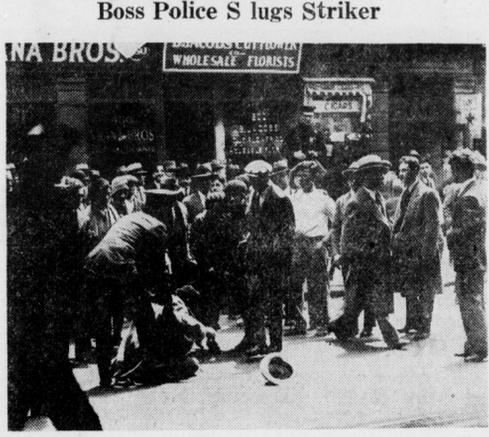


CLEVELAND CITY OFFICIALS' NEGLIGENCE CAUSED DISASTER

Cafeteria Workers' Meeting Pledges Injunction Won't Drive Them Back

COMMUNIST SAYS PARTY IS GIVING LARGEST SUPPORT

Mass Picketing Today at Noon in Garment Section of City
Police Slug 7 Pickets
Attack Needle Workers Who Try to Rescue



Neither court injunction nor Tammany police brutality can crush the heroic strike of the food workers. Photo shows crowd gathered around food striker after he had been brutally slugged by a policeman while picketing.

Jailed Food Pickets Write to Comrades from Prison

New York City, from the Tombs. Comrades and Fellow Workers: I am writing this letter to congratulate you for the spirit you have shown, fighting the bosses, since the strike began. It is a fact, fellow-workers, that any cell is about not much worse than the room I used to pay \$5.00 a week for. By the way, do you know why the bosses are so busy with the police and courts, with their judges? Simply because the picket line is in front of their stores. And do you know what's going to make them sign with the union? The picket line! I wish I was on the picket line now, laughing at the boss getting blue in the face.

Please don't worry about me. I'll be back on the picket line with you all in a few days. But there is one thing that I miss. That is the "Daily Worker". Believe it or not, I used to read the "Daily News", the "Graphic", and other bosses' papers. But you know what they tell you about. Either some big patriot gave a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria or some chorus girl sued a millionaire banker, etc. But what does the "Daily Worker" write

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FIELD TO FULLER IN CANTER TRIAL

Put Off at His Request Till Tuesday

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 16.—At the request of the attorney for ex-Gov. Ivan T. Fuller, the trial of Harry J. Canter, militant worker of this city, which was scheduled to start this morning, has been postponed till next Tuesday. Canter is charged with criminal libel for having carried a placard: "Fuller, Murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti," in an election campaign demonstration of the Communist Party last Nov. 3.

The postponement of the trial at Fuller's request is seen as a move to help him squirm out of appearing on the witness stand in the trial. The open-shop ex-governor as already been subpoenaed by the defense. The International Labor Defense, which is conducting the defense of Canter, is also planning to place many other important witnesses on the stand in a mass campaign that will reopen the entire Sacco-Vanzetti case. Among the witnesses who will appear are William J. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, Frank Silva, confessed participant in the Bridgewater holdup for which Vanzetti was given 15 years, and Big Chief Meade, who engineered the Bridgewater holdup.

Literature Agents of District 2, Communist Party, Meet Tonight

Plans of literature distribution will be taken up at the meeting of literature agents of every section and unit of District 2 of the Communist Party at Room 603, Workers Center, 26 Union Sq., at 8 o'clock tonight.

Detailed reports will be given by Sam Myron, in charge of literature distribution. Agents are urged to attend the meeting by the District Literature Department of the Communist Party.

500 MORE JOIN IRON WALK-OUT

Unorganized Workers Come Out

Nearly 500 workers yesterday joined in the general walkout of the iron and bronze workers in the New York district, bringing the total now out on strike to over 3,500, out of a total of little more than 4,000 in the industry.

The iron and bronze workers, led by the militant Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers Union, struck Wednesday for an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours. Thousands of unorganized workers joined the strike.

Unorganized workers continued to join the strike yesterday. Militant picketing took place at all the struck shops.

Among the larger shops tied up by the strike yesterday were the Jackson Iron and Bronze Co., at 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, with over 300 men out; Sexauer and Lemcke, in Astoria, where nearly 100 men went out, and the North American and Iron Companies in Brooklyn.

Tammany police continued to terrorize the strikers.

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Form a Strong Cadre Among Negro Workers

By BEN LIFSHITZ. (Acting District Organizer of Communist Party).

We are now again entering onto a period of great struggles. The workers of New York and New Jersey in common with the whole working class are victims of capitalist "efficiency" with its merciless, ever increasing speed-up and the unbearable conditions imposed upon the working masses. The great masses

CENTRAL TRADES DIRECTS ATTACK ON FOOD STRIKE

Stab Workers Fighting Boss Injunctions

A venomous attack against the cafeteria strike and a demand that no financial support be given the striking workers, was made last night at a meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council at Beethoven Hall, 5th St., between Second and Third Ave.

While over 1,200 food workers were gathered at Manhattan Lyceum, a stone's throw from the scene of the Labor Council meeting, and planning new steps to fight the boss injunctions and the brutality of the Tammany Hall police, the labor bureaucrats staged a covert attack against them.

Sneaky Tactics. Unwilling for reasons of their own to have the attack come directly from the officialdom, a sly "stunt" was arranged whereby the question of the cafeteria workers' strike should come from the floor. Hardly had the secretary finished the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Council, when Walter, a delegate of the postal clerks took the floor, obviously by pre-arrangement, and referred to a communication.

BUILDING COURT BATTLE ON TODAY

Expect Shadow Boxing at Hearing Today

The sham battle between the Building Trades Employers Association and the Building Trades Council in the form of arguments on the injunction proceedings which ostensibly was responsible for the postponement of the lockout of 75,000 building trades workers, will come up before Justice Crain in Part 1, Supreme Court at 2 o'clock today.

The suit was on the calendar for 10 o'clock, but by agreement of Harry Smith, of counsel of the association and James Smith for the Building Trades Council and the

(Continued on Page Five)

MILL THUGS CUT RAYON STRIKERS' WATER SUPPLIES

Green Helps Bosses by Charging Violence to Elizabethton Pickets

Militia Hurls Tear Gas Arrest 100; Scab Rides Down Girls with Car

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., May 16.—The water main supplying the mill strikers' part of the town here was blown up with dynamite today, presumably by mill owners' thugs anxious to visit the horrors of a water famine and epidemic to the harassed 6,500 strikers still defying the American Bemberg and Glanzstoff corporations and the additional companies of state militia being rushed to this region. The mills have a separate water supply.

Following the shutting off of the water supply, the militia already on the ground drenched strikers with tear gas, menaced them with deadly hand grenades and machine guns, and arrested 100.

Fortify Buildings. Buildings on the road to the mills and the mills themselves are turned into mill company fortresses, with artillery and machine guns mounted in them. Buses carrying scabs to work have men with rifles perched on the roofs.

One scab in a car charged directly into a crowd of pickets and tried to ride them down. His name is Edward Calhoun. Those injured by his car included Evelyn Heaton, S. I. Fowler, and J. B. Brooks. They were cut and bruised and brought to an Elizabethton hospital.

Governor Horton will be asked tonight to authorize the sending of more troops to the rayon strike area, Adjutant General W. C. Boyd of Knoxville said today.

POWER BRIBES OF \$10,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 16.—An expenditure of \$2,500,000 for investment in southern newspapers was authorized by the International Paper and Power Co., Neil C. Head, an official of the firm, told the Federal Trade Commission today. The amount actually spent, records show, was in excess of \$10,000,000.

While Head was on the witness stand, it was learned that only three of the 13 newspapers in which the International Paper and Paper Co. held financial investments showed such interests in their ownership statements filed with the post office department on April 1.

Newspapers Scared. Testimony yesterday showed the power trust in negotiations to buy 20 southern papers, including those founded by Bryan and owned by his

SWATOW JOINS FIGHT ON CHIANG

BULLETIN. SHANGHAI, China, May 16.—Japanese dispatches say that Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang, whose allegiance to the Nanking clique has been in the balance for some time, has opened hostilities with Chiang Kai-shek. His troops are reported to have blown up three bridges near the Honan-Hupeh border, and Chiang Kai-shek is said to have decided to send troops against him.

HONGKONG, May 16.—The inter-world warfare in China was widened today to what may prove a breaking point for the Kuomintang government, when the Swatow, Kwangtung province, warlords joined the Kwangsi clique against the group headed by Chiang Kai-shek. The Swatow warlords announced that their "revolt" was against the authority of the Kuomintang (meaning Chiang Kai-shek) at Canton and at Nanking, the capital.

This addition to the Kwangsi Nanking government all the more

Say City Officials to Blame In Clinic Blast That Killed Nearly 100



Failure of city authorities to inspect the premises of the Cleveland Clinic Hospital, and order proper storage of highly inflammable X-Ray films, is said to have been the indirect cause of the blast and fire, releasing poison gases from X-Ray films, caused the death of nearly 100 patients and hospital employees. Photo shows the scene of the blast.

GASTONIA UNION HOUSE TO OPEN

Rain Hinders Cooking; More Relief Needed

GASTONIA, N. C., May 16.—The striking textile workers of the Loray mill are working in the rain building the new union center which will house the National Textile Workers Union and the Workers International Relief. Scores of men and women strikers are bringing their own hammers and are participating in the construction. They are enthusiastic over the work and plan to have the building completed by Saturday when it will be officially opened. The dedication will be celebrated with speeches, refreshments and dancing.

Mrs. Lynch, an active striker, has tacked a note outside of her company shack, which reads: "If Manville Jencks comes to put my furniture things out, don't they dare take them to storage, just set them as was done to others." This is a typical example of the attitude of the workers, who refuse the mill men's offer to store the furniture, which is a plot to break the strike.

Expose Bluster of Fur Bosses

Needle Union Shows Up Lies of Herskovitz

The Joint Board of the Needle Workers Industrial Union, in a statement issued last night, attacked the assertion made by Frank Herskovitz, president of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., who hysterically urged the bosses to discharge all workers who "are discovered talking strike."

The statement of the Joint Board follows: "The statement of Mr. Herskovitz, president of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, printed in the 'Women's Wear' of May 14th, and the contents of the letter circulated by the Associated among its members with regard to the fur strike, coming close upon the heels of the statement issued by the A. F. of L. Committee with regard to the same matter, show clearly that the rising revolt of the fur workers against the miserable conditions, the sweat-shop, unemployment, and the speed-up system, and their increasing sentiment for the general strike, has aroused the fears of the manufacturers and the company union, throwing them into a panic.

Their hysterical letter warning their members against the propaganda of the left wing and instructing them to discharge all workers who show any inclination to strike,

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Many Cities to See Soviet Film

Will Aid Strikers and Workers Relief

Showings of the official motion picture of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution have been arranged by the Workers International Relief for the entire country, to take place in various cities from coast to coast during the next few weeks.

In California, where workers have been for a long time anxious to see this film epic of the new Russia, depicting the tremendous growth of industry and the new life under the

(Continued on Page Four)

One Greek Dictator Jails Another One

ATHENS, Greece, May 16.—General Theodore Pangalos, former dictator of Greece, was arrested today, accused of being responsible for various scandalous contracts signed during his dictatorship. He will be tried before the Greek senate in July.

Pangalos was deposed in August, 1926, when his dictatorship was overthrown by a military coalition headed by General George Kondylis. Admiral Paul Koundouriotis became the new dictator.

Plots to Kill Mine Leaders

Terror Fails to Hinder Convention Plans

HERRIN, Ill., May 16.—Ignatz Simmich, a militant member of the National Miners Union, owes his life to his coolness and presence of mind. A conspiracy against him was formed by William Hogan, one of those engaged several years ago in framing up Simmich, Corbishley and others on a murder charge growing out of the attack of the Ku Klux Klan on left wing miners, the Ziegler local of the United Mine Workers of America.

Hogan, armed, and with a squad of armed Lewis-Fishwick thugs closed at his back, caught Simmich on the street here, seized him by the throat and tried to force him into a quarrel. Simmich is a real fighter and built like a giant, but he knew that if he lifted a finger, one of Hogan's men would kill him, and the whole U. M. W. A. machinery, coal operators' influence and corrupt courts would be used to free the murderer, for "self defense," as the murderer of Moran, another militant, was freed in Pennsylvania.

Taken to Jail. After the assault, Simmich was taken to jail by deputized agents of the operators. John Watt, president of the National Miners Union, who had come to Herrin to speak at an advertised meeting was jailed with another militant, Tillindus, along with Simmich.

State Senator Sneed, who is John L. Lewis' particular agent in Illinois, and was Lewis' ward heeler even in the old days when Lewis and District President Farrington fought

(Continued on Page Two)

Oil in Guiana

SKELDON, British Guiana, (By Mail).—Petroleum has been struck in this region on the Corentyne River. British oil magnates have rushed here to start the workings.

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

Negro Women In Industry Are Facing Many Tasks

By GRACE LAMB. PRIOR to the World War, Negro women were employed but little as factory workers. Their largest field of occupation was that of domestic and personal service and home and laundry work.

In the agricultural districts of the South, they were largely engaged in cotton picking and many assisted their husbands in independent farming, share cropping and tenant farming. But as factory workers they were almost entirely limited to the tobacco industry, with the exception of women working in canneries in Southern states and in

EXPLOSIVE FILM PILED IN X-RAY ROOM; BAD DOOR

Poisons Found Indicate War Gas Inventors Using Laboratory

More Deaths Every Hour Many Supposedly Safe Drop Dead Later

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 16.—A slaughter of patients, doctors, and volunteer relief workers that seems likely to reach 150 as one after another succumbs to the poisonous gas that followed fire and explosion yesterday in the Cleveland Clinic can be charged as murder directly to the city of Cleveland and the hospital authorities, declare survivors.

The gas is now identified as largely the product of burning X-Ray films, stored in defiance of all common sense and all fire regulations in large quantities in the X-Ray room near electric machinery likely to go wrong at any moment and send out sparks and flame.

In addition to this death trap, which in any event would have killed workers in the X-Ray room, a safety door, huge and unwieldy, which should have swung automatically to shut off the room from the rest of the hospital, was blocked half way in its swing by a badly installed gas pipe, investigation this morning showed.

