

May Day Gains Show the Tasks Of United Front

\$26,000 I.L.D. SCOTTSDALE DRIVE Received yesterday \$ 64.35 Raised so far \$ 2,657.89 Still to be raised \$ 6,342.11

Daily Worker

NATIONAL EDITION

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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20,000 AUTO WORKERS STRIKE

New May Day Marks Set in Cities Throughout U.S.

TOTALS LISTED FOR RALLIES IN BIG CITIES

Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit Hold Record Parades

(Special to the Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.—Unity, inspiring class solidarity, and a fighting spirit, which made of yesterday's demonstration the most outstanding May Day in Cleveland since 1919, brought together on the same platform, leaders of the Communist Party and Socialist Party, and welded a bond of unity in the demonstrators.

From the same platform, John Williamson, district organizer of the Communist Party, and Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the Socialist Party, spoke to 10,000 assembled workers.

For Broad Unity Krzycki, who came here from Milwaukee, declared at the meeting on Public Square, "The day is not far off when workers marching under different signs will form a united front, not only on May Day, but in every struggle of the working class."

Preceding the Socialist leader on the speakers' stand, Williamson called for the mightiest, broadest united front in the struggles for better conditions, against war and fascism, and for the needs of the workers. Reimms, of the A. F. of L. Painters District Council No. 6, Meana, labor advisor of the M.E.S.A., and Margaret Dubley, of the Socialist Party, were among the other speakers.

40,000 in Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 2.—Forty thousand workers jammed Reburn Plaza and the sidewalks of Broad Street yesterday in the largest, most enthusiastic May Day demonstration Philadelphia has seen.

Showing hundreds of banners and waving slogans denouncing war and fascism, Hearst, Long, Coughlin, for unemployment insurance, the thirty-hour week without reduction in pay, for unity, the workers enthusiastically received A. W. Mills, E. M. Wickman, Rose Bush, Irving Keith, Milton Haraburda, C. Lipka, and Vischer Boyd, as they called on workers to make the unity of May Day the keynote of their daily struggles for the May Day demands and for a Soviet America.

In spite of the refusal of the Socialist Party leaders to permit a united front demonstration, the Communist rally on the Plaza was attended by thousands, who remained after the Socialist Party rally was over, giving a powerful concrete demonstration of the desire for unity among the Socialist Party rank and file.

Elsewhere the Journal reported 100,000 in the Socialist demonstration. The New York Post, while reporting the Socialist demonstration to be the larger, said it took two hours to pass 72nd Street on its way into the Park. This compares with the five hours and 40 minutes which the United May Day Parade required to pass the reviewing stand in Union Square.

Most of the papers tried to picture a feeling of antagonism between those in the two demonstrations, which, of course, did not exist. In this the liberal Post was just as silly as Hearst's American.

"Old Guard" Pleases Valentine An interview with Police Commissioner Valentine at Union Square, by a Herald-Tribune reporter, casts an interesting light on the Socialist "Old Guard" who arranged the Socialist parade, and who were responsible for a split May Day.

"One thing I liked about the Socialist parade," Valentine is reported to have said, "was that every division had at least two American flags and some had six to eight. They opened their program in Central Park with the American anthem and all the men removed their hats. There's nothing radical about these Socialists. But I don't hear the American anthem here, and I don't see any American flags flying."

20,000 Out in Chicago (Special to the Daily Worker) CHICAGO, May 2.—Red banners ripped and signs and placards were torn to shreds by the icy wind as 20,000 Chicago workers demonstrated in the rain here yesterday.

Ten thousand of the workers marched three miles from historic Haymarket to Grant Park in the teeth of the cold wind. The workers who massed in Grant Park roared their condemnation of the crooked Democratic administration.

The Communist Party today proposed to meet the crisis of closed relief stations by taxing incomes over \$5,000 and by federal funds. The Party opposes Bill 400, which would put a one per cent tax on all incomes, and favors an appropriation for relief from the National Guard funds.

The Democratic administration is continuing to attempt to force passage of the income tax bill by claiming there are no other funds. Demonstrations are being planned in many neighborhoods and towns. United front work is going forward with Workers' Committee and Illinois Workers' Alliance branches being contacted.

A delegation of women from the United Conference Against the High Cost of Living presented to the Legislature on Tuesday a resolution against the emergency sales tax in the name of 10,000 workers. Although the delegation was refused the floor, it had a powerful effect on the legislators.

PART OF THE ASSEMBLAGE AT UNION SQUARE ON MAY DAY



Final estimates of the United Front May Day demonstration held under the leadership of the Communist Party placed the attendance in and around Union Square at 250,000. This figure was given yesterday by Carl Brodsky, secretary of the United Front May Day Committee.

Press Forced To Recognize May 1 Power

So powerful were the two New York parades, and so many millions of people witnessed them, that the capitalist papers were forced to take notice with bigger headlines and pictures, and larger figures than ever before.

Estimates of the number marching in both parades varied from 250,000 by the World-Telegram to 150,000 by the Post and Hearst's American.

The New York Times declared: "No count of the Communist parade was available but observers who saw both parades believed the Communist celebration was slightly larger."

United Front Rally Larger Under a picture labelled, "This is just part of the huge gathering of Communists that jammed Union Square," the Journal (Hearst) reported that "more than 150,000 workers took part in the demonstration, cheering their fellow marchers."

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Filipino Peasants In Armed Uprising

MANILA, Philippine Islands, May 2.—An anti-imperialist uprising broke out today in three provinces of the Philippines as the climax to a series of protest action by peasants against terrific taxation of landowners and against Wall Street imperialism.

Armed struggles are going on in Rizal, Laguna and Bulacan provinces where Filipino peasants are now valiantly resisting the brutal island constabulary. Fighting was particularly sharp in the towns of Binan and Santa Rosa, in Laguna province. All wires to Manila, the capital of the Philippines, have been cut at Maricao, 14 miles distant.

A number of peasants were reported to have been shot by the police, it was declared here tonight. Led by Sakdal Party The uprising was reported to be led by the Sakdal Party, an anti-imperialist group which has been campaigning for the rejection of the Philippine "constitution."

In recent demonstrations the Sakdalists, members of the peasant party, have protested against the government for imposing high taxes.

French United Front Brings Record in Militant Actions

Power of Unity Demonstrated in Many Centers—Workers Rally Despite Terror in Main Cities of Capitalist Europe

Facing police prohibition and greater terror this year than ever in most cities of the capitalist world, workers rallied in militant demonstrations in many centers, according to special cable dispatches to the Daily Worker.

Huge Unity Actions in France (Special to the Daily Worker) PARIS, May 2 (By Wireless)—Powerful demonstrations of trade union unity, unprecedented in the number and variety of unions which participated, took place throughout France on May Day, it is reported here today.

For the first time in Paris a representative of the left trade unions (the C.G.T.U.) was invited to speak at a May Day meeting organized by the reformist union (the C.G.T.). At Marseilles, Toulouse, Douai, Saint-Etienne, Mulhouse, Lyons, etc., strikes were organized by local unions. The leaders of the reformist unions did not take part in the mass movement to down tools on May Day. Powerful total or partial strikes occurred in most industries in Paris. Stoppage of work was complete in a number of cities and towns, notably Marseilles and Lyons.

Although street demonstrations were forbidden, two large meetings were held, numerous outdoor gatherings took place, and twelve united front meetings in Paris were packed by tens of thousands of demonstrators. The largest halls in the city were completely full. In Paris all building trades workers, printers, cabinet makers, tobacco and match workers, and almost three quarters of the taxi-drivers stopped work. At Lyons no street-cars ran. Marseilles was completely tied up while the entire city celebrated May First.

C.P.-I.L.P. Rally in London LONDON (By Cable)—The Labor Party and officials of the Trade-Union Councils have put off to the coming Sunday "all celebration of May Day." Yet more than 1,000 workers massed in Hyde Park at the call of the Communist Party and the Independent Labor Party. The demonstrators came from all districts of the city and covered the Park with their banners: "trade union groups, metal workers, transport workers, furniture workers, the anti-fascist railroad employes, women's councils, and numerous other trades were represented. Tremendous applause greeted the speeches of Harry Pollitt, General Secretary

of the Communist Party. The demonstrators were greeted by a band of the first contingent began to swing across Twenty-Third Street on its way up Fifth Avenue. It was preceded by a color guard with thirty red flags. Hunky workers carried aloft huge portraits of revolutionary leaders: Lenin, Stalin, Browder, Foster, Ford and Krumboltz.

"In the Bag" The veterans followed, carrying the first of the smashing satirical caricatures which were to arouse storms of raucous laughter as they passed in review before the thousands of spectators on the streets and before the crowds massed in Union Square.

