel Strike began. There were mine strikes in the air. Meanwhile, and of the I.W.W. were being attacked on all sides.

As I walked out the front gate of the penitentiary, a machine drove up. The guard who was with me introduced the driver as the editor of a local paper published in the town of Leavenworth. He invited me to get in, saying that he was going back to town. On his way he remarked that we were on the old Continental Highway. I told him that over this road my mother had gone West with her family in a covered wagon with an ox team; my father had also gone westward when a boy. Both of them had traveled over this road.

While in Kansas City I went to see Fred Moore, attorney in the Wichita case. He had fixed up a little office and Caroline Lowe was getting out a circular appeal.

WHEN I got to Headquarters in Chicago I found many changes had taken place. The general office had been moved to the top floor. Things seemed to me to be rather cluttered up. I called a conference of the secretaries of the industrial unions, the manager of the print shop, the general secretary-treasurer—Tom Whitehead of Seattle, the editors of the different papers. At this conference I spoke of the need of reorganizing the General Defense Committee, because during the year that we had been in prison only a little over \$7,000 had been raised for the general defense. I told them that if I went on a lecture trip I could raise more than that myself in a few months. This conference decided to elect me as secretary-treasurer of the General Defense Committee.

I went to work at once; got the addressograph set up, found one of the mimeograph machines in the cellar, rusty and covered with mud, got it cleaned and repaired. I wrote to the general membership asking their cooperation in reviving the work of the General Defense Committee.

My first appeal was a letter "In Memoriam," heavily bordered in black, which said in part:

"Fellow Workers and Friends: This letter is in remembrance of J. Blaine, Ed. Burns, H. C. Evans, James Nolan and Frank Travis, all of whom died in prison at Sacramento, California, while waiting trial under the blanket indictment, the original of which was framed at Chicago, Illinois—and likewise in memory of James Gossard, who died in jail at Newton, Kansas, while waiting trial under a similar indictment.

"This is also to remind you that there are hundreds of members of the Industrial Workers of the World languishing in penitentiaries and jails, some serving long sentences, some yet to be tried. In the State of Kansas there are thirty-three men who have been imprisoned for nearly two years in some of what are reported to be the worst jails in the United States. On two occasions these men have answered to indictments that would not stand. The third indictment has been returned; the trial has been set for next September. . . ."

I sent this letter out in a black-bordered envelope, and when I learned that our mail was being tied up in Chicago, I resorted to tipping trunks full of letters to Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and other cities where I had them mailed. The first month's receipts was over \$9,000.

I wrote other letters to the members appealing for their help arousing public interest in the Wichita, the Chicago and the Sacramento cases, as well as in many cases pending throughout the country.

In the next issue, Haywood tells of the Wall Street bomb explosion and the appeal, called "With Drops of Blood." Get a copy of Bill Haywood's Book free by sending in one yearly subscription to the Daily Worker.

## GOBS DEPRIVED OF "LEAVE"

### Discipline Unbearable Aboard USS Richmond

The U. S. S. Richmond, now anchored in the Hudson presents a striking contrast between the care being taken of the machines and guns and the neglect and mistreatment of the men that is typical of conditions in the entire navy.

As you step on the Richmond there is a bulletin board for all visitors to see. This carries various announcements, including one which lists the names of certain men and announces that these cannot go ashore while in port because they are awaiting court-martial. Thus after weeks of stay at sea, after months and possibly years away from home, a sailor is not allowed to visit on shore during the few days the boat is in port before it again goes away for many more months or years of cruising. This gives you the first introduction to the "hell at sea" that a battleship is.

The Richmond is one of the newer boats built since the war. It is of 7,500 tonnage, but as at present outfit it totals 9,200 tons. It bristles fore and aft with big six inch guns. Its sides are equipped with three inch guns. And scattered throughout are smaller guns of various denominations.

To illustrate what these sizes mean: a three inch gun can hit a target within 6,000 yards) about four and one half miles) in horizontal range, and it can shoot two thousand yards (one and one-half miles) vertically, i. e., into the air.

The boat's machinery is all in first class condition. The guns are well cleaned and oiled and the ship is everywhere scrubbed and polished until it is spotless. A single shot from one of its big guns is enough to sink a ship or demolish a building.

But compare this with the condition of the men. In port they are somewhat improved, because the boats are used as show boats to help recruiting. But even in port the humiliation that the men must suffer in addition to his physical discomforts is quite obvious.

If the sailor escapes any better because of rotten food, or any of the other sicknesses to which he is particularly prey he must spend the bulk of his waking time scrubbing decks, polishing brass, shining officers' boots, doing kitchen duty, or any of the other dozens of disagreeable tasks on board.

Should some friends of his come on board while he is on duty he cannot take them around even to show them the boat. If an officer's friend comes, however, not only does he take them about the boat, but a sailor is assigned to follow at a "respectful" distance behind in case the worthies may want something. It is of course superfluous to say that the conditions of work generally leave much to be desired. The men do not sleep in beds but in hammocks. This is of course hidden from the visitors, because the hammocks are stowed away while the boats are in port. The sleeping quarters are very stuffy even in a northern port like New York. But the Richmond has been in Cuba and other torrid areas. One can well imagine the hell that sleeping must be in such places. In the battery and switch-room the man working must be on his knees because the ceiling is too low for standing upright.

The biggest mockeries of all are in the new recruiting slogans. Since dysentery has knocked the "good food" slogan to pieces, and since the stories of the men who were in Nicaragua and China and who witnessed the massacres and misery that the arrival of American troops mean, have taken the romance out of "join the navy and see the world," the war jingoes, have adopted the slogan "join the navy and learn a trade." Actually not one sailor in a hundred ever gets to learn a trade unless floor scrubbing, brass polishing, and shoe shining can be called "trades."

The fact has gone around among the 5,000 workers that Mitchell, general manager of the plant has just received a \$5,000 raise from his boss, Henry Ford.

Ford, the genius of the speed-up, is pleased with Mitchell's slave driving here, and the fact that his lackey has been able to slash operating expenses.

And how did he cut down these expenses? Ask any one of 5,000 men in the local Ford plant, or ask any one of their families. A very easy method. He simply fires all the men who are entitled to a raise as stipulated when they were hired. These men are fired by the hundreds and re-hired at the old figure.

Spouting before groups of business men in this town, Mitchell says, "There is a great future for the man who can speed things up. He included himself apparently. It is easy to "have a great future" and get raises of \$5,000. All you do is drive

## FORM U. S. ANTI-FASCIST BODY

### Is Federation of Many Organizations

The formation of an Anti-Fascist Federation, composed of representatives of working class organizations in this country to coordinate and lead the fight against fascism, was announced yesterday by A. Markoff, secretary of the federation in an interview with the Daily Worker.