Criminal Negligence

Any responsible and unbiassed city inspection would have found and changed these two dangerous conditions long ago. But the city officials of Cleveland are vastly more concerned with the theoretical dropping of poison gas bombs in the mimic war now "raging" between Cleveland and Pittsburgh to pay attention to the present gas danger in their midst.

"Or perhaps," said one victim, just before he died, "the government wants us to understand just what the next war will be like. Perhaps it wants us to learn how to dodge

(Continued on Page Two)

GRAF ZEPPELIN ABANDONS FLIGHT

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, May 16.—The Graf Zeppelin has abandoned her trip to America because of motor trouble and is returning here, it was officially announced tonight.

Hugo Eckener, commander of the dirigible, held a conference with the passengers at 6:35 p. m. (12:35 p. m., eastern standard time), the airship reported by radio. It was decided that, in view of the trouble, it would be too risky to attempt to cross the Atlantic.

The trip was abandoned after the motor trouble had developed while the dirigible had safely crossed the borders of Switzerland, France, and was progressing along the Mediterranean coast of Spain.

Militarists Hail Trip. FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, May 16.—The dirigible Graf Zeppelin

Laundry Workers in Harlem Mass Meeting

Laundry workers, at a mass meeting held in Harlem, described the miserable working conditions which are causing many of them to contract tuberculosis and other diseases. Workers are forced to work in filthy rooms, and the bosses forbid the workers to open windows, it was pointed out.

Workers are subjected to the "old late time fine system," docking is practiced on workers for so-called soiled work, clocks set up in the morning and back in the evening.

Other workers related that they had to work from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 p. m., six days a week, for less than \$18 per week. The workers crowded the meeting and formed into committees to organize the workers in the slave-driving laundry industry.

HOUSING STORY DELAYED

The second installment of the articles depicting the miserable living conditions of workers in Philadelphia will appear in tomorrow's issue of the Daily Worker.

NEGRO WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Woman Militant Gives Keen Analysis

(Continued from Page One)

the need for a greater number of skilled workers arose, hence, the necessity for women workers and literally thousands were called to fill places made vacant by the men.

Semi-skilled white women workers were promoted to the positions made vacant by skilled white men workers and Negro women were sought to replace them. Ere long, however, Negro women were employed in every branch of the textile industry, and worked peacefully besides white women workers. Many were being drawn into quilt factories, hosiery and knitting factories, in shirt factories, in paper box factories, in leather goods, as toy makers, flower and novelty workers.

Unemployment.

With the close of the war and the return of the soldiers to civil life, many manufacturers closed down their plants while others curtailed their output, thus throwing out of employment thousands of women workers. The Negro women naturally suffered most. When they did not lose employment entirely they were frequently offered less desirable work and at lower wages with longer hours. Yet factory bosses did not entirely dispose of their labor. They preferred to use the Negro woman worker to crush all other workers. They were even retained in the south.

In 1922 the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, reported that 33 1-3 per cent of Negro women included in their survey were working for 10 or more hours a day; 27.4 per cent worked 9 hours a day and only 20 per cent worked 8 hours a day. Three states in the union had legal working hours for women of 10 hours a day, one state had working hours of 11 hours a day and 2 had unlimited legal working hours. In the southern states all women in the peanut industry work 10 hours or more per day. Women in the tobacco industry work 10 hours or more a day.

Works 21 Hours.

One colored woman, a tobacco worker, is quoted as saying, "If I have something to buy this week, I start at 6:30 in the morning and work and work until late at night." In order to make enough to live, this survey continues, women were found working all through the lunch period.

The worse conditions were found in the glass factories in a state which has no laws to protect its working women. Here these women frequently work in two shifts of 8 hours each or 16 hours a day. One woman said that she on one occasion worked 21 hours continuously. In some factories, in order to prevent cessation of working during work hours, water was passed to the women by a water carrier in a bucket with a common drinking cup.

Besides the long hours of factory work the working day of the majority of Negro women workers is lengthened by home duties. For example, a woman having five small children, stated that she rises at five o'clock in the morning, dresses and feeds her children, and is on the job by seven, returns from work at six, does laundry, cleaning and cooking at night and retires past midnight, frequently too weary to sleep.

Unsanitary Factories.

The standard of working conditions in the factories employing Negro women is low. Toilet facilities are usually inadequate and unsanitary. Of fifty-nine southern factories which in all employed 5,447 Negro women, there were inadequate toilet accommodations. Three plants had only one toilet for 125, 109 and 100 persons respectively. The sanitary conditions were intolerable. In three plants employing close to five thousands women, the toilets had no outside windows. In tobacco factories, on account of the heavy dust and the strong fumes, the workers suffered from nausea and loss of appetite. In cement bag mending factories the dust is suffocating.

The Boss Talks.

A southern factory boss speaking to a federal investigator said: "We keep our Negro labor as bound and subservient as possible, because it does not pay to do otherwise. There is no need of giving them decent wages because they do not know what to do with them. Whenever they give us trouble we give them rough treatment, and that quiets them for awhile. Rough treatment is the only thing that they can understand."

The Worker Talks.

Such brutality and exploitation is but one answer. The Negro workers, together with the white men and white women workers, employed in an industry where a militant left wing already exists, must join it, they must all together form committees and organize them. They must form new local American Negro Labor Councils. The leader of the Negro workers must see to it that they presented at the epoch-making Union Unity Convention held in Cleveland June 1, 1928, all they must join the class leads the struggle for king class for better conditions Communist Party of the

Many Workers Injured Before East River Tunnel Was Holed Thru



The new subway tunnel under the East River from Fulton Street, Manhattan to Cranberry Street, Brooklyn was holed thru Wednesday. Before the tunnel was cut thru, many workers were injured. Photo shows scene at completion of holing thru.

GRAF ZEPPELIN ABANDONS FLIGHT

Motor Goes Bad While Over Coast of Spain

(Continued from Page One)

pelin took off from here on her second voyage to America at 5:57 a. m. As in the last trip, militarists and jingoes of all imperialist powers are hailing the flight as another triumph in military aviation.

Fine weather conditions aided the departure, but storms are expected to be encountered on the Atlantic, necessitating a change in the planned course. The arrival at Lakehurst could not be made before Sunday, Hugo Eckener, the commander, said.

Sixteen passengers, thrill-starved millionaires, will be on board when the huge Zeppelin arrives.

Jingoes Prepare Reception.

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 16.—Arrangements to receive the Graf Zeppelin after its third Atlantic crossing were completed today by officials at the naval air station here.

Extra marines were on hand to help handle the crowd of several hundred thousand visitors expected to throng here for a view of the big ship. State troopers were detailed in extra numbers along highways leading to Lakehurst and the air station.

In readiness to replenish the fuel and lifting gas supply of the dirigible, 900,000 cubic feet of the Blau gas fuel and 400,000 cubic feet of hydrogen for the balloons were stored at the station. Other supplies for the return trip to Germany were at the reservation.

A ground crew of 270 bluejackets and 100 marines will be ready to receive the dirigible and haul her to a safe anchorage either at the big mast or at the stub mast, depending on wind conditions.

POWER BRIBES OF \$10,000,000

One Official Feared He'd Get Caught

(Continued from Page One)

heirs. The wholesale corruption of newspapers by the power interests has aroused not only rival power groups, even closer to the government than the I. P. P. Co., but all newspapers not in the plot. These latter see as a result of the exposures a general decline of public confidence in what they write, and are anxious to have their own names cleared of this particular charge, though not anxious for a general investigation of control of papers by other industrial interests, which would blacken almost every paper in the country.

Head said the company's relations with Hall and Levarre, newspaper owners, are now in a transition period. If the two publishers are unable to re-finance the four papers they bought with the Power Company's aid, the International will arrange to finance them permanently, head said. Papers bought by Hall and Levarre are the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Columbia (S. C.) Record, and Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald and Journal.

Afraid to Get Caught.

Examination of Frank D. Comerford, a director of the International Paper and Power Co. and president of the New England Power Association, disclosed that he objected to purchase by the International on a half-interest in the Boston Herald and Traveler because he thought it "would be a bad thing for us" if revealed to the public.

Testimony, indicating that power interests sought to purchase the Boston Post for \$20,000,000 in cash, was given the Federal Trade Commission today by Richard Grozier, sole owner of that newspaper.

Grozier said he received an offer from Charles O'Malley, Boston advertising agent, who said he represented "the Insull interests."

U.S. Business Men Plan Trade Trip to U.S.S.R.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce will lead a group of business men on a four weeks' tour of the Soviet Union, where the group will make a first hand study of Soviet trade conditions, it is announced. The party is expected to enter Soviet territory by June 14.

While the U. S. S. R. is still unrecognized by the U. S. A., possibilities of rich trade have forced American business interests to sponsor the journey. Trade between the two countries amounted to \$115,000,000 last year, as against \$48,000,000 the previous year.

GASTONIA UNION HOUSE TO OPEN

Rain Hinders Cooking; More Relief Needed

(Continued from Page One)

by the senate investigating committee, reported yesterday on their trip to large meetings in Gastonia and Bessemer City. They told how in Washington, the local W. I. R. fed and sheltered them, also of a large meeting held at which a collection for the strikers was taken up to help defray the cost of the trip.

Funds to purchase food, medicine and tents for the striking textile workers should be sent to the Workers International Relief, Room 604, 1 Union Sq., New York City.

Detroit W. I. R. Conference.

DETROIT, Mich., May 16.—Rallying to the urgent call for relief for southern textile strikers and starving unemployed miners, workers' organizations have already elected delegates to a city conference of the Workers International Relief here, which will be held Sunday, May 19, at 2 p. m. in the New Trade Union Center, 3782 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Co-operatives, workers' educational societies, lodges and clubs and trade unions will participate in the conference, which will organize a permanently functioning local of the W. I. R.

Tag days to raise immediate funds have been arranged for every weekend during May. Detroit workers are eagerly awaiting the arrival of one of the Gastonia textile strikers, who will address the Conference and remain for a tour of organizations to raise strike relief funds. Collection lists are being circulated throughout the city.

Organizations which have not yet elected delegates are urged by the W. I. R. to do so at once, in order to demonstrate complete solidarity of the exploited auto workers with the heroic textile strikers of the south.

STRIKE AGAINST NEWARK PAPER

Deliverers Demand Pay Raise, Shorter Hours

NEWARK, N. J., May 16.—Newspaper deliverers working for the morning "Ledger" walked out on strike here today against the vicious working conditions imposed on them. Their demands include a reduction in their working nights from seven to six, and an increase in their wages.

A peculiar aspect of the strike situation here is that the workers out on strike voted a few days ago for J. Brennan, so-called "labor" independent candidate for police commissioner. Brennan was elected, and now the newspapers are being delivered by scabs under the supervision and protection of Brennan's police force.

Further details of the strike will appear in tomorrow's edition of the Daily Worker.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself, it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletariat—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

PLOTS TO KILL MINE LEADERS

Terror Fails to Hinder Convention Plans

(Continued from Page One)

for control of the graft in Illinois, came to the jail with Hogan, and in a combination attack, by offers of bribes, wheedling, arguments and threats of murder and lynching, sought to break down the National Miners Union leaders and make them betray their union.

Threats to Hang.

They met with indignant refusals. Hogan cursed and swore like a captured pirate, and threatened to take Simmich and hang him. He did take Simmich back to Chester, meanwhile sending another stool-pigeon to him to try and get the list of names and members of the N. M. U.

The organization drive of the National Miners Union is in preparation for the District Convention of the union, which will be held on May 25 and 26 in Ziegler. So widespread is the response of the workers to the call of the N. M. U. and of the Trade Union Educational League that there can be no doubt but that Illinois, the last bailiwick of the Lewis-Fishwick-coal operators' machine, will soon be in the hands of the coal diggers themselves. This will break the backbone of the reactionaries' strength and put the new union much further along.

There will be 35 delegates representing N. M. U. locals at the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Convention June 1-2. Berid and Wilsonville have already elected. New locals are being organized right along.

State Senator Sneed, also an official of the Illinois district of the U. M. W. A. is taking a prominent part in the attempt to terrorize the miners and keep them from joining the N. M. U. It was Sneed who tried to get the mayor to prohibit the miners' meeting in Zeigler, May 12, and when the miners met anyway, outdoors, in a pouring rain, Hogan and his gunman guard were there.

Arrest I. L. D. Man.

When William Matheson, representing the International Labor Defense, and Nail Bernard went to Herrin after Watt's arrest to bail him out, they were both arrested, and Sneed took an active part in the bulldozing and threatening of Matheson. Both were released, and deported by force from Herrin afterwards.

The N. M. U. and coal operators' influence closed all halls in Carrier Mills to the National Miners Union, and stopped the meeting recently scheduled there.

However, the jailings in Herrin and the closing of halls has aroused the mining community. Many miners, perfect strangers to the N. M. U. officials, are coming in and lining up with the new industrial union on the street corners, wherever miners congregate, the new union is the main topic of conversation. It is growing by leaps and bounds. The International Labor Defense plans to wage a vigorous fight against this coal operator-U. M. W. A. terror, and will demand the right of assemblage for the National Miners Union.

SWATOW JOINS FIGHT ON CHIANG

(Continued from Page One)

ranks makes the position of the precarious, for Feng Yuh-siang, the powerful warlord of the north, may any day declare war on Chiang. With the aid of the British and Yankee imperialist forces drawn up in the harbor and in the city, it is reported that the Kwangsi clique advancing on Canton has been defeated. Unofficial reports said that the Cantonese warlords had captured Waichow and that the Kwangsi clique had requested a peace conference.

The Manchurian warlords, carefully manipulated by the Japanese imperialists, are still in the offing, waiting to see which way the wind will blow.

FORM STRONG NEGRO CADRE

To Have Communist Nucleus of Masses

(Continued from Page One)

bosses, the social reformists and treacherous socialist party leadership, we also witness that the semi-skilled and unskilled masses are awakening, showing a mood of struggle and are resisting the brutal exploitation of the employing class.