It portrayed President Roosevelt saying to the veterans, "The Bonus is in the bag, boys," and the veteran, robbed of their rights, retort caustically, "In whose bag, Frankie?"

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Soviet Peace Power Extolled By Voroshilov

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, May 2 (By Cable)—"The U. S. S. R. is the stronghold of the world proletarian revolution." Such was the leading note of the proclamation of Clementi Voroshilov, People's Commissar for Defense, to the Red Armies of the Soviet Union on the First of May.

"To the workers and toilers of all countries the U. S. S. R. sounds a fighting call, inspiring them in the fight for their liberation, for their right to build the same bright joyful life for themselves as the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

"The peoples of our great country of socialism meet the international festival of the toilers on May First with a heightened feeling of love towards their country and with unreserved devotion to our glorious Communist Party.

"In towns, villages, farms, factories, on collective farms and state farms, in the schools, laboratories, and in the institutes of creative work the victories of socialist industry, socialist agriculture are being developed, socialist culture grows and becomes strengthened.

"The cause of socialism is invincible in our country. The power of our great fatherland is invulnerable. The peoples of the Soviet Union, as well as the workers and peasants of government areas and were always faithful adherents and inflexible defendants of peace throughout the world. But we know that only our power can guarantee that calm peaceful labor will flourish in our country, that only constant readiness to repulse any enemy will compel many to think twice before they violate the peaceful life of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

"We have such power and such readiness," exclaimed Voroshilov. "The powerful workers' and peasants' Red Army faithfully protects the frontiers of our fatherland. Strong in its Bolshevik spirit, the special preparedness and excellent technique of the Red Army will ruthlessly crush any enemy if he dares to attempt an attack against the integrity and inviolability of our Soviet land."

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35,000 MORE CONSIDER ANSWERING TOLEDO'S GENERAL STRIKE CALL

Steel Workers Press Green; Demand Action

Delegation Leaves City to Build Union in the Field

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, promised rank and file leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers he will try to "bring both sides together in a conference" to settle the situation resulting from President Mike Tighe's refusal to seat the majority's delegates in the convention in Pittsburgh.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., however, refused to hear the subcommittee of the National Emergency Committee of the A. A. The latter left yesterday to put their shoulders to the wheel in the field, building the union by organizing new lodges and affiliating new and old with the N.E.C.

To Unity Lodges Clarence Irwin, leading the subcommittee of seven, announced that the N.E.C.'s program, adopted last week at Pittsburgh by a conference of the majority of the lodges' delegates after they were refused seats by President Tighe or thrown out by force, will go forward at once. The national office of the N.E.C. is ready to function in Youngstown, he said, and will proceed at once to unify the A.A. lodges to win the demands of their 59th Convention.

"We welcome President Green's promise to restore unity in our union, the Amalgamated Association," said a statement issued by the N.E.C. subcommittee following their second interview with President Green late yesterday. "How- ever, we shall go forward with our drive to build a real industrial union in steel, a program which was not helped by President Green's refusal to take any steps to restore harmony, nor by the failure of his representative, James P. Wilson, of the Pattern Makers Union, to contact anyone in Pittsburgh, during the latter's last visit, except the reactionary Tighe officialdom, who are responsible for the present distressful condition in our organization."

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General Motors Shops in Several Centers Shut in Walkout

DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—The strike against General Motors, which started with the Toledo strike of 2,300 last week, spread to involve more than 20,000 in many parts of the country today, as more plants followed the call of the Toledo locals of the United Automobile Workers Union, while other locals turned lockouts into a strike.

The Buick local in the Flint plant, where 10,000 workers are employed, served notice upon General Motors, following a mass meeting last night, that if its demands and those of the Toledo workers are not met, a strike will be called Monday morning.

Louis Hart, A. F. of L. organizer in Flint, announced that a second mass meeting will be called to consider the call of the Toledo strikers to the workers here to come out. Thirty-five thousand would be involved in Flint.

Locked Out Workers Strike Two thousand workers in the Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants in Atlanta, Ga., turned the lockout into a strike, and pickets were thrown around the plants.

Twenty-six hundred workers in the Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants at Janesville, Wis., were locked out by the company. A strike order was expected there as well.

Arrangements for picketing the Fisher Body plants in Cleveland were made today by the 9,000 locked out workers who declared a strike. The Bender Body Company with 600 workers, and the Murray Ohio plant also joined the strike.

McGrady in Detroit The Chevrolet plant at Fort Smith, Arkansas, was also closed. Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who is generally considered by the administration as its Al strikebreaker, arrived in Detroit, and is reported in conference with Francis Dillon, A. F. of L. organizer here, and William Knudson, executive vice-president of General Motors.

McGrady gave no indications of any plan but declared the situation as "serious" and stated: "I can't do anything until I have a chance to talk to Francis J. Dillon and learn what the labor organization wants."

McGrady was originally reported on his way to Toledo. Apparently he is not interested in meeting the strike leaders, but as in all previous cases he wants to confer with the top leaders of the A. F. of L. on procedure to stall the spreading strike.

Workers in all General Motors (Continued on Page 2)

Hitler Aide Admits Nazis Plan War

LONDON, May 2.—The arms race among the imperialist powers of Europe was heightened today by a startling announcement from Berlin, issuing from General Goering, Hitler's Minister of Aviation, that Germany's secret armaments, its submarine building and intensive aviation construction were all "true."

"The means by which the Nazi air force was created, Goering declared, "was original and unique in air history."

No Old Planes He said that all industry and resources had been organized "which would enable me, when the time came, to place the air force with one fell swoop at the nation's disposal." Declining to give figures, Goering said that Germany's air force had no old planes and no old motors.

Simultaneously the British government took open steps to speed up expansion of its air force in the face of Germany's aerial re-arming. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald told a crowded House of Commons today. The actual proposed changes in Britain's air fleet remained secret.

MacDonald nevertheless affirmed his hope in Hitler's peaceful (1) intentions and made the brazen statement that "Hitler has stated his willingness in principle to sign a multi-lateral non-aggression pact." He also vouchsafed tacit support to the anti-Soviet ambition of the German fascists to build a powerful Baltic fleet when he declared that the British government was "willing to talk over naval matters with Germany" in the proposed London conference this month.

The Workers Took Over Union Square and Madison Square

IT WAS A RED TIDAL WAVE SWEEPING THROUGH THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD

By SENDER GARLIN A thunderous roar rose over Union Square as Max Bedacht spoke these few, significant words into the microphone from the speakers' platform: "They say we hurt their business today; this is nothing compared to how we will interfere with their business later."

No alarm clocks had to be set on Wednesday morning, for it was not the dreary shops and offices that the workers were going, but to join their thousands of fellow workers on the streets in the greatest May Day demonstration that New York

had ever seen. They began marching shortly past noon and marched continuously until seven o'clock. It was a red tidal wave that swept through the largest city in the world.

Too Two Squares Nowhere else except in the capital of the Soviets, in Moscow, could one see such a tremendous outpouring as one saw on the streets of New York. Last year Mayor LaGuardia shouted shrilly that Van Courtlandt Park was "good enough" for the Communists, but this year the workers took over not only Union Square, but Madison Square as well.

Marchers in the Unemployed Councils division carried placards demanding a "special allowance of sixty cents for ice for the unemployed," while others carried aloft the slogan of Soviet power for America. But this was no contradiction; it demonstrated that the struggle for a Workers' and Farmers' government in the United States was indissolubly linked with the smallest, everyday needs of the worker.

Father Divine's followers carried placards with words like, "The first contingent began to swing across Twenty-Third Street on its way up Fifth Avenue. It was preceded by a color guard with thirty red flags. Hunky workers carried aloft huge portraits of revolutionary leaders: Lenin, Stalin, Browder, Foster, Ford and Krumboltz.

Divine—It is Wonderful." "He is the Lily of the Valley." "Father Divine is the Peace Mission of the World." And, as they marched, they sang over and over again the refrain, "Father is the Victory, Father is the Victory."

But, standing out amidst such slogans were placards demanding the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, and in the hands of many of the marchers of Father Divine's army were men and women carrying the Daily Worker and the Negro Liberator under their arms.

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# Socialists, Communists Forge United Front In Newark

## Both Parties Hold Historic Unity Rally

### Mass Meeting Follows Parade of 15,000—Hearst Assailed

NEWARK, N. J., May 2.—More than 4,000 Socialists and Communists yesterday crowded the Laurel Gardens here to the doors in a United Front May Day celebration after the historic May Day parade of 15,000 earlier in the day.

Called together by a joint appeal of the Communist Party and the Essex County Committee of the Socialist Party, the rally was held in the Laurel Gardens here to the doors in a United Front May Day celebration after the historic May Day parade of 15,000 earlier in the day.