Many Represented. The National Committee of the federation consists of representatives of the International Labor Defense, the Workers International Relief, the Italian Anti-Fascist Alliance, the Anti-Horthy League, the Trade Union Educational League, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the National Textile Workers Union, the National Miners Union, Amalgamated Food Workers and others.

The federation was formed on the return of A. Markoff and Louis Kovess, delegates of the New York Anti-Fascist Conference to the World Anti-Fascist Congress held in Berlin last March, where an International Anti-Fascist Bureau was formed to coordinate the anti-fascist work of all the affiliated organizations throughout the world.

To Hold Mass Meeting. The Anti-Fascist Federation has announced that it will hold an anti-fascist mass meeting in New York City, May 24, 8 p. m., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., where Markoff and Kovess will report on the congress in Berlin and the future work of the federation will be outlined. Other speakers will be Thomas DeFazio, of the Italian Anti-Fascist Alliance, Robert W. Dunn, Robert Minor, George Pershing, Ben Gold, Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Carl Hacker.

## EXPLOSION KILLS 3; MANY INJURED

### Find Dead in Ruins of Powder Plant

BROCKTON, Mass., May 10.—Three workers were killed and the lives of between 30 and 40 endangered through injuries in an explosion which destroyed the National Fireworks Company powder mill of the company's plant at South Hanover, 13 miles from here. The men were working on rush orders of fireworks preliminary to the huge July 4 demand. While the catastrophe is excused by the company as "believed to have been caused by a static spark," the families of the victims know that the men were speeded up to the point where anything might happen.

In the ruins the bodies of Edward Knight, Frank Bulow and John Squashinsky were recovered, and about 45 minutes after the explosion rocked the town, the bodies of two men, horribly mangled, were taken from the debris. Two others who are believed to have been killed were working in the plant with the dead workers in the powder mill.

The precise extent of the disaster has not yet been ascertained because of the fire which still raged in the vicinity of the explosion. Relatives of the workers of the plant anxiously searched the smouldering ruins, while the three ambulances sent to South Hanover from this city tried to take away the injured as best they could. The explosion could have been avoided, it is believed, had the company installed adequate protective devices in the plant. But the company, like practically all manufacturers of explosives, finds it cheaper to isolate the units of the plant so that if an explosion occurs, only a single unit will be destroyed. The lives of the workers evidently don't matter.

## RAISE SLAVE DRIVER

### Ford Rewards His Straw Bosses Well

By a Worker Correspondent  
CHESTER, Pa., (By Mail).—"If Henry Ford comes to Chester, he'll be stoned."

This statement is heard everywhere from the Ford workers here. They are enraged at the terrific speed-up system and at the brutality of their immediate boss, W. W. Mitchell.

The fact has gone around among the 5,000 workers that Mitchell, general manager of the plant has just received a \$5,000 raise from his boss, Henry Ford.

Ford, the genius of the speed-up, is pleased with Mitchell's slave driving here, and the fact that his lackey has been able to slash operating expenses.

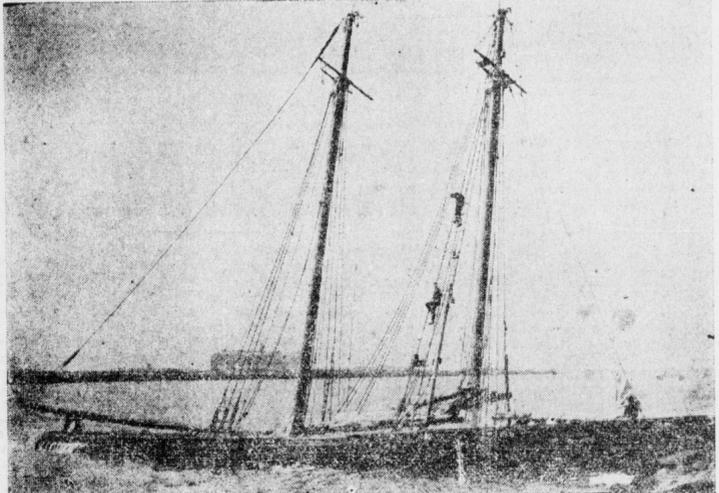
And how did he cut down these expenses? Ask any one of 5,000 men in the local Ford plant, or ask any one of their families. A very easy method. He simply fires all the men who are entitled to a raise as stipulated when they were hired. These men are fired by the hundreds and re-hired at the old figure.

the workers like slaves, break your contracts with them, and in general act the lickspittle of your superior. That fact he did not express. But the Daily Worker's message, and the shop paper here, has aroused the Ford men to an extent never before realized. "The Communists are right" one hears from whatever employe of the Ford belt he speaks to.

## Krieger Continues Tour for "Daily" Thru Cities in Ohio

CHICAGO, May 10.—Sam Krieger is continuing his tour for the Daily Worker thru the state of Ohio. Having already covered Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, he plans to be in the following Ohio cities: Gallon, Ohio, Tuesday, May 14; Massillon, Ohio, Wednesday, May 15; Canton, Ohio, Thursday and Friday, May 16, 17; Akron, Ohio, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 18, 19, 20; Youngstown, Ohio, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 21, 22, 23; Warren, Ohio, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 24, 25, 26; Cleveland, Ohio May 27 to June 3.

## Seamen Endangered When Cape May Jetties Hold Schooner Fast



High rolling seas flung the Gloucester schooner Foss on the jetties abutting Cape May, endangering the crew.

## The Indian Proletariat Awakens

By TOM BELL.  
India has always been regarded by the British bourgeoisie as the brightest jewel in the crown of the British Empire. With a territory of 1,900,000 square miles, embracing a population of 322,500,000, India is indeed a rich "prize" for bourgeois exploitation and imperialist robbery. That is why political events in this great center of British imperialism occupies so much the mind and politics of British capitalism.

An independent proletarian and peasant republic of India means the death-knell of British imperialism. This rich "prize" obtained, but-tressed and maintained by force must be preserved at all costs. Be it bribery, espionage, police, bayonet or bomb—nothing must stand in the way of preserving India for the British bourgeoisie.

Decades of Revolt. From the days of the great Indian mutiny of 1857-58, there have been many revolts and struggles against British domination. Time after time the hunger-ridden millions of peasantry have revolted in desperation and despair. But the machine gun, bribery and corruption of native chiefs, and leaders have always succeeded in defeating the aims of the masses. Supplementary to the open forceful methods, fraudulent parliamentary gestures of democratic institutions have been made in the hope of quelling revolutionary tendencies.