Already many spontaneous, unorganized strikes have broken out. In the South, among the textile workers, among the automobile workers, steel workers, the oil workers in Bayonne, N. J., rubber workers in Milltown, copper workers in Perth Amboy. The workers are fighting aggressively against wage cuts, speed-up, shorter hours, and the right to organize.

Fight A. F. L. Treachery.

The Negro workers, who are the most exploited and oppressed of the American working class are engaged in a number of industries in New York and New Jersey. There are close to 50 per cent, 15,000 Negro workers in the laundry industry in New York. There are thousands of Negro workers in the dress, fur and other sections of the needle industry. There are thousands of Negro workers as railroad laborers, electric light and power workers, longshoremen, building laborers and in the large cement, brick, metal, machine and foundry industries of New Jersey and upper New York.

It becomes the most important task at the present time to organize these thousands of unorganized, unskilled, exploited Negro workers. We know the attitude and the nature of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and their social reformism. We know that the A. F. of L. bureaucracy follows a policy of class-collaboration, craft unionism and race discrimination, barring Negroes from membership, deliberately fostering race prejudice and hindering the organization of the unorganized or keeping them off the better paid jobs where they do belong to the union. This was vividly illustrated by the recent experience in Newark, where the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, refused to admit a group of Negro painters, by the betrayal by the A. F. of L. and the Negro social democratic leaders of the Pullman porters strike, where instead of issuing a national charter to the Brotherhood as a national organization, local charters were issued, thus weakening and destroying the organization and preventing it from developing into a fighting union.

Black and White Together.

The Negro workers must be united with the white workers in the new unions. Where necessary special unions must be built for that purpose and the Negro masses brought in organically into the trade union movement. These great, most historic tasks cannot be accomplished by the white comrades only. We must build up among the Negro workers, from the most advanced, class-conscious Negro workers, a Communist cadre, which will be in a position, together with the white comrades to lead and direct the struggles of the Negro masses. We must root out any tendency or any remnants of white chauvinism, which may yet linger among some comrades or left wing progressive workers that follow the Communist Party. We must fight mercilessly against any ideas of "tolerating" the Negroes in the unions. We must also fight Garveyism among the Negro masses. We must put forth and strongly develop the idea among the most advanced proletarian Negro workers that they themselves, together with the white workers, must lead the awakening Negro masses in their struggles against white and black exploiters; against Jim Crowism, segregation, against the exclusion policy of the A. F. of L. and the social-democrats, for organizing the Negro workers and for leading them in the struggles against American imperialism and together with the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial peoples in struggle against world capitalism and international imperialism and for the Soviet Republic.

We must utilize this Negro Week to especially make contacts among the left wing unions, needle trades, window cleaners, iron workers, and among the longshoremen on the waterfront.

Build Communist Nuclei.

Let every comrade, Negro and white, realize that only by building up strong Communist nuclei among the Negro workers, only by building up a conscious vanguard of the most advanced class-conscious Negro masses can we succeed in really developing mass struggles among the Negro workers and to unite these struggles in common struggle against American and international imperialism and for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

READING ROOFERS STRIKE.

READING, Pa. (By Mail).—Slate, tile and composition roofers employed by Kleckner Bros. here are on strike as a result of the company's refusal to sign an agreement with the union.

IRON WORKERS GAIN.

DETROIT, (By Mail).—Organized bridge, structural, and ornamental iron workers here have won a wage increase of 12 1-2 cents an hour, bringing the hourly wage to \$1.50 an hour.

Mill Strikers Picket Textile Barons' Offices



Photo shows Gastonia mill strikers and New York workers demonstrating in front of the New York offices of the Manville-Jenckes Corp., the exploiter of thousands of textile workers both in Gastonia and in Rhode Island. The Gastonia strikers are fighting for a living wage and the end of the inhuman stretch-out system. Demonstration was arranged by the W. I. R.

NEGLECT CAUSED HOSPITAL DEATHS

Total May Reach 150 in Cleveland Fire

(Continued from Page One)

poison gas, and wants to teach the local doctors the technique of easing the last minutes of a man with his lungs burned out. If so, it has succeeded only too well, for doctors working over the gas-saturated victims get enough gas themselves to drop dead."

Deadly Poison Gas.

Hydrocyanic gas and nitrous compounds were found in the blood of some victims, thus complicating the mystery of the poison's origin, since the explosion of films in the X-Ray laboratory would account primarily only for nitrous and bromide compounds—not for the super-deadly hydrocyanic gas—a chemical kinsman of prussic acid.

There have been continual rumors that other and even more deadly chemicals were stored in the laboratories and tanks in the hospital, that part of the technical staff, enthused by the mimic war so near the building, and anxious to show they welcomed the proposed plans to mobilize all chemical factories for production of war gas in the coming imperialist conflict, were carrying on experiments in improved and more deadly poisonous gases. Their partially finished experiments may have come to a sudden and premature fruition when the film blaze swept through the building, it is said. Dr. George Crile, head of the clinic, and some of his staff were officers in the World War.

Terrible Scenes.

Conditions inside the building are described as absolutely terrifying. The first victims, who got the full force of the gas, fell almost instantly, clutching at their throats, tearing off their clothing, and gasping more and more of the searing poison into their lungs. They were found lying in piles of 15 and 20, near doors they were too weak to open. Their bodies turned yellow first, then green, blue and finally a deep purple, rendering identification difficult.

Nurses and patients were seen to break the windows, prepare to leap two or three stories to the ground, and then a whisp of deep orange gas would spread upwards around their shoulders and necks, and they would crumple backwards into the building, dead.

More Constantly Dying.

In its work that many who have considered themselves unharmed are dropping dead without warning. A huge bulletin board erected before the hospital bears the names of the dead, and painters swarm up and down ladders leaning against it adding to the list every few minutes, as identifications proceed.

The heat of the explosion and the chemical action of the gas charred and corroded stair banisters, blew out all connecting doors in the hospital, collected in small rooms and under the roof until it exploded again and blew masonry and roof material skyward. Outside the windows, wire mesh used under the plaster in the rooms lies over the railings where it was blown when the chemicals stripped the plaster off it.

Everybody is comparing the gas horror with experiences in the last war, and with the Hamburg poison gas leakage in 1928.

The hero of the rescue is Robert Chares, a Negro garage worker, who held a ladder on his shoulders in the clouds of gas while inmates swarmed down over him, and then entered the building to rescue more. The newspapers give him scant publicity, as the Cleveland city government is a hotbed of race prejudice.

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

CITY TRUST CASE DELAYED AGAIN

Warder Gets Time to "Improve" Story

Definite agreement to postpone hearings in the City Trust Bank-Lancia Motors investigation under supervision of Referee Henry K. Davis was made yesterday following a conference of leading representatives in the case. The parley was attended by S. S. Myers, attorney for one of the creditors, his assistant, Joseph Guerin, Moreland Commissioner Moses, and legal adviser, Walter Pollak, and Federal Judge Knox.

Warder Gains Time.

Thus the peculiarly sudden death of the wife of Frank H. Warder, a key witness in the case who was scheduled to answer awkward questions before Myers this week, has again given Warder time to take advantage of lulled public interest, strengthen his witness stand story and continue efforts to "adjust" various potentially-incriminating aspects of the scandal.

The postponed City Trust inquiry is claimed to be made to allow untrammelled Moses examination of the State Banking Department "until the work commission is well underway."

Warder, however, is slated to be the first witness to appear before the Banking Commission next Monday morning, unless more startlingly sudden catastrophes occur which afford an excuse for postponement of the "investigation." It is also considered likely that Warder may not be called again before Myers in the City Trust hearing. Myers claimed yesterday that he had another witness who could offer just as important testimony as Warder. He referred to Samuel Rauch, a special deputy bank superintendent appointed receiver by Warder's orders when the City Trust bank was closed by Warder eleven days after the death of Ferrari.

Other witnesses are also expected to explain their audited approval of the records of the bank at the time it was flooded with worthless notes.

Under Warder's supervision of the State Banking Department, Ferrari had been able to accumulate \$281,000 in forged and worthless notes. In return he had guaranteed rent of Warder's expensive apartment on Riverside Drive, presented Warder's wife with a car through one of his subsidiary companies, and booked passages to Europe for Warder's wife and daughter, Virginia.

Fascist Paper Aided.

"Italo Americano," New York fascist newspaper, was another beneficiary of Ferrari's "generosity." Besides cash gifts, he kept a million dollars' worth of jewels in his private vaults discovered by Warder's men the day after his death.

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BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Everest's Desperate Defense of the Union Hall at Centralia; Torture and Lynching; Frame Up His Fellow Workers; Jury Intimidated

Haywood has described many incidents in the period of class struggle when for over 20 years he led the most militant unions in America, and has come down to that time when, under sentence of 20 years in prison, he is out on bonds, pending decision on appeal, and is conducting the I.W.W. General Defense Committee. In the last chapter he described the first raid on the Centralia headquarters of the I.W.W. lumber workers' union, and the preparation for the American Legion's attack on it during the Armistice Day Parade. Now read on.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD

PART 113

AMONG the men in the Centralia union was Wesley Everest, an overseas veteran of remarkable courage, who was said to have won more medals for valor in France than Sergeant York. He had returned to the work he was interested in as a lumber worker, organizing and educating his fellow workmen. He was selling literature when Elmer Smith, a lawyer with a conscience, told a meeting of union men they had a legal right to defend the hall against attack.

On November 11th, 1919, a parade of American Legion men and assorted patriots was held. At the meeting to "deal with the I.W.W." mentioned above, a secret plot was concocted among the Lumber Trust leaders to mob the I.W.W. Hall, leading the paraders into the attack.

At the moment agreed upon, the leaders cried out upon signal from a man on horseback, "Let's go-o-o!" At "em, boys!" and the door of the hall was smashed in, some entering, when a rain of bullets came from within, halting the attack and leaving two attackers dead and several wounded. Some of the mob carried ropes, evidently ready to lynch the union men. One fellow who died said before he was cashed out, "It served me right." That was Warren Grimm.

But the hall was surrounded and the attackers gained entrance in force, seizing the few workers there, with the exception of one man, Wesley Everest. Leaving the hall by the rear door he broke through the mob and made for the river, rifle bullets of his prepared assassins gipping around him. With little ammunition, he stopped to reload, peached the river and tried to ford it. Failing because of its depth, he came back to shore and shouted his readiness to surrender to any constituted authority.

The mob paid no attention and came on, firing as they came, until Everest saw there was no hope of ceasing the fight and resumed firing. This halted the mob but one man came on, armed and firing. With his last cartridge Everest shot this fellow, Dale Hubbard, nephew of the chief conspirator. Everest was seized by the mob.

On the way to the jail he was beaten, kicked and cursed. With a rifle-butt his front teeth were knocked out. A rope was thrown round his neck, but with characteristic defiance he told them, "You haven't got the guts to lynch a man in the daytime."

NIGHT came. Maimed and bleeding in a cell next to his fellow workers, lay Everest. At a late hour the lights of the city suddenly were extinguished. The jail door was smashed. No one tried to stop the lynchers. Staggering erect, Everest said to the other prisoners: "Tell the boys I died for my class."

A brief struggle. Many blows. A sound of dragging. The purring of high-powered cars. Again the lights came on. The autos reached the bridge over the Chehalis River. A rope was tied to the steel framework and Everest, with a noose around his neck, was brutally kicked from the bridge. After a pause he was hauled up, and it being found that he had some life left, a longer rope was used and the brutal process repeated. Again hauled up, the ghouls again flung the body over. An auto headlight was trained on the body, disclosing that some hadist, more degenerate than the rest, had ripped Everest's sexual organs almost loose from his body with some sharp instrument during the auto trip to the bridge.

Autonically, after riddling the body with bullets, it was cut loose and set fall in the river, later to be found, a sodden, ghastly thing, taken back to the jail where it was placed in view of Everest's friends there in prison and at last buried in an unmarked grave.

Four union loggers were taken out of jail to do the work of burial under a heavy guard of soldiers. Some kind of a farcical inquest was held.

In the hall that day, besides Everest, were Bert Faulkner, Roy Becker, Britt Smith, Mike Sheehan, James McInerney and Morgan. The latter broke down under the torture all were put through. The terror continued for nine days. Loren Roberts, 19 years old, was driven insane.

REIGN of terror existed throughout the Northwest. More than a thousand men and women were arrested in the State of Washington alone. Union halls were closed, labor papers suppressed, and many men were given sentences of from one to fourteen years for having in their possession copies of papers that contained the truth about the Centralia tragedy.

From the headquarters of the Employers' Association came many a bulletins, among others one dated December 31, 1919: "Get rid of all the I.W.W.'s and other un-American organizations. . . . Deport the radicals or use the rope as at Centralia. . . . Until we get rid of the I.W.W. and radicals we don't expect to do much in this country. . . . Keep cleaning up on the I.W.W. . . . Don't let it lie down. . . . Keep up public sentiment. . . ."

George F. Vanderveer, attorney for the I. W. W., was then in Chicago. As secretary of the General Defense Committee, I talked over with him the situation at Centralia. This was the most important case in which the I. W. W. had ever been involved. While they were not so many men to be tried, yet it was a case of life and death and was different from all other cases because the men at Centralia were indicted for murder, when in fact they had done nothing but protect their lives, their bodies and their property from a mob whose hands were reeking with blood. He rushed across country to take up the defense of the eleven men who had been arrested at Centralia.

Lewis County and the Lumber and Employers' Association had provided special prosecutors for this trial. There was a heavy array of these mouthpieces of capitalism and they were backed up by all the authority of the State. The governor had sent the militia to the town of Montesano where the trial was held, and the Congressman had sent word that the members of the American Legion who were employed as deputy sheriffs, could wear their uniforms in the court room with a red chevron to designate past service in the army. Against this force which the timber wolves had employed, Vanderveer stood alone. He was a lawyer with a heart, as dangerous as a workingman with brains.

With everything against them, witnesses intimidated, the court room packed with soldiers in uniform and every possible thing done, even to threaten the defense attorneys with death and jury-men overawed, the verdict was a foregone conclusion.