Further Unity Pledged  
They passed a resolution by acclamation that the united front agreed upon for May Day be carried forward, with a special committee from both parties to meet for the immediate needs of the workers, and for the planning of joint action in the coming elections.

The meeting was opened by L. Sazer, section organizer of the Communist Party, who introduced the Essex County Committee of the Socialist Party, who entered into a united front May Day agreement, the audience sang the Internationale and raised their fists together in revolutionary salute.

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## Steel Workers Press Green

(Continued from Page 1)

movement. It must mean the immediate calling of a real steel convention in which all delegates duly elected by their subgroups shall be seated to reconsider all decisions reached at the present illegal convention in Pittsburgh. To accept anything less would simply mean to place ourselves at the mercy of renewed unconstitutional expulsions at the whim of President Tighe, probably just before the next convention.

"The executive council's refusal to hear us means a still further delay in the redemption of the promissory note which was given to the steel workers when the 54th (1934) Convention of the A. F. of L. adopted the Lewis resolution to build an industrial union in steel. This refusal plays directly into the hands of the steel trust and leaves the workers at the mercy of company increased exploitation. We stand for one industrial union in the steel industry, the Amalgamated Association. We refuse to consider any suggestion of a new union. We are part and parcel of the A. A. and of the A. F. of L. and refuse to recognize any illegal and unconstitutional attempts at expulsion."

## Armed Rising In Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

taxes. The Sakdal Party points out that the "transition period" of ten years before the Tydings-McDuffie law grants Philippine independence is a bluff. Previously supporting the reformist Filipino leaders, the Sakdalistas now lay their main attack against these reformists. Sakdalista peasant gatherings have been held in Candaba, Pampanga, San Antonio, Cabaio, Gapan, Nueva Ecija and Manila.

The heaviest fighting today occurred in Santa Rosa, where the Philippine police fired upon resisting peasants, killing several. Other workers were killed in Laguna Province. Several members of the police were reported dead.

## All Records Smashed in New York

### HERE ARE SEEN SECTIONS OF UNITED FRONT PARADE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY



## Writers Who Marched in the Parade Express Solidarity with Workers

Writers, among the contingent of delegates to the American Writers Congress who marched in the May Day parade, wrote quick sketches of their impressions, a few of which are published here:

**ISIDORE SCHNEIDER**  
Novelist, Fort Critt  
The writers had to show good Bolshevik discipline. Being in one of the last sections of the march, we waited four hours before we began marching; but the waiting itself was inspiring. We had time to see who were with us. We saw not only veterans like Mike Gold, Joe Freeman and Joshua Kunitz, but new faces of writers whom we have won over.

The Writers Congress had brought our comrades from California and from the Middle West and New England and the South. It had brought writer comrades from Mexico and Cuba and these were with us. We had a sense of the worker-writer solidarity not only in our own nation but throughout the world.

**Solidarity With Workers**  
But more than anything else, we felt the inspiring sense of our solidarity with the workers. The spirit that so heartened us at the opening session of the Writers Congress where four thousand workers greeted us, where Comrade Browder, in the name of the Communist Party, greeted us, rose to inspire us again. We felt ourselves accepted joyously in the revolutionary work of the masses.

As we marched today, we felt the same spirit redoubled. We shouted the slogans of the march and we shouted slogans of our own. We shouted, "Down With Fascism and Up With Culture," and the responses of the workers on the streets showed us again that culture belongs to the working class.

**MERIDEL LE SUEUR**  
Short Story Writer, Minneapolis  
The streets of New York have voice at last. Coming from the

prairies of the middle west, it is a great and wonderful revolutionary experience to see the streets alive and moving in one great flood of workers, writers, teachers, dancers, all united in solidarity, raising united voice against the starvation, oppression and exploiters of a decaying capitalism. It is indescribable the magnificent color and working class pageantry of May Day in New York—an inexhaustible stream of workers singing, marching, with raised fist, answered from every window and curb with song and raised fist, pouring into Union Square.

**JEAN WINKLER**  
Writer, St. Louis, Mo.  
May Day in New York is to the Middle Westerner an amazing revelation of the movement's depth and breadth. You see the parades come, children and adults, trade unions, sport clubs, skilled and unskilled workers, war veterans, artists, until you say to yourself, by God, it's the whole city! And then you go away thinking that the revolution is perhaps not just for your children or your children's children after all—that it is here, now, a promise for the whole nation.

**J. S. BALCH**  
Short Story Writer, St. Louis, Mo.  
A sea of faces, and sea of hands, a sea undivided, a one sea, many waved, many crested, never ebbing, surging, flowing, moving, and we, the writers, part of it, carried, carried—it is fine to feel solidarity with 200,000 comrades.

**JAMES T. FARRELL**  
Novelist, Chicago  
I saw massed thousands marching, with waving red flags, fists

raised to the chorus of the International, slogans symbolizing the struggle against capitalism, against war and Fascism. Such an event leaves an indelible impression, an impression of solidarity, unity, revolutionary purpose and hopes. I realized how these masses in New York's magnificent demonstration were only a fragment of those millions all over the world.

**HARRY CARLISLE**  
Novelist, Los Angeles  
In the united front demonstration I saw 250,000 to 300,000 participate whose enthusiastic singing and marching and mass applause showed conviction and militancy.

**Contrast in Spirit**  
The Socialists heard a few short, rather spiritless speeches, then listened to a prolonged concert. A jolly picnic atmosphere prevailed. The contrast in spirit, in place, in program, measures the difference between class collaboration and class struggle.

**May Day Gains Show the Tasks Of United Front**  
An Editorial  
(Continued from Page 1)

ary groups within the labor movement that the workers were able to achieve the united front advance shown in this year's May Day. It was only by answering the call of the Communist Party to let nothing stand in the way of working class unity that the Socialist and non-Party workers in the unions were able to join hands in the common fight for better conditions, for unemployment insurance, for the defense of the unions and the right to strike.

It must be recorded here that the "Millitants" led by Norman Thomas, by their wavering back-and-forth tactics, aided the "Old Guard" reactionaries in their sabotage of May Day. In New York, the splitting effect of their conciliation to the "Old Guard" was glaringly evident.

What lessons does May Day, 1935, hold for us? It teaches us that the energy that has already made important beginnings toward united action must be strengthened a hundredfold in the daily fights for better wages, for relief, and all the other needs of the workers.

And all these marching masses, these songs, plays, slogans, told one story—the story of who owns the future, who will win it. I feel the demonstration in New York was one mighty symbol of our common revolutionary hopes.

**Contrast in Spirit**  
The Socialists heard a few short, rather spiritless speeches, then listened to a prolonged concert. A jolly picnic atmosphere prevailed. The contrast in spirit, in place, in program, measures the difference between class collaboration and class struggle.

**Forward with the united front of struggle!**  
Break the final barriers of bureaucratic resistance! From the greatest May Day in American history to a year of mighty building!

again and again in the unions, the locals, the S. P. branches and mass organizations. May Day this year must be an inspiration to new struggles. The Communist Party, which played the leading role in fighting for united action, will fight with more determination than ever before for the realization of united action, for unionization, for a mass Labor Party, the sentiment for which got strong impetus in the scores of united front May Day actions with the unions.

**More than ever, the Communist Party will work to rouse united working class action against the capitalist monsters of imperialist war and fascism, which now loom out of the whole Roosevelt program.**

The Roosevelt reaction moves forward against the labor movement. It is building a record war machine. It is preparing fascist reaction and war. But the working class is preparing for resistance and struggle.

The Hearst-inspired gag bills, the slashing of wages on government projects, the betrayal of the rubber strike, the splitting attacks of Tighe in steel, the ruinous policies of Green and the others in auto, indicate the many fronts on which American labor must fight for its interests.

May Day this year was a mighty declaration of solidarity and new struggle! Let it be our inspiration! Let us go forward and weld our unity against the common enemy!

## Workers Take Over Squares

(Continued from Page 1)

Unemployed Councils, fighters for relief and unemployment insurance, whose heroic deeds are not celebrated in the capitalist press; the struggles against evictions, the battles with the police at the Home Relief Bureau.

"Lafayette Pays the Bankers \$180,000,000 in Interest," the marchers pointed out. "We Demand a Special Allowance of 60 Cents for Ice for the Unemployed."

"Join the I. L. A."  
The rolling gait of the marchers in the next division showed that they were from the waterfront—marine workers from the ships and docks, many of whom had participated in May Day demonstrations in other cities of the world when the jobs were less scarce than they are today.

"Millant workers in the New York trade unions were there in full force. The fur workers and food workers were most strongly represented. 'Against Gangsterism in Union Affairs; Demand Rank and File Control,' demanded the workers in the building trades unions.