But the events of recent months have a deeper significance compared with anything in Indian history. The British bourgeoisie is being faced with a real proletarian movement under the leadership of the town workers, a movement which marches under the slogan of "An Indian Soviet Republic." The British bourgeoisie tries to persuade itself it is all a Communist conspiracy, and pretends to the workers in the metropolis that this is so. Its press campaign has been conducted along these lines. But the following facts will make clear what is behind the present situation.

Terrific Rationalization. Early last year the great steel works of Tata, Ltd., were undergoing a process of rationalization. Large scale dismissals of staff took place and bonus schemes introduced for the workers which were tantamount to reduced wages and speeding up. The workers went on strike and remained out for five months.

Almost simultaneously the textile workers at Bombay went on strike and remained out for over five months. At Lilloah the railway workers employed by the East Railway Co. were locked out for over four months and an attempt of the management made to bring workers from the Punjab to "scab" on the workers locked out. But promises of extra food, extra pay and police protection were not successful. As soon as the imported workers learned there was a dispute on they demanded their fares to go home.

Wages and Hours. In the monthly circular of the London Labor Research Department (July, 1928) we get the following description of the actual conditions of the railway and textile workers. "On the railways, employing about three-quarters of a million Indian workers and 20,000 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the difference of wages between natives and non-natives is most clearly marked. For example, the monthly rates for drivers are £12 to £24 (\$60-\$120) for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and £3 7s. 6d. to £6 7s. 6d. (\$16.80 to \$31.80) for Indians; for shunters £10 10s. to £11 5s. (\$52.40 to \$56.20) for Anglo-Indians and £1 13s. to £3 13s. 16s. to £9 (\$16.80 to \$31.80) for Anglo-Indians and 25s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. for Indians."

"In the textile factories hours are limited under the Indian Factory Acts of 1911 and 1922 to eleven a day and sixty a week. Children between 12 and 15 years of age are employed as half-times and their hours are limited to six a day. The usual practice is to work the full sixty hours in six days of ten hours. . . ."

"The average daily earnings, as returned by the Bombay government, show 16d. to 22d. (39c to 52c) for men, for women 7d. to 1s. 2d. (14s to 28c) and for children 4½d. to 7d. (9c to 14c)." (But the Textile Labor Union protests that these figures are too high.)

Deport Radical. The Indian workers, particularly in these disputes, have shown remarkable solidarity. Their pickets have been smashed by the police, arrests made, and shootings, but the workers remained firm. The government quickly brought forward a Public Safety (Removal from India) Bill. Under this bill, so-called agitators not British-Indian subjects, or the subjects of Indian States can be expelled by administrative order without trial. If permission is granted to enquire into any case before the order becomes operative, the evidence supplied to examining judge by the government has to be kept secret.

This measure is specially directed against British workers in any way assisting the Indian workers to build up their trade unions and labor organizations. When this measure, last summer, was brought before the Legislative Assembly the voting for and against was level, and the president casting his vote against it, the bill was held up. But it was re-introduced last month and so far has had the needed majority.

But if the Indian workers had any satisfaction in this, they were soon to be disillusioned. On March 20th, the government took decisive action and carried out a series of wholesale arrests and raids on labor union and press offices in five important towns, Bombay, Calcutta, Poona, Allahabad and Lucknow. The action was taken under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code which reads: "Whoever within or without British India or any part thereof, or conspires to overthrow, by means of criminal force, or the show of criminal force, the Government of India . . . shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment . . . to ten years."

Raids on Labor Leaders. The government carried out its plans with extreme secrecy. The magistrates were warned two days before the 20th to hold themselves in readiness. The British and Indian Infantry and armed police were mobilized before daybreak as a precautionary measure. In Bombay, the police and troops were stationed in strategic places. The mills were placed under armed guard. (This, however, did not prevent 30,000 workers in twelve mills from walking out in protest); 120 search warrants issued, the offices of the Labor Unions and the League of Youth (seven miles out of town) were raided, and all literature confiscated. Three Labor leaders were arrested. In Calcutta, 35 houses were visited, among the arrested being the English trade union worker Phillip Spratt; the offices of the Peasants' and Workers' Party, the Young Comrades League, the Bengal Trade Union Federation, the Calcutta Scavengers Union and the Jute Workers' Union being gutted out, and secretaries arrested.

In Poona, Thangdi, a former president of the Trade Union Congress was arrested; the president of the Poona League of Youth' house was searched and all papers confiscated. In Allahabad, Joshi, the secretary of the Peasants' and Workers Party and of the League of Youth was arrested. Wholesale searches and confiscation of literature being carried out by a large force of police. Thus from Bombay and Poona in the West to Calcutta and Dacca over one thousand miles in the East, taking in Allahabad and Lucknow hundreds of miles to the North, hundreds of houses were searched and arrests made.

Masses Heroically Defiant. It is apparent from the decisive nature and radius covered by the government, and the center of its attack that we are dealing here with no mere electioneering stunt, though the bourgeois parties will not be slow to utilize it in the forthcoming elections in England.

The fact that the blow is directed against the workers' organizations and particularly the revolutionary elements of the labor movement, stamps the whole proceedings as being a definite political counter-attack upon a growing revolutionary

## HIT FAKE NEWS OF ROTE FAHNE STAFF QUITTING

### Red Front Continues to Defend the Workers

International Press Correspondence (Inprocor) contradicts flatly the weird lie sent to America by the Berlin correspondent of the Jewish Daily Forward that three editors of the German Communist Party's daily paper, Rote Fahne (Red Flag) resigned because they disagreed with the party policy of fighting for the right to hold a May Day demonstration.

The names of the "editors of Rote Fahne," given in Leshtinsky's report, which was featured not only by the Forward, but by the New York Times and other papers, and who are said to have resigned, were Karo, Rabold and Koehler.

Never Were on Paper. The Daily Worker is in receipt today of a telegram from the International Press Correspondence stating that the first two named, Karo and Rabold were unable to resign as said by Leshtinsky, because they never had anything to do with the paper at all. Koehler, the third named, was not an editor of the paper, but had worked for it in a technical capacity, and may have quit about the time of the demonstrations, thus giving Leshtinsky the single doubtful point on which to hang an enormously inflated tale.

This Forward correspondent, Leshtinsky, has many times recently sent over his strike-breaking sheet wild yarns about counter-revolutions and peasant uprisings in the Soviet Union, all the false and malicious gossip of the monarchist emigres in Berlin, and with practically no exception, proved false immediately after publication in the Forward.