THE jury was out a total of 22 hours and 20 minutes. In their verdict, Eugene Barnett and John Lamb were found guilty of man-slaughter, or murder, in the third degree. The judge refused to accept this verdict, and sent the jury back to change it, and the final verdict was guilty of murder in the second degree—Eugene Barnett, John Lamb, Britt Smith, Bert Bland, Commodore Bland, Roy Becker and John McInerney. Acquitted: Mike Sheehan and Elmer Stewart Smith.

They judged Loren Roberts insane and irresponsible. Bert Faulkner was released during the trial. A part of the jury's verdict, forced as it was by an atmosphere of terror, nevertheless said:

"We the undersigned jurors, respectfully petition the court to extend leniency to the defendants whose names appear on the attached verdict. Signed and sealed."

In the next issue Haywood tells of the way Judge Wilson double-crossed jury and defendants, and handed out what were practically life terms to the Centralia victims. Get a copy of Bill Haywood's Book free with one year's subscription to the Daily Worker.

Congress of Latin America Unions Opens in Montevideo May 20

WORKERS FIGHT AGAINST OPEN-SHOP SLAVERY

Food Strikers Heroic Struggle Reviewed

On April 4 there started a pioneer strike of great historic importance to the mass of highly exploited and unorganized toilers in the cafeteria industry. When the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union began its organization drive on March 18, there were very few workers in the cafeterias who belonged to the union. Now there are 2000 cafeteria workers united in the union, carrying on their first struggle against the open-shop.

A mass meeting of cafeteria workers was held on April 3rd, following two previous meetings, the response of the workers growing greater at each meeting. At this mass meeting, the enthusiasm and readiness for struggle of the workers was such that they voted unanimously for a general strike.

On the first day, 250 workers from 12 cafeterias walked out, joined the union, organized shop committees, established picket lines and distributed thousands of leaflets calling upon their brothers and sisters to join them. On the second day, results were surprising to all the leaders. The ranks of the strikers were swelled to over 500. With each passing day, as the fight waxed hot, the strikers manifested a determined enthusiasm, and more and more of the exploited dishwashers, bus boys, counter men and cooks revolted against the intolerable 12-hour open-shop slavery, the miserable wages, the speed-up, the unsanitary conditions, the abominable food, until there were 1500 involved in the struggle by the third week.

At least twice a week, and particularly on Monday noon, mass picketing demonstrations took place. The thousands of needle trades workers, coming from the shops enthusiastically joined in the parading before the places struck, singing "Solidarity" and other workers songs, cheering the strikers and booing the cops. Several times their indignation rose to such a high pitch at the brutality of the cops that they interfered and rescued the strikers from the "arms of the law."

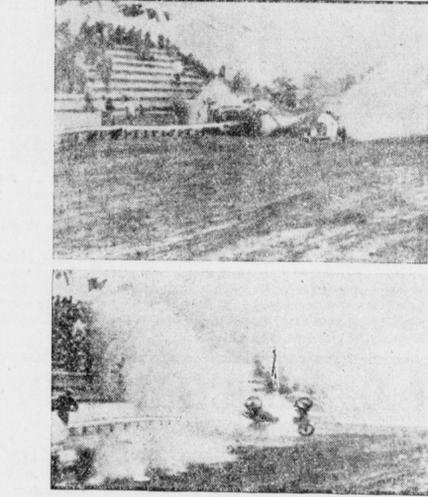
A protest demonstration was staged in front of City Hall.

If any of the cafeteria workers had any social democratic or pacifist illusions before the strike, they certainly got rid of them long before the protest demonstration took place. The daily attacks of the cops, excessively severe fines and long jail sentences, the obvious alliance between bosses, police and courts, piled up proof that the whole corrupt system is against the workers, who can expect no justice in the courts controlled by the bosses, that the workers can only fight against the bosses, police, courts, banks, etc., through organization, through their union, with the aid of such fraternal working class organizations as the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief, and the only political party that is based upon the class struggle, the Communist Party.

During the six weeks of the strike, there have been 1250 arrests, an average of 34 per day. Of these, about 200 have been sentenced to 3 to 60 days in the workhouse. The fines paid by the union total over \$7000. About 60 of the strikers have been badly beaten, sustaining broken noses, cuts, abrasions and contusions, necessitating treatment by a doctor. Besides these, hundreds have been slugged at one time or another. Almost without exception, the victims of police brutality have gone right back to the picket line, just as soon as they could recover from their injuries, or when they get out of jail.

In the third week of the strike, the owners, seeing that they were losing the fight, and that the strikers could not be terrorized into going back to work, began action to get an injunction. In their petition for the injunction, the owners admit their losses, due to the effectiveness of the strike. The Wil-Low Corporation, for instance, admitted that each of their chain of cafeterias that were struck, was losing \$500 a day. The stock of this chain of cafeterias dropped sharply on the market. Ten cafeterias have closed their doors entirely, their losses were so heavy, 25 owners have been compelled to sign an agreement with the union. It is apparent that the revolt of the cafeteria workers, whom the bosses believed were docile slaves, was so successful that the bosses concluded that the most desperate measures were necessary to save them from this "terrible spectre of unionism" which is haunting them night and day. The last, most desperate and vicious legal weapon of the bosses is the injunction. And so they took themselves to one of their lackeys on the bench and got out the restraining order and injunction proceedings began. On May 7th, Judge Henry Sherman of the State Supreme Court granted injunctions to the United Restaurant Owners' Association and also to the Wil-Low Cafeterias, Inc., which operates 22 cafeterias in New York City. This is one of the most sweeping injunctions ever granted to the employers in New York. It makes unlawful any interference whatever with the business of the cafeteria owners. It outlaws all strike ac-

Motor Racer Dies—For Auto Bosses' Profits



Photos above were taken at the exact moment when Harry Wirth, motor-racing driver, was killed at Deer Park, Babylon, L. I., when his automobile struck a guard rail in front of the grandstand and overturned. The top photo shows the auto in its first somersault after hitting the rail; the bottom photo shows the final somersault. These skillful auto drivers prostitute their skill for the profits of the automobile magnates.

FORD BEGINS HIS ENGLAND PLANT

To Exploit Thousands in Another Detroit

DAGENHAM, Essex, England, May 16.—With the beginning of the construction of the new 5,000,000 pounds sterling Ford automobile factory here today, the penetration of Ford abroad in competition with British and French auto interests, takes another step forward and strains even more the Anglo-Yankee rivalry.

The factory is expected to create a veritable Detroit here with all the speed-up, wage-cuts and wholesale firing common to the American plants. It is estimated 300,000 Fords will be produced at the plant annually as well as parts for Berlin and Paris.

Ford had originally planned to build his open-shop plant at Cork, where he had already begun manufacturing, but on the success of the British manufacturers in having a high tariff passed on autos, he moved that plant to Mannheim and is building his new one here.

No Liberty for Workers

Hyman Bushel, for 20 years a lawyer for the A. F. of L. was appointed by Tammany Administration Mayor Walker to the magistrature bench. While there he was the most vicious of all magistrates in imposing high bail, excessive fines, and long jail sentences upon the strikers. He signed the summons for the bosses, to bring the officials of the union to trial for contempt of court. Immediately afterward, he resigned from the bench to work more openly as attorney for the bosses association. He is now acting in court as prosecutor of the strikers arrested, making demagogic speeches, appealing to all the class prejudice of the magistrature, accusing the strikers of being professional gangsters, led by "red Bolsheviks who have no respect for the sacred laws and institutions of our glorious government." While he was still on the bench as a "judge" of the arrested strikers, it was brought out that he, together with an attorney for the bosses, had a conference with Walker, Whalen and Ryan of the Central Trades and Labor Council. They planned the campaign of wholesale arrests and police brutality against the strikers.

Now this renegade, this A. F. of L. lawyer, this slyster who acts both as judge and prosecutor, who boasts that he is "fair to organized labor," is having conferences with Lehman and Flores, devising the best means of helping the bosses in their futile attempt to break the strike. Lehman, Flores and Co., having helped the bosses to get the injunction, are now supplying scabs, gangsters, fixing up the police, and providing bosses with "union signs" where one or two workers out of 25 or 30 belong to the A. F. of L. Thus is exposed their true role in the labor movement, a despicable role like that of Woll, Green and Co.

Long Live the Revolutionary Struggle of the Oppressed Colonial Peoples!

Chester Workers Aid Textile Mill Strike; Hold Picnic May 30

CHESTER, Pa., May 16.—Aid to the Southern textile strikers was pledged by representatives of many labor and fraternal organizations at the recent textile relief conference held by the Workers International Relief here.

It was decided to hold a picnic among other relief measures. The picnic will be held at Brown's Farm, Upland Lane, Memorial Day, May 30. Tickets may be obtained at 120 W. Third St.

Join the American section of the Communist International, the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

DAVIS OFFERED PHILIPPINE JOB

May Accept Task of Exploiting Peasants

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Dwight F. Davis, secretary of war in Coolidge's cabinet, has been offered the post of general-governor of the Philippines by Hoover, to replace Colonel Stimson, who has now got the highest imperialist job of secretary of state.

It is said that Davis, who expected some better reward for his imperialist services, will, however, accept this one.

During Stimson's administration in the Philippines, American interests have been encouraged to make larger investments in the island and to form large plantations by appropriating the peasants' land, a process similar to what has occurred in Porto Rico. The result has been that many of the peasants have lost their land and are swelling the army of agricultural workers and unemployed.

Davis, with his imperialist training as secretary of war, will attempt to continue the process, with the aid of the native betrayers.

Baldwin and Cook Both Speak for Imperialism in the British Elections

LONDON, May 16.—The officialdom of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, headed by the arch-betrayer, Cook, has issued a manifesto supporting the equally treacherous labor party program.

Cook, who at one time pretended to be a co-worker in the minority labor movement, has now shown his true face completely.

Premier Stanley Baldwin, taking the field for the Tories, again repeated his usual rant about the British government, which is now engaged in a naval race with the Yankee imperialists, being the leader in disarmament and calling upon the other imperialists to follow its lead. Again, as usual, he would not commit himself on any fake plan for disarmament, as a tactical electioneering move.

URGENT SUPPORT OF DAIRY STRIKERS

Communists Hit Police Terror in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 16.—The Communist Party of Pittsburgh District, with headquarters at 805 James St., North Side, has issued an appeal, signed by A. Jakira, district organizer, urging Pittsburgh dairy workers to join the Liberty Dairy strikers and quit work. The appeal is also made to city restaurant, lunch room, and grocery workers to refuse to handle products of the Liberty Dairy Food Company in order to help the strikers with their demands.

The workers have been on strike since Friday, May 10. Strikers picketing the milk routes and stopping milk deliveries are arrested daily. The company issued a statement to the press declaring that it favors the formation of a company union, but would recognize no real union of the workers. The men stand solidly "for a real union which will defend our interests and fight our battles."

The appeal sharply condemns the action of the city police in arresting pickets and breaking up picket lines around the Liberty Dairy plant.

The American Federation of Labor is denounced as "an agency of the bosses." The statement points out that the engineers, of the A. F. of L. local of Firemen Engineers, refused to join the strikers and together with the police are helping to break the strike, despite the fact that the newly organized local union is also affiliated to the A. F. of L. The appeal concludes by urging the strikers to watch the A. F. of L. organizers, so that they will not sell out the strike, to send delegates to the Trade Union Unity Congress at Cleveland on June 1.

Reich Bankers Accept Wall Street Terms in Reparation Report

PARIS, May 16.—The report drawn up by the sub-committee on reparations containing the reservations of the German bankers and industrialists to Owen Young's plan, although already in the hands of the international bankers, has not yet been officially made public.

The report contains the suggestion of the German capitalists that in case Germany finds herself in "difficulty"—meaning in a general strike or in a revolution—the payments should be suspended for that period, which no doubt the allies will agree to.

The Reich bankers' demands are virtually an acceptance of Wall Street's plan, with its creation of the International Bank through which will pass all debt and reparation payments.

Train Wall St. Killers



Photo shows two soldiers at Governor's Island, William Fritz and Jean Engler, who were appointed to West Point, where officers are trained by Wall Street to lead in the slaughter of the workers. A Wall Street officer is congratulating them.

FAKERS SUPPORT BRITISH "LABOR"

Communists Point Out Treachery

LONDON, May 16.—MacDonald and his political henchmen got their equally treacherous General Council of the Trade Union Congress to issue a manifesto tonight supporting the labor party in the general elections.

Using the term "Workers' Charter" to confuse the workers, it makes reformist demands, such as public ownership and control of mines—under an imperialist government of course—and demands for minimum wages, which demands have stood only on paper for some time.

In contradistinction to this treacherous program of the labor fakery, the Communist Party of Great Britain enters the elections with a clear-cut class struggle program, pointing out how the officialdom of the Trade Union Congress has refused to organize the unorganized and the unemployed, how it has expelled all workers criticizing the policy of betrayal and how it cooperated with the British imperialists in the subjugation of the colonial peoples.

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

Priest Killed Leading Train Wrecking Band in Mexico; 40 Arrested

MEXICO CITY, May 16.—The priest, Jose Isabel Salinas, who has been leading a Catholic band, wrecking trains and plundering towns here, "for Christ, the King," has been killed in battle and forty of his fanatical followers are under arrest, which, apparently, has broken up the church army in the state of Guanajuato.

One of his aids, the religious conspirator, Sotero Grimaldo, who was killed with him, is said to be the man who bombed the presidential train not long ago.

Gil Yielding to Church.

The Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores issued a statement to the press yesterday that he had wired 30 bishops in Mexico, asking their consent to re-open negotiations with the Mexican government for the return of the Mexican churches to the priests. He stated that "neither side wished the continuation of the present hostilities."

Reap the benefits of the May Day demonstrations by getting into the Communist Party workers who participated.

Prepare for the big struggles that are coming by building the Communist Party.

MANY COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN MILITANT CENTER

2 Delegates, 1 Negro, from T. U. E. L.

The first Congress of the Latin-American Trade Union Confederation will open in Montevideo, Uruguay, May 20, according to a cablegram received by the Trade Union Educational League, from William Simons, its delegate to the congress.

The cable states that there is excellent representation of workers from nearly all Latin-American countries, with all revolutionary trade union centers, where they have already been established, represented.

U. S. Negro Delegate.

Besides Simons, there is a Negro worker, as delegate from the Trade Union Educational League.