**Negro Youngsters Chimed**  
Attired in bright blue were the Harlem Liberators, with their own band. The rousing cheers which greeted these youngsters was a demonstration and a challenge to the city authorities and the capitalist press which had attempted to frame them up during the recent spontaneous outbreak in Harlem.

Hundreds of taxi drivers were in the line of march. These men have grown in class consciousness and the spirit of solidarity in recent years as a result of the bitter strikes in which they have learned just who are their friends and who their enemies. They carried placards which showed how concrete was their interest in this gigantic May Day demonstration.

Then came the youth, led by the Young Communist League, boys and girls from the shops and offices, and those now unemployed—thousands of them. Close on their heels came the brigades of students from the high schools and colleges, organized by the National Student League, which only recently gave such a fighting exhibition of their strength in the nationwide student strike against war and fascism.

**Office Workers On Strike**  
Office workers who have shown that they know how to fight, came next. Having won dramatic victories at the Klein and Orbach stores, these white collar workers are now carrying on strikes at the office of the Morning Journal and the American Mercury, organ of supercilious Toryism.

There were teachers, at least 1,500 of them. The members of the Fighting Unemployed Teachers Association, took the lead in organizing the teachers of the youth in the city's public schools. Workers on the crowded sidewalks applauded as they saw these teachers carrying placards saying, "We Demand the Right to Teach the Truth."

The Friends of the Soviet Union was in the line of march with an impressive contingent, and so was the International Labor Defense and the International Workers Order.

There were Cuban workers from Harlem, and the Tampa Workers' Club. Dressed in grey sweaters, the Red Builders marched proudly.

At Union Square, when Mother Blood, veteran leader, asked how many workers in the crowd were prepared to join the Communist Party, a sea of hands went up. And when Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, walked to the microphone, the applause sounded like cannon-fire.

Heywood Brown forgot to bring his press card, and found that the red card admitting him to the speakers' stand was only an obstacle as far as the police was concerned. After a time, however, he managed to work his way through the crowd and police lines and came up to the speakers' stand, and received an ovation.

"It's a fine parade," Brown observed, "and I wish you lots of luck."  
"Real Americans"  
And the crowd burst into spontaneous applause when Sam Silverman, Young Pioneer, declared, "We are the real Americans!"

Writers from every part of the country, who came here to found the League of American Writers, joined the May Day demonstration and were roundly applauded as they passed the speakers' stand at Union Square. The New Dance League and Film and Photo League followed.

## Labor Unity Is Keynote In First Danbury March

### Speakers of Central Labor Union, Socialist and Communist Parties All Urge Year-Round Day-to-Day United Front of Workers

By AL STEELE

DANBURY, Conn., May 2.—For the first time in the history of the city of Danbury, workers, four hundred strong, marched last night through the main streets of the city to the drum beats of two bands in demonstration of working class solidarity. Virtually the entire population of the city was brought out on the streets to watch labor on parade.

Led by Paul Tambone, leading member of the Republican Party and chairman of the Central Labor Union United May Day Committee, members of all unions affiliated to the C.L.U., 20 in number, year with a turnout which will Danbury and Bethel, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Fund, the Socialist and Communist Parties swung in line four abreast.

The parade wound up in a mass meeting with close to 600 workers at Elmwood Park, the starting point of the parade.

After brief introductory greetings by Mr. Tambone, Devere Allen, member of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party addressed the meeting, calling for united action of all workers in a struggle for better conditions in the shops and against fascism and war.

Herbert Benjamin, National Secretary of the Unemployment Councils of America, leader of the 1933 hunger march and leading member of the Communist Party, greeted the Danbury workers on their splendid demonstration of solidarity and unity.

Despite opposition of John Reilly, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, Vincent Novaco and Hugh Chelvey, from the Hat Finishers' Local 11, and President of the C.

## Socialists Get May 1 Permit; Invite Communists to Rally

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 2.—Six hundred workers at Brands Park here saw the police smash the May Day meeting when the Socialist speaker, E. M. Bush, in solidarity with all the workers, called upon Sam Abbott, section organizer of the Communist Party, to speak on the miserable relief conditions in the city.

When a permit for the use of Brands Park was denied the Communist Party and the unemployed, rank and file Socialists secured the permit even though the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party forbade the united front.

Meanwhile the local newspapers and the radio served advance notice that no Communist meeting would be permitted, and that the Communists "would be shoved out of the city."

But, with the co-operation of the rank and file Socialists, the speakers of the Unemployment Councils, the Communist Party and the veterans were on the platform.

Declaring that only one Socialist speaker would be permitted to address the meeting, the police arrested Abbott, when the Socialist, Bush, handed the meeting over to him. A committee immediately went to City Hall to protest the action of local officials, and Abbott was immediately released and all charges were dropped.

## No Settlement 8,000 Cheer In Hartford United Front Truck Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—Eight thousand workers in the May Day demonstration on Boston Common yesterday loudly cheered the united front achieved by the Communist Party and several Socialist Party locals, which participated in the parade and demonstration.

Donald Lester, member of the State Committee of the Socialist Party, was among the speakers who received a tremendous ovation from the enthusiastic crowd of Communist, Socialist and other A. F. of L. workers and members of independent unions.

## 20,000 Auto Men on Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

plants were called upon to join the strike by the Toledo strikers and not to await any longer for strike orders from William Green and Dillon. Each of the locals joining the strike have drawn up their own demands for a contract.

**Cincinnati Plants Shut**  
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 2.—Only a few office girls were permitted to enter the Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants in Norwood, in order that they should make out the payroll. Eight hundred Chevrolet remained unfinished in the factory when the strike was called.

**3,000 Out in Cleveland**  
(Special to the Daily Worker)  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.—Having turned their lockout into a strike 3,000 Fisher Body workers began picketing the plant this morning, determined to stay out until their demands are granted.

Louis Spink, president of the United Automobile Workers local, revealed today that the union had decided for a surprise strike which was scheduled to begin Friday. The lockout was obviously to offset the strike move.

White Motor workers refused to work this morning on five motor bodies shipped from the Bender plant, which is on strike.

Eight hundred Willard Battery workers will go on strike tomorrow if their demands will not be met today. The strike in the auto plants is beginning to affect many other plants manufacturing accessories. Otis Steel announced curtailment of production due to a drop in the demand for steel. It is expected the strike will soon embrace every auto plant in Cleveland.

Strikers greeted with great enthusiasm the pledge of support given them at the May Day demonstration.

**Toledo Committee Seized**  
(Special to the Daily Worker)  
TOLEDO, Ohio, May 2.—The Chevrolet strike committee of 14, headed by its chairman, James Roland, was arrested in Flint, Mich., yesterday where they went to win solidarity action. They were later released.

Upon learning that an old plant was being outfitted by the Chevrolet Company at Muncie, Indiana, for the production of transmissions, Toledo strikers volunteered for a flying squadron to travel 190 miles and to close the plant at all costs. Strike-breakers for that plant were recruited in Toledo. Young men were being deputized at Muncie at \$130 a month. Barbed wire entanglements were strung around the Muncie plant. Fred Schwake, business agent of the strikers was jailed upon his arrival there, but later released.

The local plant was kept completely shut, and all persons were barred from entering it.

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# Paterson Mills Idle as 10,000 Celebrate United May Day

## United Front Brings All Forces of Labor Into Demonstration

### Communists, Socialists United in Big Union March and Rally

PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—Not a loom sounded yesterday in the big silk mills here.

It was May Day, and 10,000 silk weavers and dyers celebrated this day of working class solidarity and struggle by voting a one-day May Day strike that they might do full honor to their own working class holiday.

These workers in the mills know how to fight. They are proud of the honor that the first strike in America broke out in this city in 1828. The dye workers here won a twelve-month contract against wage cuts and discrimination. And right now the Fighting Dye Workers Local 173 is preparing to strike.

Right now the silk workers are preparing a nation-wide strike, with Paterson and Allentown already having voted for such action. The workers enthusiastically voted for the May Day strike as the mobilization for this national strike.

And to demonstrate that they are ready to fight not only in the shops, but politically, for their interests, they received with enthusiasm the call of Charles Vigorito, their union leader, for a mass Labor Party based on the trade unions.

Marchers Stop Traffic

In one solid, massed line, six abreast, men, women and kids, the weavers and dyers of silk who never wear it themselves, filed a winding course through the whole city, stopping all traffic, jamming the bridges and the main streets.

Their ranks were swelled by many dyers, who having been idle for weeks, were suddenly called to work on this day by the employers. The Bakers Local, the needle trade workers of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and printers, who have been striking here for a year now, also fell into line.