Find No Evidence. BERLIN, May 10.—The German workers continue to support with strikes and demonstrations the Communist Party, and to demand the release of the workers arrested in the May Day demonstrations and fighting that followed.

The prohibition of the Red Front Fighters and the raid on their offices and treasury that followed has not profited the German capitalists and soldiers much. Nothing that could be used in court trials was found in the raids, and the Red Front Fighters continue to operate from underground headquarters.

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggle, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution to the following propositions: 1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain phases of material production; 2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that this dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal—Marx.

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# SENATE REFUSES HOOVER RIGHT TO FIX PAY OF FARM BOARD HEAD

## Second Defeat for President; Administration Gang Will Vote Against Bill; Tariff Fight

### Farmers to Get No Benefit from Sham Battle; Increase in Sugar Tariff Attacked

WASHINGTON, May 10.—An amendment to the farm bill denying President Hoover the right to fix the salary of the chairman of the proposed federal farm board was adopted by the Senate today.

The amendment specified the chairman should be paid \$12,000 a year. Hoover favored the original text of the bill allowing him to fix the salary.

Hoover Wants More Power. All of the administration measures increase the despotic power of the president, by giving him sole right to choose members of important boards, and, as in this case, sometimes allow him to fix the salary.

The republican party vote split again on the question of the farm board chief's salary, as it had on debentures, and Hoover got another black eye.

The 14 republicans who deserted Hoover were Blaine, Borah, Brookhart, Couzens, Fess, Frazier, LaFollette, McMaster, McNary, Norris, Nye, Pine, Thomas, Idaho, and Vandenberg.

Hoover Gang To Vote "No." It became known here today that administration forces in the Senate are turning against the farm bill because it includes the disputed debenture provision and they propose to vote against the measure when it comes to a final vote Monday.

On the other hand the democrats, solid almost to a man, together with the midwestern debenturists whom Senator Fess has called "pseudodemocrats," intend to support the bill. They will be joined by five or six republicans who voted against the debenture provision, but who do not wish to jeopardize the legislation.

After this complex overturn of the situation the whips of both factions agreed in their polls today that the measure would undoubtedly be passed with the debenture plan included. They figure there will be only about 55 votes against it.

Want To Bring Pressure. Senator McNary, in charge of the bill, has refused to follow the administration line and will vote for debentures and all.

The Hoover strategy is to prevent the house and the voters out in the provinces with proof that he senate is not united behind the debenture plan, and to then try and fill it in the bargaining in committee where it is discussed by representatives of the house and senate together.

The farmers, so far, have said nothing, and many seem to have recovered that the whole debenture struggle is a sham battle as far as they are concerned, for neither debentures nor the absence of debentures from the legislation can aid the farmers, though debentures might profit a lot of grain exporters, some importers, and raise the prices of food in the cities.

# LANG SLANDERS LOCAL 43 WORK

## Left Meet Success; Banquet Tonight

(Continued from Page One) Representatives of the expelled cap given the floor, resorted to maneuver which was easily exposed by the left wing delegates. If, declared Zartisky, Local 43 will accept the "decisions of the convention, whatever they may be," they will get the floor. Otherwise, nothing doing.

Expose Maneuver. This palpable maneuver was laid out by the militants who declared out to accept such a proposition would place them in the same class as Zartisky himself.

Call Police Against Militant. The session yesterday was characterized by the same gangster methods which prevailed at all the other sessions. Because Sylvia Bleeker, organizer of Local 43, objected to an outrageously false accusation made by the dotting reactionary, ringleader, at the convention called upon the police to get her from the hall.

At the Thursday evening session members of Local 43 were admitted into the hall. The girls arranged a spontaneous demonstration.

Left Wing Conference Success. Anticipating all the pre-arranged decisions of the fake convention, delegates from expelled locals, unorganized and partly organized cap and millinery workers, met at night at Webster Hall, 11th and Third Ave. at the opening of the first session of a three-day conference. Over 300 visitors were present at the opening session.

Sylvia Bleeker, secretary of Local 43, opened the conference, and outlined the tasks of facing the workers in the face of the destructive campaign of the administration.

Mass Meet Tuesday. Feingold, known to thousands as cap and millinery workers leader in many militant struggles,

was elected chairman of last night's session. The climax of the conference will come with a mass meeting at Irving Plaza Hall on Tuesday evening, immediately after work.

Banquet Tonight. A rich program of entertainment, dancing and speeches will be provided at the proletarian banquet of the Progressive Cap and Millinery Workers tonight at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. On the program will be Louis Hobergritz, violinist, accompanied by his teacher, I. Portnow; Samuel Sibulsky, tenor of Damrosch Institute, who will sing revolutionary and classical songs, who will be accompanied by Francis Dolan. Dancing will follow.

LABOR SOCCER REFEREES PLAY In Game Tomorrow With Picked Team. A team composed of referees will play a picked team of the third division of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League tomorrow. A preliminary game will be played between the Spartacus S. C., champions of the Brooklyn Workers Soccer League and the Martians S. C., of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League. The preliminary game will start at 1 p. m. and the referees will kick off at 3 p. m.

Another inter-league game will be played after the referees' game between the Freiheit S. C., of the Brooklyn Workers Soccer League and the Hermes S. C., champions of the second division of the Empire State League. The kickoff will be at 5 p. m. All the three games will be played at Crotona Park, Bronx.

WORKING WOMEN PROTEST. Members of the United Council of Working Women will assemble at the Workers Center at 1 p. m. today, to join in the Union Square demonstration to protest against the social democratic police brutality in Berlin.

# Communist Activities

## MANHATTAN

Communist Youth Jazz Band. The band rehearses tomorrow at 143 E. 103rd St. noon. Piano, violin and banjo players are needed.

Teor Concert. A Soviet film depicting the life in the Jewish Colonies of the U. S. S. R. will be shown at the concert given by Teor. Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia, at Carnegie Hall at 8:15 p. m. tomorrow. Charles Recht and M. J. Olgin of the Freiheit will speak.

Section 6, Unit 6F. The unit will hike to Staten Island Sunday. Meet at Staten Island Ferry Station at 10 a. m. Carry Daily Worker in hand to aid recognition.

Section 3, Subsection E. Meets Monday, 9:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Unit B, Section 4. An open educational meeting will be held to discuss the program of Communist International Wednesday, May 15, 8:30 p. m., 250 E. 51st St.

Open Air Meet. A. Glasford, John Owens, Harold

Williams, A. Suskin and Sylvan Pollock will speak at 164th St. and Brook Ave. at 6 p. m. today.