The congress of the Latin-American Trade Union Confederation is a part of the world-wide movement for the creation of revolutionary trade union centers about which to rally the ever-growing radical masses in the fight against the social reformers within the labor movement and the increasing danger of war.

Main Tasks.

The Montevideo Congress, which comes before the Trade Union Unity Conference in Cleveland, June 1, and also before the Second Congress of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat at Vladivostok on August 1, was preceded by national trade union congresses in the Latin-American countries. One of the most important of these was the creation of the Workers-Peasants Bloc, organizational center for the revolutionary workers and peasants of Mexico, in Mexico City, last February, to fight the Yankee imperialists' tool, the Pan-American Federation of Labor assisted by the reformist officials of the Mexican trade unions. (CROM).

The congress will take up the main task of organizing the unorganized workers and uniting the scattered, sectional and craft unions into industrial class unions; fighting the Pan-American Federation of Labor, which is controlled by the reactionary A. F. of L. officialdom and their agents in Latin-American unions, the "Amsterdam" International and its secretariats as the International Federation of Transport Workers, etc.

The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, whose organization and problems run parallel with those of the Montevideo Congress, has already sent the congress an invitation to the Vladivostok Congress.

Exploiter O. K'd



The Wall Street legislators in the U. S. Senate have given their O. K. to the eligibility of Andrew Mellon, billionaire exploiter of thousands of coal miners, metal and steel workers, to hold the post of secretary of the treasury, although there is supposed to be a federal law against the treasury being in the hands of anyone with business interests. But Wall Street is openly maintaining the federal government as its own.

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 struggles, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution 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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Mill Workers in Texas, Tennessee and Carolina Write of Exploitation by Bosses

CAN'T LIVE ON \$9 WAGE IN LORAY MILL, GASTONIA

Strikers Pulling for National Union

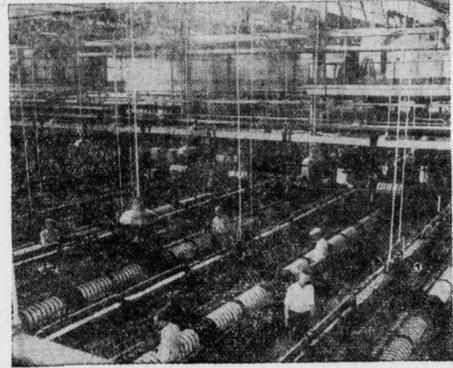
(By a Worker Correspondent) GASTONIA, N. C. (By Mail).—I have been working in Loray Mill for one year and I have found that it is very hard to make a living for a family of five on \$9 a week. I have been having some hard times during the winter months making ends meet.

With wood, coal, rent, lights and groceries you can see how it is not easy to get by with such a week's wages. I have had a real hard time. I want to see a union here and I am going to stick to it for I believe it will be a great help and I sure want to see the eight hour day. I work 11 hours a day here and conditions are not good. We have no bath tubs and the houses are not good. I make an earnest appeal to every worker in Loray mill and the South to join the National Textile Workers Union and stick to it so we can have better living conditions, more money, and shorter hours.

I am pulling for more money, shorter hours and recognition of the National Textile Workers Union. —N. M.



Worker correspondents from the textile mills, especially in the southern mills, describe the slave conditions imposed on the workers in this industry, on this page. The plans of the United Textile Workers to betray the Tennessee rayon strikers, the stretch-out system in the Carolina mills, the low wages in the Texas mills are described. Photos above were taken in the southern mill centers. The photo at the left shows some of the young, fighting mill strikers in Gastonia, N. C. In the center photo is shown a picket demonstration of rayon strikers in Elizabethton, Tennessee. A view of the interior of the giant Bemberg mill in Johnson City, Tennessee, where the workers are striking, is shown in the photo on the right.



STRETCH-OUT IN LORAY DOUBLED WORK IN MILLS

Children 14 to 16 Had to Slave

(By a Worker Correspondent) GASTONIA, N. C. (By Mail).—Fellow-workers, I would like to tell every worker how I have struggled in Loray Mill to make a living for my family on \$9.80 a week, a 60-hour week. Can you imagine how a man can take care of a family on that amount? I worked in the spinning room for a long time, but later went to the card room, hoping to better my condition, but found that if anything, I had made matters worse.

Where we formerly ran 25 cards in Cardroom No. 2 we now have to run 40 and over. That shows you what the stretch-out plan has done for us.

We also have in the spinning room children from 14 to 16 years old, working to help make a living for their families. Their parents are compelled to swear to lies to get these children into the mills to work. Why? Because it is impossible for a man to make a living on the present wages that are paid in the Loray mill.

Housing conditions are so bad that when it rains your bed is too wet to sleep in. Sanitary conditions are bad, no bath tubs and no way of bathing except in a wash tub. We are striking for more money, better living conditions and recognition of the National Textile Workers Union. J. P.

Ku Kluxers Brutally Whip Negro Prisoner Unconscious in Mo.

RICHMOND, Mo. (By Mail).—Floyd Allen, 20-year-old Negro prisoner, was taken from the Ray County jail last week by a gang of white hoodlums and whipped unconscious with a black snake-whip. The hoodlums, said to be Klansmen, surrounded the prison in automobiles, put Allen into a gunny sack, while hundreds stood around laughing. The white men wore stocking caps pulled over their faces.

Allen's back was cut from his neck to his waist from the blows of the whip. When he was taken out he could not walk.

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

HOUSTON MAGNATES BOAST OF "DOCILITY" OF MEXICAN MILL SLAVES

(By a Worker Correspondent) HOUSTON, Tex. (By Mail).—There are 12 big cotton mills in this section, and mostly Mexican workers are the slaves there. All of these mills have moved down to Texas because the chamber of

commerce of Houston advertised all over the country that wages were low and the workers willing to slave here. The fact that there are so many workers unemployed down here, especially Mexican workers, made it easy to fill the mills now down here with cheap labor. The workers range in age from

14 years up. The hours are from 55 hours a week to 84 hours a week. The wages for child mill workers are around \$8 a week, and the average for the men is \$14.41 a week.

The female workers get practically the same wages as the child workers. About 60 per cent of the workers in the mills here are

women, and most of these are Mexican.

Here is a letter mailed to hundreds of mill owners in New England, which the chamber of commerce of Houston sent out. Being a Mexican textile mill worker, you can imagine how like a real slave I felt when a copy fell into my hands. It says:

"Unorganizable Mexican labor in inexhaustible numbers can be secured in Texas for new textile mills. Houston also has available for textile mills over 7,000 native female workers, ranging in age from 18 to 44, who retain enough of the democracy of the great open country to give a day's work for a day's pay."

The American Federation of Labor is weak in this state, and anyway they refuse to organize Mexican workers, but on the contrary are fighting to keep Mexicans out of the country and to send us all back to Mexico who are here now. I am hoping for the day when the National Textile Workers Union is in Texas to stay. JUAN.

Soviet Textile Worker Tells of Advantages

A worker in the Kalinin Mill, in the large Soviet textile center of Orekhovo-Zuevo, writes the letter below because he wishes to correspond with American textile workers. Write to him.

Dear Comrades:

I live in one of the big textile centers of the U. S. S. R., the city of Orekhovo-Zuevo, and would very much like to know how the American textile workers live, in what conditions they work, how much they are paid, what is the minimum cost of living, in what houses they live, how much rent they pay, etc. And I in my turn will write about how we live, how we work and how we are improving our conditions of life, struggling against all difficulties, which are still numerous in our path.

I am acquainted with the life and conditions of a big undertaking in our city, the Kalinin Weaving Mill No. 2, in which there are employed about 3000 workers. We are working 8 hours a day in four-hour shifts. But this method of work has become antiquated, and now the workers are widely discussing the question of changing it and working the full eight hours at a stretch, without dividing them into four-hour shifts.

The advantages of such a change are: (1) Some workers live far from the mill and therefore the walking takes a lot of their time, which time will be saved with the change; (2) the women, when they come home for four hours cannot do anything about their housekeeping—it is necessary to have dinner, to feed the children, and before you look around the time has passed and they have to go back to the mill without a rest, so the women workers particularly insist upon changing to a whole eight-hour shift.

In order to raise the productivity of labor and increase the wages and reduce the cost of production, the workers, or more correctly, the women workers, who number 70 per cent of all the mill workers, have decided to change from 2 looms to 3 and 4, and the results have been favorable. Before the change a weaver working on 2 looms (there are some working on 2 even now) earned on an average from 50 to 55 roubles, but on 3 he or she earns 65 or 70 roubles and on 4 up to 80 roubles.

That is the extent of increase in wages following after the change to more intensive work with the same weavers and the same assortment of the goods. The assistant foremen have also adopted the new method and are now getting on an average of 135 to 140 roubles. It means that an average worker's family, consisting of husband wife and two children and earning 210 roubles, can when rationally making up their budget, save up toward the end of the month a round sum, for which they can buy clothes, shoes and other household articles.

A worker mainly tries to have a sufficient and inexpensive table. The workers' cooperatives, which include about 80 per cent of the population, have a sufficient quantity of all kinds of food at their store-houses, as bread, meat, potatoes, butter and other foodstuffs. We also have a cooperative dining-room which cannot satisfy the requirements of the entire mass of textile workers, because it is comparatively small and its capacity is not more than 1000 dinners a day, while the population of our city is 72,000 people. This year the foundation has been laid of a large public kitchen which will be completely mechanized according to the best technical standards and will meet all the requirements of sanitation and hygiene. The capacity of this kitchen is proposed to be brought up to 10,000 dinners a day and besides that it is planned to deliver dinners to the workers' homes. The kitchen will be completed next year.

Please write what particularly interests you at this time, and I shall try to answer your questions exactly. With fraternal greetings,

—M. GORBATOV.

In the next letter from a worker correspondent of the U. S. S. R., a Jewish worker will tell of the benefits won by the racial minorities since the Revolution.

"STEEL WORKERS RIPE FOR FIGHT"

Organize W. I. R. at Gary Conference

GARY, Ind., May 14 (By Mail).—The steel workers here are getting ready to struggle, and the Workers International Relief must be prepared to come into this struggle as it did in the south and in other strikes," a steel worker declared in pointing out the necessity of organ-

izing an active local of the W. I. R. here. He spoke at the southern textile strike relief conference held here Sunday. Hundreds of delegates heard Dewey Martin tell the story of the Southern Textile strike.

Delegates attended from Hammond, Indiana Harbor, Gary and South Chicago. An executive committee of 16 was elected to take up the work of organizing W. I. R. branches in every city in LaVe county.

In the resolution unanimously adopted workers from the Standard Oil, railroads, steel and other industries condemned the "horrible conditions existing in the south." The statement denounced the 12-hour day, the low wages, the speed-up system, the employment of women on the night shift and the widespread exploitation of child labor as "one of the most bitter attacks upon the working class by the master class that has ever been brought to our attention."

The workers pledged themselves to stand solid with the Negro and white workers of the south and aid them in resisting the "treachery of the A. F. of L." and the terrorism of the millowners and their hired gunmen.

2 WORKERS INJURED LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—Frank Murietta and Fedor Ruiz, Mexican workers, were injured, possibly fatally, when a ditch-digging machine fell on them while they were working. Their skulls were crushed.

For a Four Weeks' Holiday for Young Workers!

U. T. W. HINTS AT NEW SELL-OUT IN ELIZABETHTON

Scab Co. Union Calls for More Troops

(By a Worker Correspondent) ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. (By Mail).—The "Loyal Workers League," formed by the bosses of the Bemberg and Glanzstoff rayon corporations here and in Johnson City, out of a few hundred scabs, has endorsed the sending of troops here against the strikers. The "Loyal Workers League" is a company union, and the head of it is a chemist for the Glanzstoff Co. He makes all the decisions for it.

This scab outfit has urged Governor Horton to send more troops here. The league will be made the basis of a permanent company union, which, it is said, may be allowed to remain as the only union here after the sell-out by the United Textile Workers and Aymon, head of the State Federation of Labor.

Governor Horton, who sent the troops here, is being advised by Major Berry, president of the Printers' Union, who is acting as Horton's representative in the negotiations with the bosses between the U. T. W. and the company. Therefore, it seems that Horton may have sent the troops on Berry's advice, for Berry is advising him.

The strikers continue to picket, on their own initiative, while the A. F. of L. officials "negotiate." Over 200 were arrested Tuesday, and a couple of lads beaten up by the police. William J. Kelley, vice-president of the U. T. W., made a peculiar statement, which indicates to us here that the sell-out is coming. He said that the union had been recognized in the plants and that those who have returned have returned under the old scale. This seems to hint that some have been sent back by the U. T. W. on these terms. J. A. R.

MANY CITIES TO SEE SOVIET FILM

Will Aid Strikers and Workers Relief

(Continued from Page One) Soviets, many performances have been arranged.

In San Francisco two showings have been arranged, both for the same night. One begins at 7 p. m. and the other at 9:15. They will take place at California Hall, Polk and Turk Sts., on Friday, May 31.

Oakland will present continuous performances of the screen masterpiece throughout the afternoon and evening of Sunday, May 26. These will be given at the Franklin Theater, Franklin near 15th St.

On Tuesday evening, May 28, the film will be shown in Richmond, at the Lincoln Auditorium, Tenth St. Showings in other cities, both in California and in other states throughout the country, will be announced later.

Rigid Censorships. When "A Visit to Soviet Russia" was shown at the Arcadia Theatre, Philadelphia, last Sunday, the censors demanded several changes in the film before it would be approved. They eliminated the sub-title, "The Soviet Workers' and Peasants' Parliament, the Most Democratic in the World," and substituted "The Soviet Workers' and Peasants' Parliament." Other sub-titles had to be changed and portions of the film cut.

The Workers International Relief announces that in spite of the official suppression showings of the film will be given in as many cities as possible during the next month.

Spring Time in Gastonia

By WILL TRUETT

(Secretary Manville-Jenckes Local, Gastonia.) It is spring time in Gastonia. It is spring time for the mill. It is spring time for the robin. And it's spring time for the bee.

It is spring time for the bosses. In the playground on the hill. And its spring time for the police. But it's work time for those in the mill.