Called by Central Labor Union

The parade was called by the Central Labor Union, the leading trade union body of the A. F. of L. unions. This is the first time in its history that it has sponsored a May Day parade.

The Communist Party supported and joined the call of the Central Labor Union. The Socialist Party decided to hold a separate meeting at its own headquarters from where they joined the parade which started at Sandy Hill Park. The Lovestonites acted as Trotskyites throughout the parade, but no strike at all for May Day—it might sully the purity of the "political" meaning of the occasion they argued.

Mass Rally in Stadium

At 3 p.m. the workers began to form their ranks at Sandy Hill Park, the main street of the city, to hold a mass meeting in the Hinchcliffe Stadium, owned by the Mayor who did not dare refuse it to the workers.

They paraded under the following slogans:

- 1.—Six-hour day and five-day week, without reduction in wages.
- 2.—Adopt the relief for unemployed. Union wages and union conditions on all relief work.
- 3.—Passage of Landeen Bill H.R. 2827 for Unemployment and Social Insurance.
- 4.—Enactment of Anti-Injunction legislation.
- 5.—Freedom of Tom Mooney and all class war prisoners.
- 6.—For a new daily union newspaper in Paterson.
- 7.—Defend the unions.
- 8.—Show the solidarity of Paterson labor with the workers of the world in struggle against war and fascism.

Communist Opens Meeting

The mass meeting was opened by J. Anyon from the Printers' Congress, who is also the section organizer of the Communist Party, in the name of the May Day Conference of the Central Labor Union. Peter Hoedemaker, an electrical worker and a member of the Socialist Party, acted as chairman. Anyon was cheered as he stated, "By this magnificent demonstration we take our places with the international working class in demonstrating our solidarity and readiness to struggle for our demands."

Charles Vigorito, president of the Dye Workers Local, pointed to the ranks of the dyers who ousted the Lovestonite Keller from office, as he declared: "We are demonstrating to show the bosses that we know how to fight united. I say to hell with all codes. We make our wage scales on the picket lines. In 1776 they fought for independence. Today we fight for our independence, the independence of the working class."

Greetings from U.S.S.R. Delegation

When he mentioned that the Dyers Local had greetings from its delegate in the Soviet Union, the workers roared their approval. Great enthusiasm also greeted his call for the formation of a Labor Party based on the unions in the city.

Other speakers were Alex Williams, general manager of the Silk Workers Union; Luigi Valso, organizer for the Silk Workers Union; John J. White, president of the Typographical Union; Robert Ward, president of the Central Labor Union; Henry Bergin, editor of the Printers Voice; I. E. "man, special secretary of the N. J. Federation of Labor; and Ernest Kondia of the New Newspaper Board of Directors.

In the evening, Ben Gold, militant fur workers' leader, spoke at a Communist Party May Day rally at Carpenters Hall.

## Seattle May 1 Rally Supports Marine Strike

### 2,000 In United Front Urge Unionization of Entire City

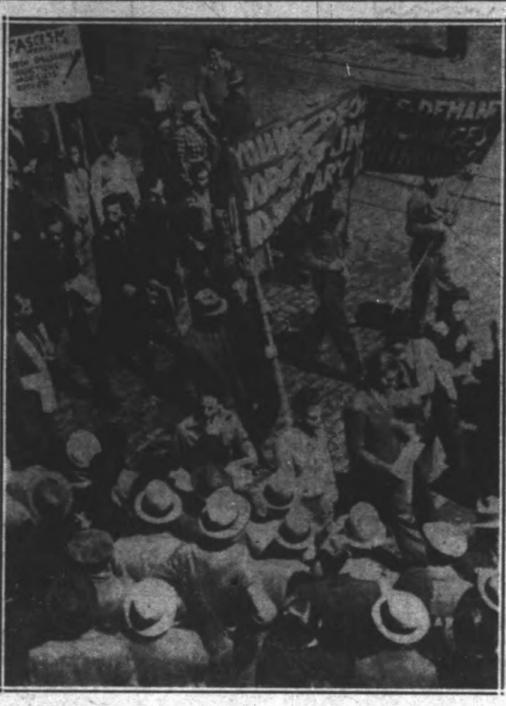
SEATTLE, Wash., May 2.—Denouncing the strikebreaking Committee of 800 of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and militantly raising the slogan, "Make Seattle a 100 Per Cent Union Town, more than 2,000 workers demonstrated here on May Day.

The Marine Firemen Union, A. F. of L., American Radio and Telegraphists Association, Independent, and the Street Pavers Union, A. F. of L. endorsed and participated in the parade and demonstration. The Marine Firemen's delegate to the United Front May Day Committee was one of the chief speakers.

Other organizations participating included the Unemployed Citizens League, many Commonwealth Builders' units, the American League Against War and Fascism, the National Students League, the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

The demonstration unanimously adopted a resolution pledging all participating organizations and individuals to the fight to make Seattle a 100 per cent union town, for defeat of the strikebreaking activities of the Chamber of Commerce Committee of 800, and for support of the strike of tanker crews.

## Youth Demand Jobs A GROUP IN THE NEW YORK PARADE



## New May Day Marks Set In Cities Throughout U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic administration which stopped relief, and cheered the call of Carl Lockner, secretary of the Cook County Unemployment Councils, who urged a united front of all workers in the fight to force the re-opening of the relief stations and the defeating of the sales tax.

Childs Urges Unity

Morris Childs, district organizer of the Communist Party, was cheered when he called for unity of all workers. He told of the refusal of the Socialist and A. F. of L. trade union leaders to the Communist request for one united May Day. He exposed their refusal to join in the united struggle to reopen the relief stations, pointing out that the united front would advance despite the leaders, and that Socialist, Communist and workers in the A. F. of L. would unite in struggle.

Many unions marched in the united May Day, holding aloft the banners of the Coopers, Bakers, Janitors, Marine, Steel and Needle Trades unions in the line of march.

Haymarket Widows

Luey Parsons and Nina Spies, widows of the martyred Haymarket heroes, were cheered by the crowd. Claude Lightfoot, the Negro youth leader who was last year snatched from a jail sentence by the mighty protest of the Chicago workers, spoke for the youth, while scarlet banners fluttered under traffic lights, light poles, and all around the platform of the demonstration.

Masses for Class Struggle

The Canadian workers and farmers, with their banners fluttering, came in groups to hear leading members of two brother parties in the Communist International. Despite the fact that two Co-operative Commonwealth Federation members of Parliament, and Joseph Schilbersky of the A.C.W. were present at the counter demonstration, the masses followed the revolutionary, and not the reformist banners.

For the first time in history, the Toronto presidents of the A. F. of L. and the National Unions appeared on the same platform in Queens Park with the W.U.L. and called upon all building trades workers to join the unions of their own choice. All three unions are preparing joint strike action within the next few days.

However, at the outdoor meet, Morris Mellinger, of the New Kensington Branch of the S.P. called for defense of the Soviet Union, and for the workers of the U. S. to follow the example of the Russian workers as the only way out.

Socialists Join St. Louis March

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—Despite a severe thunderstorm and pelting rain which struck the May Day parade here after it had traversed only about half of its route through the streets in the busy downtown section, over 500 workers gathered for the open air meeting in a block-off street in front of the Municipal buildings at City Hall.

Many members of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League participated in the parade and demonstration, and also attended the evening meeting in a packed hall with tremendous enthusiasm.

## 'Frisco May 1 Rally Brings Out 8,000

### Hearst Is Jeered by Marchers as They Pass His Offices

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—Twenty-five hundred workers formed into ranks and marched from the waterfront, up Market and to the Civic Center in a noon-day May First march. As the workers passed the Hearst-Examiner building, loud boating and demonstration brought scores of the Hearst employees to the windows.

The demonstration grew to 8,000 at the Civic Center open-air May Day demonstration, which was held under the auspices of the United Front Conference. Communist, trade unionists, and representatives of the foreign-born workers' organizations spoke.

In Stockton, a large delegation of longshoremen attended the funeral of the I.L.A. warehouseman striker, who was murdered by a truck owners' son. The Stockton labor unions turned out to protest the murder.

which the Socialist Party refused to join.

Led by the Wilkesburg Unemployment Council Band, the marchers paraded down Fifth Avenue through the heart of the city, singing revolutionary songs and shouting slogans. As the column passed a crowd of striking Rick Dairy Milk truck drivers, the latter broke into cheers upon sighting banners calling for support of their strike.

In East Park, while a crowd of three or four hundred listened to the Socialist speakers a few blocks away in West Park, the paraders were joined by some two thousand more workers to hear addresses by Carolyn Hart, Dave Doran, Ben Careathers and Jack Johnstone, district organizer of the Communist Party; Joe Moran of the Y.C.L.; Ted Gall, Joe Mencken and Carl Hacker.