BROOKLYN

Communist Youth League Hike. The East New York Unit will hike to Van Cortlandt Park tomorrow. Meet at headquarters, 313 Hinesdale St., at 8 a. m.

Section 1 Literature Agents. Agents meet at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, at 2 p. m. today.

Communist Youth League. The Brownsville unit will hike tomorrow. Meet at 8:30 a. m. at 154 Watkins St.

Section 6. A functionaries' meeting will be held at 56 Manhattan Ave., 6:30 p. m. Monday.

Toussaint L'Ouverture. A Toussaint L'Ouverture memorial will be held at the dance and concert at the Workers Center, 154 Watkins St., under the auspices of the Brooklyn Branch of the American Negro Labor Congress, Saturday, May 18. Music by Carl Brown's Modern Modern Colony Orchestra.

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# FALL OF CANTON LOOMS IN CLASH

## Fights Make the City's Fall Imminent

(Continued from Page One) threatening the Shamoen foreign concession, near where the attack occurred. Foreigners and natives in the concession were panic-stricken. Canton Leaders Unreliable.

The Kwangsi troops approaching the city from three sides are practically unopposed, since many of the Canton leaders are favorable to them and are crippling the defense of the city.

Chiang Kai-shek is unable to send aid from the Nanking region to beleaguered Canton because of the threatening position of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, which makes it unwise for Chiang to withdraw troops from the defense of Nanking.

The province of Shantung, to the north of Nanking, is heavily garrisoned against Feng. A break with Feng has been denied, and it is said that Feng will soon come to Nanking to negotiate with Chiang. The Canton situation gives Feng a favorable basis for these negotiations.

War in Shantung. WASHINGTON, May 10 (U.P.)—An armistice of 48 hours to enable women and children to leave beleaguered Fushan, China, and to permit burial of the dead and removal of approximately 300 wounded soldiers has been agreed to, U. S. Consul Webber at Chefoo informed Washington today.

General Liu Chen-nien, formerly associated with Marshal Chang Tsung-chang (Japanese tool driven out of Shantung and now in Japan), is defending Fushan against attacks from General Chu Yu-pu's nationalist troops in Shantung. Webber said Chu and Liu are negotiating for surrender of the city.

Charge Preacher Juror Took Rich Man's Bribe. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—P. B. Osburn, a preacher, was arrested today on a charge of taking a bribe to hang the jury trying Walter Liggett, a grain dealer who killed a man here recently. Osburn was the only man to vote "not guilty." Evidence has been given that he took \$200 for his vote. Rainey Creswell says Liggett offered him money to carry to Osburn.

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# Fraternal Organizations

## MANHATTAN

Champion Dinner. "Champion Dinner" for the benefit of the Negro Champion, only Negro mass newspaper for Negro workers and farmers, today, 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, 184 Fifth Ave., between 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily.

Moore Debates Sunday. "Can the Masses of the British West Indies Achieve Emancipation Through Self Government Within the British Empire?" will be debated by Richard B. Moore, contributing editor of the Negro Champion, and A. M. Wendell Malliet, of Jamaica, under the auspices of the West Indian Club at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 120th St., at 4:15 p. m. Sunday.

Die Naturfreunde. The English and German sections will hike from Rambo to Suffern Sunday. Meet at 6:45 a. m. at the Chambers St. Ferry of the Erie R. R. Fare, \$1.60.

A mass meeting of the English section will be held at the Workers Center, 133 W. 51st St., tonight.

German Fraction Protest Meet. The Berlin Fraction protest will be held at the meeting at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., at 8:15 p. m. Tuesday, Room 11.

Downtown Unit 2, C. Y. L. Unit meets Monday at headquarters, 101 W. 27th St.

Harlem Unit, C. Y. L. The unit will hike Sunday. Meet at 143 E. 103rd St. at 9 a. m.

International Progressive Center. Samson will lecture on "Psychological Analysis and Marxism" Sunday, 27th St. Sunday.

Proletbueche. A short business meeting and rehearsal will be held today at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

Workers Camera Club. The club meets Tuesday, May 14, at the W. J. R. office, 1 Union Square. The aim of the club, organized at a recent meeting at the office of the Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, is to take pictures featuring the life of the worker and deal with events of working class interest.

BRONX

Goldens Bridge Colony. A meeting will be held at the Workers Center, 5th floor, today 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.

International Labor Defense. A spring festival will be given by the Sacco-Vanzetti branch at Rose Garden, 1247 Boston Road, tomorrow evening at 8:30. Dramatic recitations.

NEW JERSEY

N. J. Workers Soccer League. The finish of the season will be celebrated with a banquet at Hispano A. C. clubrooms, 681 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J., beginning at 7 p. m.

East New York Unit, C. Y. L. The first open air meeting of the season will be held at the corner of Hinesdale St. and Sutter Ave. Monday, 8 p. m. Davis, E. Spector, M. Spector, S. Gudisman, Heller will speak.

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# Daily Worker

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

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## Demonstrate Against Police Oppression.

The mighty protest planned for today in Union Square against police oppression and brutality is no ordinary demonstration.

The fact that it is called for the immediate purpose of registering rising working class rage against the police terror in the strike of food workers, and to expose the May Day murder and maiming of scores and the arrest of hundreds of German workers, reveals only partially the significance of the great gathering set for today.

The "socialist" attack on the Communist May Day in Germany grew inevitably out of the developing radicalization of the German working masses who had given Communist candidates overwhelming majorities against the social-democratic candidates in the election of shop councils. The dum-dum bullets fired by "socialist" command, that took their murderous toll of 29 dead, were in fact fired against German working class resistance to the killing speed-up and brutal conditions intensified under the Dawes Plan of American finance capital.

In the same way, police oppression in this country seeks to choke down protest against rationalization in American industry, that parades under the appropriate name of "the stretch out system" in the Carolinas. American capitalism also seeks to straightjacket the growing radicalization of labor in this country. Here is the connecting link, the common struggle that binds rising labor throughout the entire capitalist world today.

Police oppression weighs heavily at all times upon the lives of the toiling masses. Its threat is ever present. It is capitalism's fist ready to strike against aspiring labor upon the least show of real activity.

This oppression becomes especially vicious in times of strike struggles. Last year it evicted striking coal miners from their homes in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fighting even to deprive them of shelter in tented colonies. Labor will never forget the "Ludlow Massacre," when this same oppression applied the torch to a tented colony of striking miners in Colorado, many women and children being smothered and burned to death. The tented colonies of Alabama mine strikers, both Negro and white, have suffered a like fate in the past.