Where the child is forced to labor. Thru the long and loathsome day. While the bosses out on the playground. May plot and plan and play.

But the time is soon approaching. When the workers will realize. That their only hope for freedom. Is to fight and organize.

Then we'll eliminate the piece work. And we'll ventilate the mill. And we'll free the child from labor. And be content on Loray Hill.

Ohio Pioneers Develop Anti-Militarist Fight In May 25 Convention

The first District Convention of the Young Pioneers in Ohio will take place May 25-26 at the District Headquarters of the Young Pioneers,

2046 E. Fourth St. The agenda of the convention includes the sending of a delegation of workers children to the Soviet Union. The Pioneer's campaign "against the militarization of the workers' children by the capitalists" and our fight against organizations like the Boy Scouts will also be taken up.

—Just Off the Press! RED CARTOONS 1929. A BOOK OF 64 PAGES SHOWING THE BEST CARTOONS OF THE YEAR OF THE STAFF CARTOONISTS OF THE DAILY WORKER. [Fred Ellis Jacob Burck] With An Introduction by the Brilliant Revolutionary Journalist Joseph Freeman Edited by SENDER GARLIN Sold at all Party Bookshops or Daily Worker, 26 Union Sq. PRICE \$1.00

WITH A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE COMMUNIST YOU HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING TWO SETS. Reminiscences of Lenin by Zetkin. Program of Communist International. Paris on the Barricades by George Spiro. Revolutionary Movement in Colonies. Marxism by Lenin. Building Up Socialism by N. Bukharin. This special offer will hold good during the months of April and May only. \$2.00. Mail your sub to WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 43 East 125th Street New York City

STRETCH-OUT SYSTEM KILLING IN THE MILLS

One of Worst Evils In Gastonia

(By a Worker Correspondent) GASTONIA, N. C. (By Mail).—I would like to give every worker a truthful statement of how the stretch-out system has been put in the Loray mill in Gastonia.

Beginning in 1927, the stretch-out system was introduced in the weave shop. There were twelve looms to the alley, three weavers, three inspectors, one loom fixer, so they took one weaver from the center alley, giving the other two weavers six more looms. They also took 2 inspectors away, leaving one inspector, two weavers, and giving every loom fixer 18 looms.

During this time the pay was cut down from \$1.25 per 100,000 picks to 87 cents per 100,000 picks. Every weaver who lets a tabby or cut mark go by is docked \$1. The inspector gets one cent for every spool he takes out of creel.

—LORAY STRIKER.

AMUSEMENTS. THEODORE DREISER Hails— VILLAGE OF SIN. First Savkino Film Directed by A Woman. "An excellent film! With the best cinema photography I have ever seen; among the best so far achieved by the motion picture adventures anywhere."—(Dreiser Looks at Russia.) Opening Tomorrow at LITTLE CARNEGIE PLAYHOUSE Last Day: LOVES OF CASANOVA. (146 W. 57th St., Circle 7531)

Theatre Guild Productions. THE CAMEL Through the Needle's Eye. BY FRANTISEK LANGNER. MARTIN BECK THEA. 45th W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:50 Mats., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40. LAST WEEK! Man's Estate by Beatrice Blackmar and Bruce Gould. BILTMORE Theatre, W. 47th Street Eves. 8:50; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. LAST TWO WEEKS! CAPRICE A Comedy by Sir-Vara GULL. Luck, W. 47th St. Mats., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40. LAST WEEKS! Strange Interlude By EUGENE O'NEILL. JOHN GOLDEN THEA. 48th E. of B'way EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO'S CABIRIA. A Super-Spectacle of 15 Years Ago—The Forerunner of "The Birth of a Nation". 5th Ave. Playhouse 66 FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 12th St. Opening 2 p.m. to Midnight Daily. MOROSCO THEA. W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. JOHN DRINKWATER'S Comedy Hit BIRD IN HAND. Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre 44th St., West of Broadway. Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. JACK PEARL, PHIL BAKER, ALLEN STANLEY, SHAW & LEE In the Revue Sensation PLEASURE BOUND

NEW PROGRAM. SIXTH JUBILEE CONCERT of the FREIHEIT GESANG VEREIN (over 300 Voices) Saturday Eve., May 18 at 8:30 at CARNEGIE HALL 57th Street and 7th Avenue. In an exclusive new program of songs and excerpts from "TWELVE" Alexander Block—Music by J. Schaefer and "Walpurgis Night" by MENDELSSOHN, JACOB SCHAEFER, Conductor. TICKETS at the Freiheit office, 30 Union Square.

PLUSH WEAVERS STRIKE IN R. I.

Fight Wage Reduction of 10 Percent

(By a Worker Correspondent) PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16.—The night weavers at the Pilgrim Plush Company, located on Allens Ave., Providence, are on strike. They were getting a bonus of 20 per cent for night work and the Superintendent Cooper cut them down 10 per cent. This brought on the strike. There are many other grievances, such as heavy fining for slight imperfections. Mr. Cooper also has a fancy method of cutting down. He changes the style number, takes a few ends out of the warp and cuts the price per yard, notwithstanding the fact that the same number of picks are in the work as before and it takes just as long to weave. On a number of jobs he has done this, and it looks as if he is developing a "progressive, permanent reduction system."

The day shift has not joined the strike yet, but Mr. Cooper is asking them to work overtime until nine o'clock, and this is scabbing on their fellow night workers and they will be called to a meeting to take action in solidarity with the night workers.

A mill local of the National Textile Workers Union is being formed and hopes for a full union shop are strong. Union members in Philadelphia and other plush centers are asked to tell plush workers of this strike, so they will not be lured by agents' ads.

Toussaint Meeting In Phila. Monday; Inter-Racial Dance Success

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The first inter-racial concert and dance to be given in this city by the newly organized local of the American Negro Labor Congress, showed that workers of all races are willing to cooperate in the task of organizing. Arranged on small scale, the hall was crowded. About \$25 was raised for the "Negro Champion."

A Toussaint L'Overture memorial meeting has been arranged for Monday evening, May 20, at O'Neill's Hall, 1352 Lombard St., at which the speakers will be Richard B. Moore, president of the Harlem Tenants League of New York, and Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Communist Party.

Our own age, the bourgeois age, is distinguished by this—that it has simplified class antagonisms. More and more, society is splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great and directly opposed classes: bourgeoisie and proletariat.—Marx.

I'LL STICK TILL I DIE

Gastonia Worker Grateful to Union

(By a Worker Correspondent) GASTONIA, N. C. (By Mail).—We are fighting through our union for shorter hours and better wages in the textile mills here. I have been working in the mills here for about 17 years and in the Manville-Jenckes Loray mill most of the time, and never did I make more than \$9 a week.

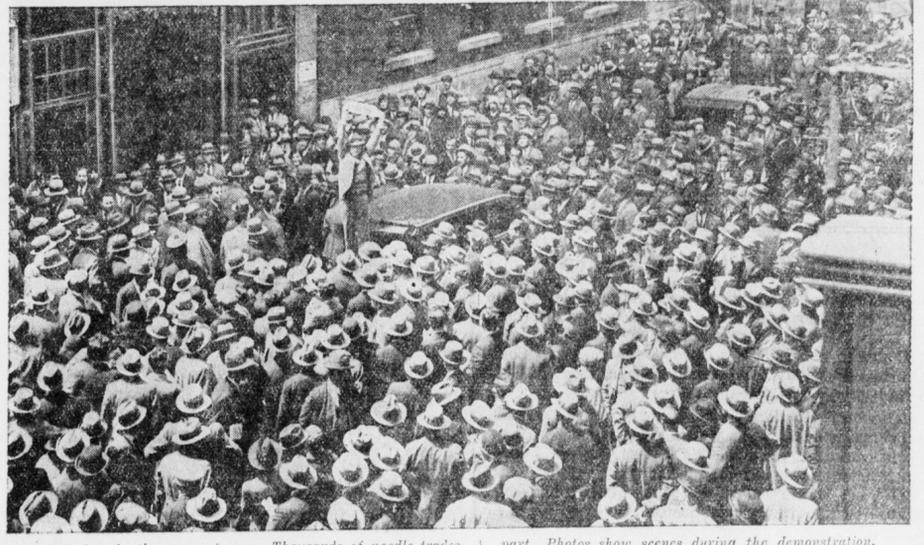
I had to work 11 hours a night for this. My husband worked in Loray for \$8 and \$9 a week. I pay \$3.50 for house rent a week and have wood and coal to pay for, and that did not leave much to buy food

and clothes for four children, my husband and myself. The conditions in the mills are sure bad. The hands are speeded up, and they can't make anything for a week's work. There is no such thing as a good boss there. When we go to get a drink of water, the boss men curse at us. I am going to fight for my rights and I am going to stick to the National Textile Workers Union till I die. And, tell me, how do you think we live on such wages? I sure do thank the union for coming to the south to help the poor workers. MRS. R. K.

10,000 JOIN IN GREATEST DEMONSTRATION YET BY CAFETERIA STRIKERS; NEEDLE WORKERS AID



The greatest picketing demonstration yet held in the strike of the New York cafeteria workers, who are fighting for a living wage



was held Monday, in the garment area. Thousands of needle trades workers joined in this demonstration of solidarity on the workers' part. Photos show scenes during the demonstration.

BUILDING COURT BATTLE ON TODAY

Expect Shadow Boxing at Hearing Today

(Continued from Page One)
Electrical Workers Union, is expected to begin in the afternoon.
Following the announcement of a "survey" into the lockout situation with a view to a general investigation into the building trades by the State Housing Commission, George Gove, secretary of the commission yesterday saw C. G. Norman of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and today will see H. H. Broach, the "Little Caesar" of the Electrical Workers Union.

Boss "Survey"

That the proposed "survey" was actually inspired by the building bosses with a view to getting favorable publicity for their campaign to destroy unionism in the building trades is evident from the announcement that the "survey" follows a preliminary meeting of "architects, investment builders and other factors in the industry."

Would Aim at Unionism

An "investigation" at this time would be extremely servicable to the bosses as an opening gun in their drive to bring about 100 per cent open shop conditions in the industry. This will be attempted in the very near future is seen in the declaration by the building bosses, following the agreement of the electrical workers to call off their strikes, that "other concessions must be made before peace will prevail in the industry."

Militant building trades workers, and especially electricians, declared that corruption is rampant in the building trades unions, but pointed out that an "investigation" by the Housing Commission or any other tool of the bosses would lead only to an attack against trade unionism throughout the industry, and against the whole labor movement.

Urges Bldg. Committees

Militants called for the immediate formation of building committees and a Workers Council, which would not only expose the corruption of the reactionary officialdom of the union, but would push a campaign for the organization of the thousands of unorganized workers, and for a finish fight against the "job trust" which prevails at present.

FOOD WORKERS PLEDGE FIGHT

(Continued from Page One)

Mass Picketing

There will be a mass picketing demonstration in the garment section today at noon. The union has appealed to all labor organizations to participate in this demonstration, to join in the fight against the most sweeping, drastic injunction ever granted in New York, pointing out that every worker is concerned in the outcome.

The Haynes Cafeteria at 411 Broadway, and the Natural, at 21 Broadway, signed the agreement with the union today.

Seven strikers picketing the Arlene Cafeteria at 35th St. and 8th Ave. yesterday were forced into hallways by policemen, when they refused to stop picketing after being shown copies of the injunction of the United Restaurant Owners' Association. In the hallways, where the sympathetic needle trades workers participating in the demonstration could not interfere, the strikers were snugged by the cops. One striker broke away and refused to go into the hallway. When the police started to beat him, the sympathetic workers standing around interfered and took the striker away.

BELFAST SHIPYARD STRIKE

BELFAST. (By Mail).—Carpenters and joiners in the Belfast shipyards are on strike for a wage increase of three shillings a week.

Jailed Food Pickets Write to Comrades from Prison

(Continued from Page One)
about. It tells you how to organize in order to make a decent living and tells you what your other fellow workers are doing. I wish I had more paper to tell you what I found out thru the "Daily Worker." There was one thing of the greatest importance to all workers that I learned and that was that the workers of Soviet Russia control the government. About 12 years ago they organized and put the bosses to work and many in jail. Now they work seven hours a day and are continuing to build the country in order to better their conditions more and more. If they got this with organization we certainly at present can get our 8-hour day. Keep the picket line and we will win.

—A STRIKER.
From Tony Odell No. 97582 Welfare Island, New York Correction Hospital.

Fellow Workers:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am feeling fine and was very glad to hear your regards. I will be very glad to be with you again May 18th, when I will be able to leave this hospital. I was slugged so badly that I can't move but anyway when I get out on the picket line I'll fight harder than ever. I hope that everybody else is in good

EXPOSE BLUSTER OF FUR BOSSES

(Continued from Page One)
is a good indication of the temper of the workers in the Associated shops, and is but one more proof that the manufacturers are well aware of the fact that the workers of the Associated shops as well as all other fur workers will go out on strike for union conditions at the call of the Industrial Union.

The loyalty shown by the Associated to their allies, the company union, by the instructions to its members to make sure that every worker is in possession of a book from the Joint Council, will be of no avail to them. The workers, after two years of bitter experience, know that an organization which is backed by the bosses and exists at their mercy cannot and will not fight for the workers' interests.

Rompapas Manager.

"The statement of Mr. Rompapas, manager of the Greek Association, shows a similar trend and similar fears. The Greek workers are solidly lined up with the Industrial Union and have been amongst the most active participants in all strike preparations. In the coming general strike of 1929 the Greek workers under the leadership of the Industrial Union will once and for all wipe out company unionism and build a powerful branch of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union to include every Greek fur worker."

"Before long the most convincing of all answers will be given by the workers to the manufacturers by the complete shut-down of the fur industry at the general strike call of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

The Needle Workers Industrial Union is planning a series of open forums in the residential sections of the cloak, dressmakers and furriers, in connection with the strike mobilization. The following three meetings have already been arranged for this coming Sunday morning at 11 o'clock: At the Workers Club, 1472 Boston Road—Speakers B. Kaplan, H. Schiler and S. Bisoff, chairman; at the Brownsville Workers Club, 154 Watkins St., A. Lolow, L. Cohen, speakers, and H. Cotler, chairman; at the Coney Island Workers Club, 2901 Mermaid Ave., I. Knedenetsky, Sisselman, speakers, and A. Land, chairman.