## MAY 1 LEAVES IMPRINT DEEP ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY WORKERS

### Spokane Police Attack Parade; Injure Leader

#### Club May Day Marchers, Rip Down Banners—S.P. Head Bars Unity

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPOKANE, Wash., May 2.—The May Day demonstration march of 3,000 workers here was attacked by police, who tore down the banners, clubbed the workers and so severely beat the Unemployment Council leader that he was sent to the hospital in a serious condition.

John F. McKay, Socialist Party leader here, and the I. W. W. deserted the united front and the committee for the demonstration which McKay had participated in nominating. McKay then proceeded to hold a separate afternoon parade of 350 marchers, from which the unemployed had been barred.

Following their attack upon the march and demonstration, the police refused the united front committee a permit for the scheduled evening mass meeting. At the same time they granted a permit to McKay, who was booted out of the united front meeting as a disrupter and deserter.

### Ribbon Strike Begins on Midnight After Demonstration

By S. W. GERSON  
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 2.—May Day, 1936, has left its imprint deep on the Lehigh Valley. At midnight yesterday, long after the knots of workers gathered in the streets to discuss the demonstration had broken up, all labor ceased in the Century Mill as 300 ribbon workers walked out as part of a general strike movement in ribbon centers. The strike is under the auspices of the United Ribbon Workers, an independent union.

There is a deep connection between the fact that the machines in the Century Mill have ceased their humming and the Allentown parade yesterday. As the parade of 1,000 May Day marchers swung up Hamilton Street towards the central square of the city, the five thousand waiting workers who lined the four corners and the streets for blocks shouted their encouragement and sympathy. It was not a demonstration foreign to the needs of the Allentown workers. It expressed the needs and hopes of the half-starved silk town.

Youth Join Rally

In high spirits as befits the Day of Labor they came, many of them of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, exchanging greetings with their neighbors, their fellow-townsmen. A pool-room emptied itself of a group of "Hi there, pal!"

"Hi, why don't you get in the parade?"

"I'll be over at the meeting in a minute."

The fact that the American Federation of Silk Workers, the United Ribbon Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Unemployed League, the Nature, Friends and various other organizations supported the united front was undoubtedly the reason for the large turnout.

The lesson of the unity of that demonstration was not lost. The enthusiastic applause that Dan Slinger, veteran miner and section organizer of the Communist Party received, and the deep interest the crowd showed when Slinger spoke of the Soviet Union, indicated that Allentown labor got the full meaning of May Day. And the nod of appreciation in the crowd when the question of a mass Labor Party was raised is a harbinger of a unity in the not-too-distant future.

Police Chased Easton Rally

At Easton in another part of the Valley, the police drove the meeting from Center Square to a park on the bank of the river. They said that Charles Spencer, an active local Communist couldn't speak because he "came from Allentown" of the meeting and spoke for about three-quarters of an hour.

"Beefy, red-faced policemen shifted nervously from one foot to the other as Spencer spoke. Referring to the national textile strike, during which the Easton police had arrested many local silk workers, the speaker pointed out that the attitude of the police towards May Day was strangely similar to their attitude during the strike. Their attempt to prevent a mass turnout at the May Day celebration was a continuation of their attack against the silk workers during the strike, he showed.

As Spencer's sharp, pungent words floated out on the cool river breeze, the cops chewed the lip in obvious distaste. They glared at the speaker. A bulky gentleman in plainclothes, sporting an American Legion button, held a short, whispered conversation with a policeman. But it was no go evidently. The 200 workers present applauded the remarks of the speaker with too much insistence.

An Average Citizen Speaks

They listened quietly as a speaker, introduced as "Mr. Coiton of the Unemployed Citizens League" spoke. Coiton, red-haired and with celluloid collar—for all the world the typical small-town bookkeeper and average citizen—addressed the crowd in low tones. "There must be a change," he began. "I'd like to see it a practicable, orderly one—if possible. But there must be a change."

Yes, May Day has left its imprint deep on the Lehigh Valley.

## French Unity Brings Record

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Communist Party of Great Britain, and Tom Mann, famous veteran revolutionist.

Nazi Rallies Sabotaged

BERLIN.—The Communist Party of Germany had led and guided the country-wide sabotage of Hitler's Nazi demonstrations was admitted by officials today. The authorities declared that the underground system of communication, now perfectly developed by the Party, had urged all workers to express their hatred for fascism by boycotting all Nazi meetings. Where such meetings did take place they were poorly attended and those present were frigid in their hostility to all fascist propaganda speeches.

10,000 March in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (By Cable).—Ten thousand paraded here and 15,000 more attended indoor meetings. The Social-Democratic government disclaimed all demonstrations.

13,000 in Stockholm Rally

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (By Cable).—Three thousand demonstrated under the banner of the Communist Party in this city and four thousand attended an evening rally. The Socialist Party demonstration numbered 10,000 workers. Thirty cities and towns had unity demonstrations with the Socialist and Syndicalist workers.

Swiss Workers Rally

ZURICH, Switzerland (By Cable).—At Oerlikon, an industrial city, a united May Day demonstration was held, both Communists and Socialists speaking. In Zurich, where the Socialist Party leadership had sabotaged the united front, two Socialist demonstrations took place near the Communist meetings, whose every banner made some appeal for unity. At another meeting the leader of the Left-Socialists spoke near the Communist speaker.

Unity at Basle

BASLE, Switzerland (By Cable).—Unity was the slogan of the greatest demonstration held in Basle in recent years. Five thousand paraded and 12,000 attended the wind-up rally, where a Socialist and a Communist deputy of the National Assembly addressed the audience. Communist Party banners made a great impression.

Two Parades in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (By Cable).—Despite the decree banning all demonstrations, hundreds of workers participated in each of the two parades held at noon here. For a half hour they marched through the workers' quarters of the city, banners and slogans flying. In the afternoon, dozens of brief meetings were held throughout the workers' sections. In the evening, thousands gathered inside and outside of large Exhibition Hall, where a rally was held.

Big Rallies in Czechoslovakia

FRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (By Cable).—Throughout Czechoslovakia more gathered in demonstrations led by the Communist Party than ever before. In Prague the Communist demonstration was the largest of all. Powerful meetings took place in Brno, Mestrischoetrau, and in the Carpathian Ukraine. The Communist meeting in the coal mining town of Bruex overshadowed all other demonstrations. In a number of towns Socialist workers left their demonstrations to attend Communist meetings. Only demonstrations took place at Brno and Odrau. United demonstrations were held in Calcutta, where all May Day actions were prohibited. Fascists who attempted to smash the meeting in

## 8,000 Gather At Plaza Rally In Los Angeles

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—Seven thousand workers, including Communists, rank and file Socialists, members of the Epic movement and Utopians, carried out a militant May Day demonstration in the Plaza here yesterday. Many A. F. of L. and independent unions participated officially.

The imposing turn-out and firm unity of the workers forced city officials to withdraw a ban on the use of loud speakers at the meeting. Rudy Lambert, World War veteran, acted as chairman. John Leech spoke for the Communist Party. Other speakers included representatives of trade unions, Epic and Utopian movements, Youth, Negro and cultural organizations.

Resolutions were adopted amid tremendous enthusiasm demanding unemployment insurance, freedom for Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro Boys, the Sacramento "Criminal Syndicalism" prisoners and all other class war prisoners. Support for the Youth Congress was voted. Other resolutions demanded the repeal of the anti-labor California criminal syndicalism law, under which the Sacramento defendants were convicted, and medical attention for the unemployed demonstration of last June 1.

## Buffalo Holds Biggest May Day Demonstration In History of City

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—Six thousand workers demonstrated here yesterday in the city's biggest May Day. Jack King, of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League; H. Shepley, of the Communist Party, and Green, of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, were the main speakers. Doyle, of the Metal Workers Industrial Union, presided as chairman.

After the meeting many workers joined the Communist Party.

The May Day demonstration was climaxed by an indoor mass meeting last night.

Prague were beaten back by the workers.

Saar Miners Celebrate

STRASSBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine (By Cable).—At Forbach and on the Saar frontier German miners met in the mine galleries on the French side of the border to celebrate May Day and to escape the Hitler "festivities." French miners were threatened with the loss of their jobs if they demonstrated. At Muchhausen 10,000 to 12,000 met in a united demonstration. Separate meetings were held in Strassbourg.

6,000 March in Tokyo

TOKYO.—Watched by 3,000 people, 6,000 Japanese workers courageously marched in May Day parades here, although separate demonstrations were held by right and left trade unions. Other celebrations were held in Osaka, Nagoya and other cities.