Today wholesale evictions of southern textile strikers, driving workers and their families to the open highways, tortured by cold and hunger, easy victims of disease, bring to light the latest horrors of capitalist tyranny.

Every strike in New York City sees the police club of the employing class wielded against labor, whether it comes in the form of an injunction against picketing, the mass arrests of workers mobilized against strike-breaking, or the shooting down of Garry Smith, striking chauffeur at the George L. Storm Lumber Co., on Thursday. It is the food workers today, with the arrest of a thousand cafeteria strike pickets. Yesterday it was the shoe workers. Recent struggles of the needle trade workers saw 1,500 strikers arrested, some of the leading officials of the union facing the most serious charges that could be framed-up against them, as in the Mineola case. There will be future struggles under the leadership of the new union in the needle trades, when the same vicious opposition, the unity of the police oppression of the capitalist state allied again with the American Federation of Labor reaction and the treason of the Socialist Party, will confront struggling, class conscious labor.

This is the same police oppression that unleashed its butchery campaign against the workers of Berlin, Germany, who were striving to assert their claim to celebrate International May Day as they saw fit. In Berlin, the role of the socialist and trade union reaction as assassins in the service of capitalism, was clearly revealed in the fact that the attacks on and murders of the Berlin workers was directed by the "socialist" chief of police, Zoergiebel, who apes the butcher, Noske, the social-democratic assassin of the workers' struggle for all power in the days following the overthrow of the Kaiser.

In times of great crisis, the master class is forced to muster army and navy in its oppressive campaigns against labor. Thus the United States launched actual war against the Union of Soviet Republics, it rushed battleships and marines to China; makes a war on the revolutionary movement in Nicaragua, and establishes perpetual war against many Central and South American countries to keep them in what it hopes to be endless slavery.

It is against this capitalist police oppression that labor raises its fist in Union Square, New York City, today. Against the brutalities of capitalism the massed might of the working class!

This demonstration is in a sense the opening of the municipal campaign of the Communist Party in the nation's metropolis. Nothing reveals better the actual role of the anti-labor parties, than their carrying out in actual practice of the attacks of the employers on the workers. Oppression finds willing instruments in democrats, republicans and socialists alike. There is nothing to choose from, in this respect, as between "Jimmie" Walker, Hylan, LaGuardia, or Norman Thomas. Just as Walker has his Mussolini, so Thomas has his Noske and Zoergiebel.

German socialists were in full control of the German government in 1919. Socialist minister of defense, Noske, and other agents of the German social-democracy, did not hesitate to turn their machine guns in wholesale massacre against the revolutionary workers, culminating in the assassination of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and many other courageous fighters in the ranks of the rising masses. Thomas, Hillquit and Lee, the last of "victory arch infamy," with Cahane, Green and Matthew Woll, hesitate as little to unite with the police of Yankee imperialism to wage open war against the growing militancy of American labor.

Strike at police oppression by joining the demonstration today in Union Square. This protest should witness a mighty outpouring of workers, raising their voices against past grievances, making their demands for the future, that will in time muster sufficient strength to wholly paralyze the bloody fist of capitalist tyranny. Unite today and prepare for the vicissitudes of the tomorrows.

## CAPITALIST "ORDER"



By Fred Ellis

## CEMENT By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh

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Gleb Chumalov, Communist and Red Army commander, returns to find his village half in ruins. His wife, Dasha, who has become a self-reliant Party worker, greets him with reserve. The great cement works has been looted of everything movable.

At the factory committee, time is spent in endless quarrelling. Gleb speaks there, urging restoring of the works. When he returns home that night, he quarrels with Dasha, about her life while he was away. She insists upon the same sexual freedom as he.

Enemies? She, with her eyes smouldering; he, sturdy, bold, his jaws clenched till his cheeks sank in.

Was it Dasha looking at him with the cruel gaze of an unconquerable woman, or had he never understood her real soul, which in these three years had revealed itself, obstinate and indomitable?

Where had Dasha absorbed this power?

Not in the war, not with the food-scrungers, bag on her back, not in the ordinary duties of a woman; this strength had awakened and been forged from the collective spirit of the workers, from years of deadly hardship, from the terrible heavy burden of the newly acquired freedom of women. She crushed him with the audacity of this strength, and he, a Red War Commissar, was confused and lost.

It happened all of a sudden: he seized her in his arms and hugged her till her ribs cracked.

"Now then, what is it to be—life or death?"

"Take your hands off, Gleb? You won't put your hands on me. You're only an ordinary human being, Gleb."

Her muscles were writhing like snakes under Gleb's hands and she was desperately trying to spring free.

"Now tell me where you've bestowed your love while your husband was away? Come on, tell me!"

"Let me alone, you brute. I'm going to hit you! I'll fight, Gleb!"

Frenzied, drunken with the heat of his own blood, he carried her to the bed and threw himself down with her, tearing her shift, hungrily clasping her, as a spider will a fly. She was turning and twisting, fighting silently with clenched teeth and without shame, tearing away from him her naked breasts. With a final effort she flung him off on to the floor and leapt like a cat to the door. She looked away from him, breathing deeply, and setting her clothes straight.

"Don't touch me, Gleb! It will only end badly. I've learnt to take care of myself. These ways don't go with me, Gleb. It's true you're a soldier, but you can't overcome brains."

Gleb, stunned, felt as though ulcers were burning in his soul. The pain was greater than any bodily hurt.

He must not beat her. One has to fight at the war, but at home one must find other ways. Where was the enemy hidden in her, who was so strong and elusive?

He sat on the floor, leaning against the bed, tamed, grinding his teeth with bitter remorse.

Dasha's eyebrows quivered; she laughed and went into the corner to her own bed.

"Turn the light out, Gleb, and lie down. You need rest. It's being overfired that is making you crazy."

"Dasha, darling, where is our love? Has hard work turned you into a devil, and have you ceased to be a woman?"

"Lie down and calm yourself, Gleb. I'm worn out from work. Tomorrow I'm ordered into the country again, to organize the Women's Section, and there are bands of roughs throughout the district. There is no assurance against death. Don't be silly, Gleb."

She moved to the table and turned out the lamp; then she lay down, covered herself with the clothes and was silent. Gleb could not hear her breathing.

He sat in the darkness and waited.

Suffering and insult. A burning in his soul. Dasha at once so near and so distant.

He waited for her voice and for her love. He expected her to come to him and gently, as of old, to press his head to her bosom, whispering like a mother, like a friend.

She was lying there a stranger, her heart shut against him. And he was alone with his longing and his pain.