LONDON. (By Mail).—In a collision between the motor schooner Havared Castle and the steamer Dun Kirk, near Gravesend, several seamen were injured.

and humane hours under the leadership of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers' branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union.

CENTRAL TRADES ATTACKS STRIKE

Stab Workers Fighting Boss Injunctions

(Continued from Page One)
tion from the food strikers asking for financial assistance.
Looks for Seal.
"Might I inquire," he asked pompously of the secretary, "Brother Quinn, of the Hatters' Union, who looks like a prosperous building contractor, 'Might I inquire if this communication bears the seal of the American Federation of Labor?'"
The delegate remarked that it was important to find this out because the cafeteria strikers' organization and the "Textile Council" (meaning, apparently, the National Textile Workers Union) "were flooding the city with appeals for assistance."

Lehman's Que.

Quinn shuffled some papers and discovered that the communication did not bear that holy seal. "But perhaps," suggested Brother Quinn, "Brother Lehman of the Waiters' Union can give us more information on the subject."
Lehman took the cue and said his piece.
Lehman solemnly reported that he made an investigation of the subject and found "that the so-called strike of the food workers was being conducted only for the purpose of aiding the Communists and of attacking the American Federation of Labor, its locals, officials and acts."

"Five Day Week"

A sordid bit of irony cropped up during the proceedings when the secretary, in reading the minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee, reported that the committee congratulated the Building Trades Council "for being victorious in their fight for the five-day week."

This was written in the wake of the treacherous surrender of the Building Trades officialdom before the bosses, the consequent repudiation by them of the "promised" five-day week, and the beginning of a savage offensive to break down union standards in the building industry.

A communication was received from Samuel Beardsley, a member of the socialist party, who, with his right wing lieutenants, rules in the Jewelry Workers Union. Beardsley complained that "a situation has arisen in his organization where the Communists are advocating dual policies." The gang as a result invited Beardsley to join the Central Trades Council "so that this body can better cooperate with him in the fight against the Communists."

Swear in Thug.

Heller, right wing thug chieftain of the Grocery Clerks Union and aide-de-campe of the corrupt socialist United Hebrew Trades was officially inducted into the Council after he had, left hand on his heart

Recruit members for the Communist Party at factory gate meetings.

Brooklyn

Council 17, U. C. W. W.
"From the Cradle to the College" will be discussed by J. Medem in a lecture at 227 Brighton Beach Ave. today, 8:30 p. m.

Manhattan

Military Handworkers' Union.
The social and educational club of the Union will hold a dance Friday, May 24, 8 p. m., at New Webster Manor, 11th St. and Third Ave.

Harlem Progressive Club. A hike to City Island will be held Sunday. Meet at clubrooms, 1492 Madison Ave., 8:30 a. m.

English Section, Die Naturfreunde. A hike to the Hudson River will be held Sunday. Meet at Dyckman St. Ferry, 8 p. m.

Freiheit Geanga-Verein. The sixth jubilee concert will be held at the Carnegie Hall, tomorrow, 8:30 p. m. "The Twelve," by Blok, will be given.

American Negro Labor Congress Meet

Tonight, L'Ouverture mass memorial meeting will be held at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday, May 21. Speakers include Harold Williams, chairman; C. H. Hathaway, editor, Labor Unity; S. L. C. George Perishing, Communist Youth League; Richard B. Moore, Harlem Tenants League; and Robert Minor, acting secretary, Communist Party.

PIONEER CONFAB TO OPEN TODAY

3rd Annual Convention Marks Big Gain

(Continued from Page One)
The Young Pioneers of District 2 will hold its third annual convention today, tomorrow and Sunday. This convention is being held at a time when the bosses are organizing the workers' children for their coming war by forming junior naval reserves, boy scouts and various other organizations, where the children are being trained to fight the workers. To counteract all this there is in existence a working class children's organization that fights all these militarist organizations, the Young Pioneers of America.

Growth During Past Year.

At the second convention of the Pioneers last year it was decided that we all enter the school struggle and organize more and more children's groups in the schools. Many victories have been accomplished in this line by the living proof that today we have in existence over 26 school groups in New York City. The number of school groups grew over the number of last year, which wasn't even half as many, due to persecutions of Pioneers in the schools. We have the example of the suspension of Harry Eisman in November, the demotion of Bernard Kaplan in November, the demotion of Lebe Taft and Janette Rubin in January and the suspension of Dora Saltzman and Nathan Singer early this term. All these persecutions took place in Junior High School 61.

Then we have the case of Nathan Shapiro, who was suspended from P. S. 89 and transferred to J. H. S. 45 at the beginning of this term. These persecutions have strengthened the Pioneer movement, because we were prepared for it. The school authorities had in view the breaking up of the Pioneers, but our Pioneers have taken up this challenge and are issuing more and more school papers and leaflets. During the year, from May, 1928, to May, 1929, we have issued 12 school bulletins in six different school groups, while before May, 1928, we only issued three school bulletins.

Other Achievements.

What else have we accomplished in other lines? During the last National Election Campaign of the Communist Party the Pioneers did some splendid work, such as organizing "Vote Communist Clubs" and issuing leaflets telling the workers' children about our candidates.

In answer to the campaign of the bosses in organizing the workers' children for the coming war our Pioneers have issued many leaflets exposing the junior naval reserves and the boy scouts. As a result of these leaflets we have succeeded in getting many children out of the

GALE DAMAGES TENEMENTS

A mile a minute gale yesterday afternoon broke plate glass windows, tore up trees and did damage to the poorer, working class tenements in Brooklyn and Queens. Three airplanes were wrecked at Roosevelt Field. Two others barely landed in time to escape disaster.

FROM FACTORY TO YOU!

HIGH-GRADE MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
From \$12.50 to \$25.00
PARK CLOTHING STORE
93 Ave. A, Cor. 6th St., N. Y. C.

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Allerton Carriage, Bicycle and Toy Shop
736 ALLERTON AVENUE
(Near Allerton Theatre, Bronx)
Phone, Olinville 2583

Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers

133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7326
BUSINESS MEETING
held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m.
One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Unity Co-operators Patronize

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Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
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Between 116th and 111th Sts.
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Communist Activities

MANHATTAN

Party Picnic.
Keep June 22, the date of the Party picnic to Pleasant Bay Park, open.

C. Y. L. Unit Meets.

Members of District 2 are instructed to ensure attendance at unit meetings this week to participate in resolutions for organizers and unit executives.

Section 4.

Women's work organizers will meet today at 8 p. m., at 143 E. 103rd St.

German Fraction.

The regular monthly meeting of the German Language Bureau of the Party will be held at 8 p. m. today, at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, Room 608.

Pioneer Convention Entertainment.

Dramatics, tableaux and sports will feature the "Welcome to the Pioneer Convention" concert at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., 8:30 p. m.

Open Air Meetings Planned This Week

Today.
132nd St. and 5th Ave., 8 p. m.—Speakers: Alexander, H. Zam, Moreau.
Wilkins and Intervale, 8 p. m.—Speakers: Chernenko, Solon DeLeon.

Saturday.

133rd and Lenox, 8 p. m.—Speakers: Auerbach and Williams. Topic: Negro Question.

ALMA PUEBENS INSANE.

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—Alma Ruebens, one of the high priced ladies of the screen until she began to take too much dope became insane today and attacked her nurse. She has been committed to the city psychopathic ward.

SEEK RAISE.

DENVER, Col. (By Mail).—Organized asbestos workers of Denver are demanding a wage increase from \$8 to \$10 a day.

"For Any Kind of Insurance"

CARL BRODSKY
Telephone: Murray Hill, 6556
East 42nd Street, New York

DR. J. MINDEL

SURGEON DENTIST
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803—Phone: Algonquin 8183
Not connected with any other office

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Daily Worker

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

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Use Police First Against Strikers.

The unprecedented mobilization of police to battle the workers in the various industrial struggles now sweeping the city is revealed in a letter written by Police Commissioner Whalen to Robert Moses, head of the Moreland Commission investigating the state banking department in relation to the City Trust Company failure.

Commissioner Moreland, like all petty satraps of big business, demanded that at least half a dozen police officers stand about continually, gracing his august presence. Commissioner Whalen at first accepted to the whims of his friend "Dear Bob", but later recalled the police officers and sent them out to beat up strike pickets instead. Whalen wrote to Moses that every man is "needed for actual duty in connection with industrial disputes."

This shows quite clearly that the first duty of the police department is to club workers on strike. There may be an epidemic of murders, a wave of other crimes of all descriptions may sweep the city, Times Square may become tangled in traffic, the political lackeys of the moneyed interests may clamor for an imposing array of attendants, but all this is forgotten in face of labor's intolerable demand for an improved standard of living through increased wages, the shorter workday and better working conditions. This is the crucial and vulnerable point in capitalism's armored front against the working class that must be defended at all costs.

If the exchange of letters between Whalen and Moses revealed only this fact, it was worth while. Let all workers carefully note this deep concern and extreme care shown them by the Tammany Hall forces in the city hall, so that not a single blow from a policeman's club will be wasted, so that not a single policeman shall be missing in the attack against them. It would be the same in the future, as it has been in the past, under a republican administration. A Norman Thomas-Morris Hillquit administration, like Zoergiebel's "socialist" police in Berlin, would be adept in the use of machine guns against workers. Against all these, in the forthcoming municipal campaign, the Communist Party will have its own candidates, the spokesmen of the toiling masses, the standard bearers of the struggle of "Class Against Class!"

While Whalen mobilizes the police against the workers, envied by the LaGuardias and the Thomases, let revolutionary workers mobilize for the membership drive of the Communist Party now going on as a preliminary for the Communist election campaign not far away.

Central Park—Playground of Parasites.

Central Park is supposed to be a public recreation center. Recent events indicate, however, that the "public" in this case refers exclusively to the parasite rich.

While 58 arrests were being made of workers and their families last Sunday, seeking a breath of fresh air in the park after a week of toil, plans were being completed to build a \$500,000 Central Park Casino, called "the world's finest restaurant," around which "the cultured life of the city can rotate."

Fifty-three of the arrests were made because workers, most of them from the working class East Side, had dared step on the sacred grass of Central Park, with Magistrate Henry Goodman in the Yorkville Court imposing fines and aghast with horror in the best society manners of Fifth Avenue. Last Sunday was one of the first really warm week-ends. There will be hundreds of such arrests before the summer is over, to impress upon the workers that every tree and flower, and blade of grass is not for them, but for the enjoyment of the plutocratic automobile traffic that flows through the park, and for the bridle path habitues.

The snobbish New York World announces that the half-million dollar restaurant will have prices that "do not indicate anything like cafeteria standards for the hungry proletariat." It offers as the promoters of the affair the sons of some of America's most notorious big business bandits, such as A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., John Randolph Hearst, a few movie and musical comedy promoters, like Adolph Zukor, Joseph M. Schenck and Florenz Ziegfeld, who will try no doubt to give Central Park more of a "400" atmosphere, even if "Wanamaker" Whalen, police commissioner, and Mayor "Jimmie" Walker will be forced into commanding the defenders of "law and order" to trench around the park and dig in with machine guns, liquid fire, poison gas and other instruments of war in order to hold off the working section of the populace.

It is not likely that the workers will easily surrender Central Park to become the playground of the idle and useless section of the population. There are too many workers in the nearby sections of the proletarian East and West Sides. A few tens of thousands of workers ought to take over the park Sundays, and week-days, too, and tweak the nose of the arrogant few wherever it shows itself.

THE FOOD WORKERS' UNION CAN GRIDDLE HIM WELL!

By Fred Ellis



Workers' Health and Public Eating Places

By LISTON M. OAK.

"Statistics clearly indicate that hotel and restaurant workers have an unusually high morbidity rate. The occupation of food workers involves long and irregular hours in a vitiated atmosphere, often contaminated by tobacco fumes, and other odors. Many employees have inferior sleeping quarters. Cooks are exposed for long hours to excessive temperatures. Waiters show high rates of sickness from tuberculosis and pneumonia. From long hours and indoor confinement they become anemic, and are liable to suffer from headache, constipation, and digestive derangements, including gastric ulcer, varicose veins, flatfeet, ulcers of the leg, etc., from prolonged standing, are common among waiters."

This is a quotation from a book "Industrial Health," by two experts on the subject, George Kober and Emory Hayhurst. What they say about the effect on the health of the hotel and restaurant workers of the open-shop conditions under which they are forced to work, is doubly true of cafeteria workers, who work under much worse conditions.

The Sanitary Code requires an annual inspection of all food handlers. Dr. Harris, Health Commissioner of 1928 pointed out that most restaurant and cafeteria owners hire some incompetent, broken-down physician who is a failure in his own profession, to make the "physical examination" of food workers, for 25 cents per person. The examination of course is cursory and perfunctory. "Thus an important public health function has been commercialized." "In many instances there has not even been a pretense of an examination, to see if the food handlers are suffering from communicable diseases." (See N. Y. Times, May 19, 1928).

Harris also pointed out that "unclean dishes in N. Y. restaurants constitute a menace to public health. Drinking glasses which are in constant circulation from mouth to mouth, are not properly cleaned and endanger the health of thousands of patrons."

We have quoted Dr. Harris. Now let the workers speak. They are better qualified than any "expert" to tell of prevailing conditions in the places they work, usually 12 hours daily. Ask any of them the next time you go into a restaurant. They will answer that the Sanitary Code is a joke.

"The kitchens where I have worked as a cook are all excessively hot, filled all day with odors from the food, the garbage, and from the toilets, which are filthy breeding with dust, smoke, and fumes. The store rooms in the cellars are almost always dark, unventilated, with leaking pipes, and infested with rats, and mice. Here the workers must

change their clothes, and lockers are seldom provided. They leave their clothes lying all day on sacks of potatoes and onions. After work the workers take off their uniforms, wet with sweat, and put on their street clothes, permeated with the smell of onions, over their sweaty underwear. There is never a chance to take a shower bath, or even a decent wash to remove the accumulation of dirt, sweat, grease, etc., basins and clean towels." This from a chef with 15 years experience.