Red Mayor and Town Council of Blairmore, Alberta, welcomed 6,000 coal miners of Crows Nest Pass, where last week police ran a tractor over a woman in the picket lines.

Relief strikes in Prince George, Yorkton and Edmonton roused the enthusiasm to a high pitch.

Communist Alderman Penne and Trustee Bilecki led 6,000 marchers in Winnipeg. Defying a police ban on slogans, 2,000 longshoremen went on strike in Montreal, tying up ocean shipping. A parade permit was refused them. In Port Arthur, Communist Alderman Forkin led the spirited marcher. A one-day

## Would Muzzle Frankford

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—Although mass pressure yesterday forced open the jail doors of Allegheny County Work House to free Phil Frankford, Unemployment Council leader, district attorney Parks used the frame-up devices of the capitalist courts to attempt to halt him from further working class activities.

The Governor had signed a commutation of Frankford's sentence for May First, but instead of being granted his unconditional freedom yesterday, County Detectives took the Unemployment Council leader from the Workhouse to the District Attorney's office, where he was fingerprinted and then paroled with specific instructions to abstain from all organizing activities despite the fact that his sentence had ended that morning.

The District Attorney's move was aimed at preventing Frankford from speaking at the May Day rally in East Park in the afternoon as the beginning of a gag which they are attempting to force on him for the length of a three-year and four months parole.

## Rally at New Kensington

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., May 2.—More than two hundred workers attended a May Day meeting in Polish Hall sponsored by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. Efforts to establish an official united front with the Socialist Party failed. The latter held their outdoor meeting a few blocks away, about 300 workers attending.

A committee from the Communist meeting was sent to the Socialist gathering to again offer a joint meeting with speakers from both parties. Although this was refused by the Socialist chairman, more than a dozen Socialist workers went to the Communist Party meeting when their own had finished.

However, at the outdoor meet, Morris Mellinger, of the New Kensington Branch of the S.P. called for defense of the Soviet Union, and for the workers of the U. S. to follow the example of the Russian workers as the only way out.

## 5,000 in Wilkes-Barre

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 2.—The greatest May Day celebration in this city's history gripped Wilkes-Barre yesterday. Five to six thousand workers attended the mass demonstration.

Five contingents of paraders marched from the nearby towns to join the united May Day march.

In every instance the speakers were particularly cheered at the mention of the main issues confronting the working class—H. R. 2827, the Workers' Bill, a fighting Labor Party based upon the trade unions, fight against court injunctions, for stopping the brutality which the State Troopers use on strikers.

Speakers were from striking unions, miners' locals, ladies' auxiliaries, Unemployment Councils and Unemployed Leagues. Harry Wicks spoke for the Communist Party. Edward Milecki, an anthracite miner who recently returned from the Soviet Union, after two years work in the Don Bas mines, was greeted as he compared working conditions in the workers' country with those here—no unemployment, the six-hour day and a month vacation with pay—this, he said, is the lot of the miner in the workers' fatherland.

James Hannon, chairman of the Unemployed League, emphasized the need for forming a mass party of labor.

## Negro, White Unite on May 1 In Washington

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—About two hundred and fifty Negro and white workers and professionals celebrated May Day here yesterday afternoon in Franklin Square Park under the auspices of the United May Day Committee.

Speakers outlined the history of May Day and stressed the fight being made for unemployment insurance, especially the campaign for enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. One of the speakers, a member of the Socialist Party, Washington Local, deplored the failure of his officers to join the United May Day Committee activities.

Socialist Speaks

"The Socialist Party officials didn't endorse this meeting," he said, "because they might contaminate themselves by joining workers. They're having a tea party tonight. . . . I'm proud to speak here before the banner of the Communist Party." Failure to co-operate on May Day, he pointed out, helps Hearst's anti-labor activities.

Harold Brown and Roy Landis represented the United May Day Committee, Gertrude Thorpe the Unemployment Councils, Jack Harris, Negro worker, the International Labor Defense, and Florence Playton the Young Communist League.

Against War

The May Day slogans included: Free Thaelmann, Defend the Soviet Union, Against Hearst's anti-labor press, Read the Daily Worker, For Rank and File Controlled Unions, For Genuine Unemployment Insurance, For H. R. 2827, for the 30-hour week without reduction in pay, Fascism Means Sensing of Trade Unions and Civil Liberties, Fight Against War and Fascism, Join the Communist Party.

Workers reported that 1,000 special May Day shop papers were distributed at the West Yard, 5,000 leaflets on what May Day means to government employees, 6,000 Scottsboro May Day leaflets and 6,000 general May Day leaflets to the general public in the capital.

The usual red squad was supplemented by at least a dozen plain clothes operatives and several uniformed park police.

## WHAT'S ON

- Roxbury, Mass.**  
May Party, Saturday evening, May 4 at 281 Walnut Ave. (apt. 2). A good time assured to all who will come. Start 10. Part of proceeds for the Scottsboro Defense Fund. Asp.: Scottsboro Dr. L.L.D.
- Philadelphia, Pa.**  
The Party Annual Banquet, Concert and Dance will be held Friday and Saturday, May 3 and 4 at the Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave. Excellent program prepared. We will serve the best meals on both nights. Bargains in our booths will be ready for you. Do not miss the joy and fun on these nights.
- Cleveland, Ohio**  
Attention, Cleveland! "Chapman" is at the Penn Square Theatre. Don't fail to see it. It's the greatest Soviet picture. Daily shows 6:30 to 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Thursday from 1:30 p.m. Adm. 25c to 5 p.m.; 50c after 5 p.m.
- Chicago, Ill.**  
"Torso" in the West, a first-hand account of the recent Parisian
- Income in San Francisco. Sacramento, Gallup, by Harry Carls, brilliant prophet to the people. Tickets, 50c. Director: Los Angeles Workers School, to be given at the Majestic Hotel, 29 W. Quincy St. at 8:30 p.m. Runners: May 1st and 7th, 8 p.m. Ask Friends of New Masses, Ticket Room 50 at N. W. Midwest Bureau, Room 702 at 11 W. Washington, Tel. Dearborn 8654.
- May 4th, Saturday, 8:30 p.m. John O'Neil Branch I.L.D., 1356 E. 58th St. Dance, play by pioneer group, interesting program. All proceeds to Scottsboro.
- Movie Show! First showing of Chicago's May Day Parade, 1935. Come and get this thrill at the May Day Festival sponsored by Friends of the Chicago Workers School, Saturday, May 4 at 8:30 p.m., 555 So. State St. Excellent program, eat, drink, prizes, games. Adm. 25c.
- Newark, N. J.**  
Attention Newark! "Chapman" is coming to the Little Theatre, 92 Broad St. (near Central Ave.) on Saturday, May 4, for a limited engagement. It's a first-class picture. From 11 to 11:30 p.m. The greatest Soviet film! Adm. 50c to 6 p.m., 75c after 6 p.m. Reservations. Tickets available at St. Academy St.

# HOME LIFE

— By —  
Ann Barton

BELOW are two letters from the South, which the Working Woman has turned over to us.

FROM Alabama. "In Tallapoosa where I live and been all my life, it's hard to say how I live. I was born here and raised up here and am now a mother of two boys one fifteen, the other seventeen. Life seems like a nightmare sometimes. We have always been farmers and raised our two boys the same. Living under the old Deal, there was hell to pay, and the New Deal is no better, if anything worse. They tried to get the county agent to go around and try to get all the Negroes to sign up for the Bankhead Bill. Some folks came to me and asked me what I thought of the Bankhead Bill. I pointed out to them that the Bankhead Bill did not mean us Negroes no good, and not to sign, because the way I see this Bankhead Bill, it will take every penny away from the workers. I was in the courthouse Saturday morning and they had an agricultural adjustment administrator speak on this. He tried to show the workers where they would lose out by not voting for the Bankhead Bill. But I don't see how we workers can lose any more than we have now. Our organizations are doing some better now because we all are trying to fight together. We have won some victories. In 1931 we demanded the release of thirty sharecroppers and won it. Live. We had to live out of this fifty cents. My house rent was five dollars a month, and meal was thirty cents per peck. Meat was fifteen cents a pound and lard was fifteen cents per pound. Flour was sixty cents for a twelve pound sack. And this says nothing about the other groceries. We live eleven miles and a quarter from the city. I have five children, from fifteen years old to twenty-four. I have to clothe them out of a \$1.50 washing, and feed them.

FROM Alabama. "I worked on Mr. Hall's plantation last year as a day hand for fifty cents a day. Also my son who is nineteen years old. We had to live out of this fifty cents. My house rent was five dollars a month, and meal was thirty cents per peck. Meat was fifteen cents a pound and lard was fifteen cents per pound. Flour was sixty cents for a twelve pound sack. And this says nothing about the other groceries. We live eleven miles and a quarter from the city. I have five children, from fifteen years old to twenty-four. I have to clothe them out of a \$1.50 washing, and feed them.