"Dasha, love me as you used to. You know I've been through fire and blood. I have had no caress for a long time."

She took his hand and laid it on her breast.

How foolish you are Gleb . . . so strong, but so foolish. . . . No, not now, Gleb. I've no strength for caresses. Calm yourself. . . . The time will come for you and me. . . . My heart is steeled against love-making; and you, you're passionate and I've no words for you yet. Lie down and go to sleep."

He looked longingly at the blue window. The sky was studded with stars and somewhere, most likely in the mountains, distant thunder rumbled with a rolling echo from the depths. The wood was singing in the steep valleys under the breath of the north-east wind.

He got up, shook his fist and fell heavily on the bed.

"I shall find a way . . . or it won't be me. Take care! I have never given in yet, not till today. Remember that."

Dasha was silent, cold, near and . . . a stranger.

In the morning, Gleb, still asleep, felt that the room was not a room but an empty hole. A breeze was blowing between the window and door, whirling in gusts, redolent of spring. He opened his eyes. It was true; the sun was blazing through the window. Dasha was standing at the table, adjusting her flaming headscarf. She glanced at him and laughed. An amber light shone in her eyes.

"We don't sleep as late as this here, Gleb. The sun is beating down like a drum. I've already worked out a report for the Women's Section on the children's creches and the estimate for the linen and furniture. I've got it worked out, but where's the money coming from? We're so beggarly poor. Our Party Committee should be given a jolt, so they'll squeeze something out of the bourgeois. I'm going to kick up a row about it from now on. And you, remember you haven't seen Nurka yet. Do you want to go with me to the Children's Home? It's close by."

"God. One—two—and I'm ready! Dasha, come over here to me for a moment."

Dasha smiled and stepped up to him with a question in her fresh morning face.

"Well, here I am. What next?"

"Give me your hand. . . . That's all. That's all. You are the same woman as before, and you are a new Dasha also. But perhaps I'm no longer the mechanic of the old days? I'm perhaps a new Gleb, grown like a new crop of corn? Well, we shall learn. Even the sun shines differently now."

"Yes, Gleb, the sun and the corn have changed. I'm waiting. . . . Make haste."

All the way to the Children's Home Dasha walked in front, along the path among the bushes and brushwood, disappearing at moments till the red headscarf showed again like a flame. Gleb felt that she was avoiding him purposely. Was she teasing him or was she afraid?

Dasha, in whom lay a riddle. A woman remains a woman, but her soul travels slowly.

The Children's Home, "Krupskaya," was there in the mountain gorge among clusters of trees, the red roof bristling with chimneys. The walls were of unworked stone, well-built and firmly cemented. The windows were large as doors, wide open, and from the dark interior a birdlike din of voices came. From among the green bushes round the yard also came cries and chattering. There were two storeys, each with balconies, and with massive steps; with verandas ornamented with Grecian vases. On the verandas, like melons ripening in the sun, were the heads of children. Even from a distance one could see that their faces were like skulls. Boys? Girls? Impossible to say. All were long grey shirts. The nurses in grey too, with white caps, also stood drinking in the sunshine.

On the right, behind the buildings and above them, was the sea, intensely blue and flecked with dazzling sparks. A motorboat like a black-beetle was churning away from the coast leaving a triangular wake behind. The town and the distant mountains looked very distinct and near. The burning air vibrated with a humming of golden strings. It was the bees darting starlike and the flies buzzing.

Without understanding why, Gleb felt wings unfolding in his soul. All this, the mountains, the sea, the factory, the town and the boundless distances beyond the horizon—the whole of Russia, we ourselves. All this immensity—the mountains, the factory, the distances—all were strong in their depths the song of our mighty labor. Do not our hands tremble at the hearts burst with the tide of our blood? This is Workers' Russia; this is us; the new world of which mankind has dreamed throughout the centuries. This is the beginning; the first indrawn breath before the first blow. It is. It will be. The thunder roars.

(To Be Continued)

## Rationalization in German and French Mines

By ANNA ROCHESTER.

Nearly a million miners in Germany and France have been hard hit by the international coal crisis and the coal owners' efforts to save themselves by rationalization of mining. The miners' condition in Germany and France is only less desperate than that in the British coal fields, for in Germany five years ago, and more recently in France, the coal operators began a drive to lower production costs with brutal disregard of the effect upon the miners.

**Strong Operators Union.**

German operators are organized in one of the most powerful and compact syndicates that capitalism has produced. When the French occupied the Ruhr in 1923 and the German government backed up the policy of "passive resistance" with small special subsidies for unemployed workers, the coal magnates made use of the weeks without production—and of workers paid by the government—to begin a thorough overhauling of their mines.

The syndicate has "rationalized" with systematic thoroughness, closing down small mines and concentrating production in large mines.

With the help of Wall Street capital, they have installed modern machinery. From 1925 to 1927 the number of cutting machines in Ruhr coal mines rose from 35,798 to 71,876.

With the help of the social democrats, they secured a permanent compulsory arbitration law in December, 1925, and the following year a "temporary" lengthening of the nominal working day underground from seven hours to eight. Actually, however, a writer in the International Labor Review (of the International Labor Office at Geneva) admitted in 1926 that miners in German Upper Silesia were working from 10 to 12 hours a day.

**Great Rationalization.**

By 1927, in one bituminous mine 500 workers were producing what 6,500 workers had been producing before the war. In the Golpa lignite mine 280 workers had the output which formerly required 3,600 workers. These mines are exceptional, but the general advance has been so great that the output of German coal has risen while the number of mine workers has been greatly reduced.

German coal mines employed more men in 1922 than in any year before or since, and in the Ruhr district—the principal bituminous coal field of Germany—about one-third of the men working in 1922 have been permanently crowded out of the industry. This fact is far more important than any official figures of unemployed workers.

Unemployment benefits are paid only for a limited period and many thousands of workers, still without jobs at the end of that period, are dropped from unemployment registers.

ters and transferred to relief funds or thrown back on relatives for support. The German capitalists have been carrying out a similar rationalization in other basic industries besides coal. Capitalist industry does not need the displaced miners and cannot transfer them to other jobs.

**Mechanization and Accidents.**

Meantime, for the miners still at work in Germany the mechanization and speed-up have meant a marked increase in mining accidents. In 1913, the Prussian authorities reported for all mines (including coal, ore, and potash) that in the course of the year accidents involving more than

three days of disability occurred at the rate of 1,655 per 10,000 men employed. That is, 10 men in 60 met with some sort of accident every year. In 1927, the rate had risen to 2,261 per 10,000 men employed; 10 men in 44 were injured. The death rate has also been rising, but German mines have not yet overtaken American mines, which have the highest death rate in the world.