"I have worked for five years in ovens."

"My clothes are wet from sweat throughout the day. As a result I get a bad cold every winter which hangs on for weeks. I can never afford to take a day off to be sick in bed, but I am half sick all the time. I am ten years older today than I was five years ago. The doctor tells me I have to find some other kind of a job."

A lowly dishwasher—"My hands are swollen with rheumatism and are sore from using cheap soap. They are always in dirty greasy hot water for 12 hours a day. My back at the end of the day is so stiff I can hardly straighten up. I am too sick to work, but I've got to eat and can't get another job. I have a health card which says I haven't got any communicable disease, but the fact is that I have several of them. I have some kind of skin disease as a result of my work, kidney trouble

and consumption. All day long I have to cough over the dishes I am washing. There is no time to use a handkerchief. The boss keeps me because he only pays me \$15 a week and couldn't get anyone else to slave so hard for that money."

"If you think that the dishes you eat from and the glasses you drink from, are clean, you should watch me during the rush hour. I wash the dishes so fast it is impossible to get them clean. As for a dishwashing machine, the boss says he can't afford one."

Another cook takes the stand and testifies: "The boss buys the cheapest supplies he can get. Sometimes when the meat arrives it is so rotten that I can hardly stand the smell. Sometimes I wait until the loss and his spies are not looking and throw it in the garbage can because I cannot cook such terrible food. The worst of it is fed to the workers."

"The other day the cat jumped through the window and landed in the soup. I started to throw it out and the boss gave me hell for throwing away good food. The ice box is a filthy stinking place. The water pipes all leak all over the kitchen and the floor is always wet. My shoes are wet most of the time. When the flu epidemic hit the town last winter, I was about the first to get it. But I kept on working for several days until one morning I could not get out of bed. I had to go back to work before I was well, because I had to pay the doctor's bills and I was broke. That means I was coughing and sneezing all over the food for days when I should have been in bed."

"Cockroaches, water bugs, and mice run all over the kitchen, store-rooms and toilets. Flies swarm everywhere during the summer. When it comes time to eat, after the customers have all gone, I am so disgusted that I haven't any appetite. No wonder I have chronic indigestion and constipation. Have I got a health card? Don't make me laugh. The examinations and inspections are a joke and everybody knows it. The inspectors don't get as far as the kitchen. They stop at the cashier's desk."

All of these workers are now on strike—together with hundreds of others—for the 8-hour day, wages that will enable them to live a little more decently, to take care of their health, and for sanitary conditions in the cafeterias. This last item in their demands, particularly, gives their strike a personal as well as a class interest for every worker who has to eat in the cafeterias. And the working class forms the overwhelming majority of the patrons of the cafeterias. This is an additional reason why every class-conscious worker should support the cafeteria workers' strike for union conditions.

Sowing for War

By C. E.

It is a death chant
 the dynamo is mumbering.
 Wheels spin frantically.
 Batteries of smokestacks
 crack the skies
 like cannon.

A crop of crucifixes push through earth,
 the electric poles shouldering their deadly
 message.

Trembling wires rip the sky
 to shreds of black lacework.

We sow munitions,
 preparing the crop of weapons.
 We sow munitions,
 to be nailed to our palms.

The dynamo mumbles.
 Wheels spin like planets.
 The black tongue of smokestacks
 feverishly lick the sky.
 Black clouds lope through heaven
 like hounds to war,
 baying
 smelling blood.

The sun is a black shell
 soon to explode in a thousand cities.

And then, comrade,
 in that blackness,
 they will discover too late
 a dreadful crop of rebellious steel.

Prepare Big Negro Week Organization Campaign

The District 2 Negro Committee of the Communist Party has made full preparations for an intensive organization drive, intended to draw Negro workers into the Party and left-wing labor organizations during the period between May 10 and 19 set aside as National Negro Week, according to Harold Williams, head of the Negro Committee of this district.

The full membership of the Party is being mobilized to carry out the tasks of intensifying organizational work among the Negro workers, he said.

Members of the Party, the primary task of the campaign, which is to be especially intensive during Negro week, is to draw the Negro workers into the Communist Party and into the new left-wing unions. In conjunction with this a

strong fight will be carried on against the artificial racial barriers erected by the exploiters and which the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor helps to maintain by discrimination against Negro workers in most unions.

Well in the forefront is the task of recruiting the unorganized Negro workers, the formation of shop committees, together with the white workers, and the assurance of a good representation at the Metropolitan Trade Union Educational League Conference, May 18 and 19, in preparation for the Trade Union Unity Conference to be held in Cleveland June 1 and 2.

Building of A. N. L. C. The Communist Party, well aware of the importance of building a strong American Negro Labor Congress, will participate actively in the building of the congress, together with its organ, the Negro Cham-

pin. Accordingly, Negro Week will be opened with a dinner, at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square, tomorrow at 7 p. m., the proceeds of which will go toward the building of the A. N. L. C. and the Negro Champion.

Restaurant Picketing. During the week there will be demonstrations before restaurants and theatres who discriminate against Negroes. The first of these is to take place tonight, in Newark, at the Ideal and Hellman Restaurants, both of which refused to serve Harold Williams, Negro organizer. Meetings will be held throughout New York City, as well as in other cities in District 2, to commemorate the life and work of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the leader of the Haitian slaves who revolted against the oppression of Napoleon's general, Rochambeau, and carried on

the revolution from 1791 to its successful conclusion in 1804, when the first independent Negro republic was declared.

Unit Discussion. Throughout the entire week the discussion of the task of organizing the Negro workers, winning them to the Communist Party and the new revolutionary unions, will be the chief subject of discussion in the units of the Party.

The fight against discrimination, Jim-crowism, peonage, lynching and other results of the artificial divisions set up by the employers, will be especially intensified.

It is intended to assure a constant reserve fund for the Negro Champion to make certain its regular appearance and its growth, to which end special quotas have been designated for the various districts to be raised during Negro Week.

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 his town to find the cement works in ruins, Dasha, his wife, an active Communist with no time for him, and the factory committee talking about getting the factory going, but to no effect.

Gleb gets to work immediately. He goes to the Party Committee, where he meets Shuk, an old army acquaintance, Serge, Shidky, secretary of the Party Committee, and Shibus, head of the Cheka.

GLEB came up to the table and stood at attention.

"I've been demobilized as a skilled worker and am at the disposition of the Party Committee."

Without taking his eyes off Gleb, Shidky held out his hand and his nose wrinkled with friendly laughter as they gripped.

"Comrade Chumalov, we have appointed you secretary of the factory group. It is disorganized now. Smugglers and speculators—they've all gone mad over goats and pipe-lighters. The factory is being openly robbed. You probably know all about it. You'll have to put it straight, and get it in working order—military fashion."

Gleb again saluted.

"All right, Comrade Shidky!"

Lukhava lent his chin again upon his knee. He was chewing a cigarette in the corner of his mouth and gazing at Gleb through feverish half-closed eyes with a keen provocative questioning which went deep into Gleb's soul. And it was really in answer to Gleb's words that he called coldly and carelessly to Shidky:

"Send the comrade to the Organization Department. We can't waste the time of this session with trifles."

He continued looking at Gleb, screwing up his eyes in the cigarette smoke. Gleb threw back his head, his eyes directly encountering Lukhava's, but he said nothing. He felt only a sort of dull blow on the breast. Lukhava's eyes agitated him with a dim provoking suggestion.

Shibus glanced keenly at him under his heavy brows.

"Yes, you're a skilled mechanic. Also a military commissar. Why did you leave the army already when the factory has been put out of business for years?"

GLEB turned to Shibus, but his answer was for all of them.

"Put out of business, you say? Yes, that's so! A rotten place, a dump-heap, a desolate abomination. And what a factory it was: it was a huge thing, a beauty, known all over the world. You must grab the workmen by their necks and drive away the goats. What about production? It's the most important thing of all even if it kills us to make the factory go. Without it the workmen won't be workmen, just goat-herds."

Again he met Lukhava's gaze and again met the tantalizing suggestion and a smiling enmity. Gleb in turn looked fixedly at him and once more from Lukhava's gaze he felt that dull blow in his breast.

"The heroes of the Order of the Red Flag, besides their bravery, must also have an understanding of the actual facts of the situation."

Shibus was leaning back in his chair, cold and restrained, and under the dusky mask of his face it was impossible to know whether he was following the discussion or was merely resting and bored with it all.

SHIDKY sniffed; the lines in his cheeks deepened with a smile. He raised his fist for another blow on the table.

"I have not yet given you the floor, Lukhava. Sit down. Let's resume our discussion on fuel."

Lukhava's words, as provoking as his smile, and the insinuation in his half-closed eyes, made Gleb shudder and his heart was flooded.

"Comrade Chumalov, we haven't a single stick of kindling. We're starving. The children in the Homes are perishing. The workers are disorganized. How can you talk of the factory now? What rot! It's not a question of that. What have you got to say about delivery of wood from the forests? In what way can you use the factory for that? What have you got to say about Lukhava's proposal?"

"Fuel? Well, let's take fuel first. In a month we shall have wood here on the spot. I'll be responsible for that."

"Well, tell us how we can get the thing done practically, without a lot of phrases."

"Yes, we'll get down to bedrock."

Gleb paused for a moment, gazing thoughtfully at the window. "There's only one way. We'll use the ropeways up to the mountains; and then the trolleys down to the jetty. Load them up and run them to the town and to the station. We'll have a campaign for voluntary Sunday labor in all the unions. I've nothing more to say."

SHUK, puffing and blowing, perspiring copiously, embraced Gleb, smiling joyously.

"You sit there, like a lot of old fat-bellied tubs . . . mucking about hopelessly. And then, look! Gleb starts on it. He's really starting things and making them hum. That's the stuff, show them all up, old pal!"

No one listened to him, and his familiar figure disappeared in the crowd, a nonentity. He was always before their eyes, but they never saw him, and his cry which came from the heart was unheard.

Shidky, his cheeks patterned with the wrinkles of his smile, was not writing, but was drawing straight lines and long curves on the paper. And his face became quiet and customary, so that he suddenly appeared old and haggard.

"I think you wanted to speak on this point, Lukhava?"

Lukhava jumped eagerly up from his place, passed before Gleb and then returned to his window.

"I was thinking more or less on the same lines as Comrade Chumalov. He put it better than I. We should unquestionably accept his proposal and invite him to the sitting of the Economic Council to report to them on it."

Shidky threw his pencil on the table; it bounded off and fell at Gleb's feet. He sprang up, his hands in his pockets.

"It's Utopian, Comrade Chumalov! Stop gabbling about the factory all the time. The factory is a tomb of stone. It's not the factory we want—it's wood! There is no factory—only an empty quarry. The factory for us is a question of the past or the future, not of the present. We're talking about the delivery of wood now only."

"I don't know what you mean by Utopia, Comrade Shidky. If you don't pronounce the word factory, the workmen will say it. What are you jawing about: the factory is the past or the future? If the workers are banging their heads against the factory every day—as they are—then the factory is there, and it's waiting for workers' hands to run it. What's all the joke about with you, Comrades? Have you been to the factory? Have you seen the Diesel engines and the workmen? The factory is a whole little town and the machines are all ready to run. Why have the workers been robbing the factory? Why do rain and wind eat into the concrete and iron? Why does destruction go on? And the rubbish heaps pile up? Why have the workers nothing to do except fool around with empty bellies? The worker isn't a broody hen; you can't ask him to sit down on the eggs and hatch chicks! And you keep on telling him that the factory isn't a factory, but an abandoned quarry, and he spits on you then and curses with all his might. How could he treat you otherwise? He's right in stripping the factory and dragging it bit by bit to his home; it would all go to the devil anyway. You've been filling his head with all sorts of beautiful language, but what have you done to make him a class-conscious proletarian instead of a cheese-paring haggler? That's the way you have to put the question, my dear Comrades."

THE discomfort which had been oppressing Gleb, both in his home and in the factory, was the same here, and he could not keep silent. It was poisoning his healthy blood with fury.

Shidky shuddered and his eyes widened.

"You're making an idol of the factory, Comrade Chumalov. What do we want the factory for, when we've got bandits and famine here, and when our Soviet institutions are swarming with traitors and conspirators? Who wants your cement, man, nowadays, and all your workshops? Do you want it for building common graves? You're preaching the conquest of industry while the peasants are moving like a Tartar horde against the town."

"I understand that just as well as you do, Comrade Shidky. But you can't start industry with naked hands and build it up on naked men. To hell with all your petty tinkering! We must go straight for reconstruction and the re-establishment of production. That's the question before us! Otherwise we might as well give up everything, and just sit down and wait for the peasants to come and slaughter us."

Shibus got up and walked to the door. One could not tell what he was thinking. By the door he stopped and said monotonously, with long pauses between each sentence for effect:

"Our Special Department is poor. While we're speaking about the factory why can't we also discuss the situation among the soldiers, and the offensive against the bourgeoisie? These are all fine words, but I haven't time to relish them. Later on, perhaps."

(To Be Continued)

CORRESPONDENTS' MEET

Prepare Cleveland Conference, May 31

The national headquarters of the Communist Party of the United States has sent out to all the districts of the Party the call for the First National Conference of Workers Correspondents in the United States, to be held in Cleveland on Friday, May 31, immediately preceding the great Trade Union Unity Conference in that city, to be held June 1 and 2, under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League.

The districts are urged to arrange for local conferences in all industrial and agricultural centers, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Workers Correspondents Conference.

At a conference of the editors of over a dozen Communist Party papers, and editors of the left wing labor press, held in New York City,

full support was pledged to the Cleveland conference. All the papers represented, many of which have large groups of worker and farmer correspondents, have published or will publish the call.

The purpose of the Cleveland Workers Correspondents Conference, the first of its kind, on a national basis, will be to unify the army of American worker correspondents, both of the shop papers and the Communist press, into a solid body which can most effectively use its power. Delegates from the great industrial centers, such as Chicago, Pittsburgh, the mining and steel center; Kansas City and Omaha, packing house centers; Buffalo, the steel center, and Detroit, the automobile center, and the New England and other textile districts, are expected to attend the conference.