About three years ago the race for speed-up and mechanization began in the French mines also. Over 33,000 workers—or about 10 per cent of the total—were crowded out between January 1927 and June 1928. Most of the discharged men

have been foreign-born miners who are not eligible for unemployment relief. About one-third of the coal miners in France were foreign-born, and mine-owners and reformist trade unions have been systematically appealing to nationalist sentiment in the hope of carrying out the "cleansing" of the industry without resistance from native French miners. The reformists have been launched the slogan: "The coming unemployment crisis must be outlived at the expense of the foreign workers."

**Increase Working Day.**

The working day in French mines was lengthened in 1928. Nominally it is still 8 hours by law, but the operators insisted that the 8 hours must be reckoned underground and not—as formerly—from bank to bank. Wages have been pared down by various devices also. The actual cash average received by the miners the cost of living went up, so that mine workers now have definitely lower real wages than they had two years ago.

Reformist union officials in both countries have accepted rationalization as not merely inevitable but desirable. This past winter the left wing miners union in France, with its 35,000 members, led a strike of left wing and unorganized miners in the Loire, Gard and Aveyron Basins. The right wing officials actively helped to break the strike and defeat the miners' demands for higher wages, more generous social insurance, and a genuine 8-hour day. The General Federation of Labor has also approved the government proposals for compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes.

**Right Wing Expels Communists.**

In Germany, the collective agreement governing wages, hours, etc., in the Ruhr coal mines is now due for renewal. The Communists have led a vigorous demand for return to the regular 7-hour day underground, which was abrogated in 1924, and for a wage increase of 25 cents a shift for all workers.

Meantime, the unions, under right wing control, have been expelling all active Communists from membership, and the reformist officials stand for renewal of the old agreement without change. But the rank and file miners are growing more militant. That they will not forever endure the official betrayals is evident from the recent marked increase in the proportion of Communist elected by the miners to represent them on the works councils of the Ruhr mines.

The banner of the British jobless workers on their march to London said: "Only Cowards Starve in Silence." Miners are no cowards. The real struggles in coal are only beginning.

## Wall Street's "Unofficial" Delegates

The London correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, writing of the hostile reaction of the British imperialist press to the American proposals for a reduction of the British share in the reparations booty says in his dispatch of May 8:

"There is a general failure on the part of the British commentators to appreciate that Mr. Young and J. P. Morgan are not official American delegates to the reparations conference, and to assume that their actions at Paris are dictated from Washington."

Nothing of course could be farther from the truth. The British editors are of course quite right in suspecting that Messrs. Morgan and Young exercise political influence entirely disproportionate to their humble status as unofficial delegates.

But to assume that "their actions at Paris are dictated from Washington" is to do these arch-imperialists a great injustice. They speak for both the state and treasury departments of the United States government. They hold the purse-strings and the political power.

Behind the American demand for heavy reductions in the German payments to the allies (especially to Great Britain and France) is of course the desire to create as much trouble as possible for Wall Street imperialist's chief rivals—England and France—and especially to prove to France that the Anglo-France alliance is a ruinous adventure.

The imperialist antagonism between Great Britain and the United States has been sharpened by these developments which in themselves are startling testimony to the acute stage the conflict had already reached. The reparations conference makes clearer than ever the danger of imperialist war.

## Making Peace with Reaction in Mexico.

Disarm the peasantry—make peace with the catholic church: This is the policy of the Portes Gil government of Mexico. The mailed fist for the masses—an olive branch for the clerical—feudal reaction whose military forces have just been defeated with the aid of the masses.

The Mexican masses should resist all attempts to disarm them. The attempt itself is proof that if successful the workers and peasants will face a united front of feudal and middle class oppressors operating with both the blessing and the material aid of American imperialism.

Portes Gil, taking his instructions from Dwight Morrow of the house of Morgan, intends to ape Mussolini—to unite fascism with clericalism and with the offspring of this union—a military dictatorship—try to force the workers and peasants into complete submission to his Wall Street masters.

He will not succeed but to defeat this plan it is necessary that the working class of the United States tender all assistance to their Mexican comrades—moral and material. The same government—Wall Street government, typified by Hoover—is the instrument by which both Mexican and American workers are exploited and oppressed.

## Increased Repressive Policy of Mahmud Dictatorship in Egypt

By J. B. (Jerusalem).

In the summer of this year, when the parliamentary elections in Great Britain have cleared the political atmosphere of that country, Mahmud Mahmud, dictator of Egypt by the grace of the British high commissioner, will resume the negotiations with the British Foreign Office. By that time the internal political situation of Egypt has to be so far knocked into shape that even in the case of a victory for the Labor Party, he, as representative of the Egyptian people, can play the part of the only force capable of guaranteeing the maintenance of law and order in case of emergency.

This is the reason why Mahmud Mahmud is putting the screw on the anything against the king. On the

party of his opponents, the Wafd, and taking measures which will rapidly lead to its complete destruction. As Mahmud announced in the speech he made in February, he intends to proceed in the most ruthless manner against agitators and enemies of the state.

In view of the ineffectiveness of the reforms proclaimed by Mahmud at the commencement of his government, of the growing dissatisfaction of the population, and especially of the working masses in the towns, with the British-Mahmudistic dictatorship, these threats mean nothing less than that the organization overthrow of the Wafd is now to form a prominent part of the government's activities.

The Wafdists fight shy of doing

contrary, for a number of months the leaders of the Wafd have been trying feverishly to arrive at an understanding with the king, so that they may form a block with him and his reactionary "Ittehad" party and thus isolate Mahmud.

The latest phase of the Wafdist "fight" against the dictatorship is therefore taking the form of a petition-campaign to the king. The "constitutional" king is requested to do away with the dictatorship, re-establish parliamentary life and help the Wafd to gain power.

It may, however, be assumed that many of the supporters of the Wafd are not in agreement with this treacherous policy of the "National" party. This is apparent whenever the masses parade the streets to

demonstrate against the Mahmud dictatorship. There are always serious collisions between the police and the demonstrators; there are broken heads, the police arrest dozens of demonstrators and bring them before the court. The bitterness on account of the brutality of the police is general, and every street demonstration proves clearly how little faith the masses have in the constitutional methods, which the Wafd executive would gladly see employed exclusively.

In spite of the treacherous maneuvers of the Wafd pashas, the more rigorous course of the dictatorship of Mahmud Mahmud is resulting in an increase of the revolutionary fermentation among the Egyptian masses.