HAVE you your May Working Woman yet? From cover to cover it is filled with material that will keep you completely engrossed until you have read every line. There is a poignantly told tale of the life of an American worker's family; material on the lives of miners and steel workers; a full page of Bill Cropper's cartoons, called the "American Home," an article about N.B.C. women strikers. There are letters under the headings "from a steel town," and "from a coal town." There is another installment of the articles on the conditions and struggles of the Negro women called "Unconquered Spirit." An analysis of the various sales taxes and organizational suggestions about how to fight these taxes makes an article that is valuable to every woman's organization. Other features include a survey of the New Deal in relationship to women, an article on birth control, the story of Lucy Parsons, widow of a Haymarket martyr, the world program against war and fascism, and others. Why not subscribe? The price is fifty cents a year. Send your sub to Working Woman, P. O. Box 186, Station D, New York City.

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# From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

## Independent City Subway Teeming with Petty Rackets

By an Independent Subway Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK.—The entire Independent (City) Subway system is saturated with petty tyrannies and tricks by which the straw bosses and big shots make the lives of the employees as unpleasant as possible.

One particular straw boss who stoops to all the mean tricks known and unknown is Chief Towerman Wingarden. This man, with no experience of the type of the interlocking equipment in use on the Independent, received an appointment as towerman. Less than a year later, on the recommendation of the then Chief Towerman Burke who was slated for promotion (and who, by the way, is the man who ran away with part of the funds of the Brotherhood of Railroad Switchmen) this man Wingarden was promoted Chief Towerman. While still towerman and getting hourly rate of pay Mr. Wingarden was being paid for 84 hours work at 69 cents an hour. This went on for several weeks although it was not always operating a tower



and there was absolutely no necessity for these excessive hours. Once appointed Chief Towerman on a yearly basis, Mr. Wingarden started out to show the city what stuff he was made of. Towermen working overtime were not paid, but had to take time off. In spite of the fact that they put these hours in against their own wish for the convenience of the subway operation. Even to make a collection for a sick brother became labor with Mr. Wingarden according to the throne. But an O. K. was promptly given to pass the hat when Mr. Wingarden himself fell ill. Mr. Baker, superintendent of operation, even went as far as to put a towerman to do the work during his illness and allowed Wingarden to draw his pay illegally. In plain language it was a case of padding the pay roll.

Porters and car-cleaners receive the magnificent sum of \$19.20 per week. After the \$1 is deducted for pension they have \$18 to support a family. A city policeman drawing \$3,000 a year also pays \$1 a week for pension while firemen pay nothing. Cops and firemen can ride the subway free of charge both on duty and off. But telephone operators working for the Independent Subway had their passes taken away over a year ago. The plea was made by the officials that these girls do not require to enter the subway in order to get to their work. This is even one better than the notoriously rotten twins—the B. M. T. and the I. R. T. On the Independent men work eight hours without eating or toilet relief.

At the beginning of operations on the Independent Subway system a large number of men who were non-residents of the city were given jobs. Also some others had minor violations for which they appeared in courts and failed to state them in their applications, either through negligence or wishing to avoid possible trouble. Several months after appointment a large number of these men were called to appear before the civil service investigators and ordered to show why they should not be dismissed. If the right connections were made nothing happened. If an employee could not make the proper connection he was

out of a job until such time as he did. Some of them were out between one and three months and were re-instated when they got things to clock. A number of these engaged a lawyer named Sullivan, from Brooklyn who managed to do the trick for \$100 to \$150 fees.

The strange thing about this lawyer Sullivan is that he is either a mind reader or very close to the offices connected with the subway operations. He seemed to know about the dismissals before the men themselves knew it. Some of these men claim they received legal advice before they were notified about being discharged. Such magic is not rare on the city subway.

One very unsavory incident on this line which never really came out fully in the open is that of Trainmaster Foster and Dispatcher Powell. Foster got conductors and motormen to become co-makers on loans which he made, and which they met payments on when due. Dispatcher Powell of the 207th St. terminal was the medium through which the "loans" were transacted. The reward for these deals was promises of promotion, keeping out of trouble, and lots of overtime. Some of these co-makers to the "loans" actually put in 70 to 80 hours per week, in this way making a decent salary, impossible on regular time. Dispatcher Powell was slated for next trainmaster as his share for the deals. When things became too hot Foster was let out of the service after lasting with the Independent nearly one year. Powell was brought up on charges and his only punishment was to be transferred to a night dispatcher's trick.

## Telegrapher Hails Unity Move

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK.—I have been following the articles on the telegraph industry with interest. I know that the United Telegraphers of America, an independent union, has been carrying on a fight against the A. W. U. E. (company union). They have recently exposed the election fraud in the main office and the close connection between the association and the officials of the Williver documents that were read at one of the meetings of the U. T. A.

I am glad to hear that negotiations are now being carried on with the C. U. A., the A. F. of L. union, for the merging of the two organizations. A recent bulletin distributed by the U. T. A. explained why such action must be taken; and I am thoroughly in accord with such a move. It certainly will strengthen the existing forces and put them in a much better position to fight for better conditions, and especially unite the best elements in a drive to defeat the company union.

I personally believe that a good many Western Union employees would like to actively support the U. T. A.

In its fight against the company union. However, I think a much broader program should be outlined for such action. Some sort of a plan so as to get the A. W. U. E. members together and organize them to carry on the fight from within the A. W. U. E. and at the same time support the real union in the field.

I certainly would wholeheartedly support such a plan.

## The Ruling Class



"Four Bols—after the revolution the Bolsheviks confiscated everything he had except his underdrawers and his pride."

## Stevedores on North River Piers Drive Men and Extort Rake-off

By a Dock Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK.—I worked for Clark and Son, stevedores, for a number of years. The superintendent, a man by the name of Sylve, happens to be the son-in-law of Mr. Clark, a former street car conductor, and he has never seen longshore work before. But he is a ruthless slave driver. One of his stevedores was formerly an ice man, and so on. From these men we have to take orders.

Every hatch foreman has to come to the office, before knocking off time, to compare what his gang had done in these hours with what others had done. If not enough, the gang was left out on the next shape. This was the doings of Sylve Farnell his stevedore, and Farnell the timekeeper the stevedore's son.

At that time they had a foreman there by the name of Julius Fath, who, during our strike in 1926, was the scab stevedore on the Holland-American Line in Hoboken, N. J. He is one of the worst stevedores I have ever seen in my life. This man is now the head boss for Clark and Son on Pier 85 N. R.

After that I worked for the United States Line, which is located on Pier 58 to 62 N. R. Stevedore H. Farnell, formerly timekeeper for Clark and Son, is the same as J. Fath. He don't think nothing of 20 to 25 minutes after the hour, and this happens 2 to 3 times the day. If you kick about it, well and good, you be left out, that's all. The majority of their men have to come across on payday. If not, well it is too bad for them on the next shape.

How well they know the men who pay shows itself by what happens every day on these piers. A gang has finished its hatch. They are lined up on the dock, counted and then the stevedore says to the foreman, knock so many extras off. No matter where you are working, on deck, in the hold or on the dock, that foreman tells you to hang it up, and you are replaced by one who has finished their hatch. If you say something, or ask questions, then the answer is, well you are an extra man and that settles it. On payday if your pay is short, you

have to see Mr. Farnell and then he explains to you that for a couple of minute they do not pay but if you insist on your right money, then he says, "alright go to the timekeeper and tell him to give you your right money, and be damned." As it has happened to several and they have never been hired since.

There is the Hamburg-America Line Pier 86 N. R. The contracting stevedore is Jago, formerly superintendent of the Holland-American, in Hoboken, N. J. He is another good slave driver, and his stevedore is a discriminating fool, who will hire only his country men Czechoslovaks. He would sooner work shorthanded than hire an outsider. And none of these foremen belong to any union. I hope and trust that if the rank and file succeeds in getting the leadership of the I. L. A. that all those who be denied membership in this outfit for ever!

A MEMBER SINCE 1901.

## Boss Union Avoids Embarrassment

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK.—The Association of Western Union Employees, the company union, has failed to call its regular monthly meeting because the membership was beginning to ask embarrassing questions of what actually took place at the election which the members have termed a fraud.

The president of the local, fearing embarrassment, just didn't call a meeting and didn't give any excuse either.

## Telegrapher Pictures General Tie-up in Telegraph Industry

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK.—From Texas to Maine, clear across to the Pacific, telegraph workers were rejoicing at their great victory.

And why not. Return of all pay cuts, 40-hour week with 48-hour pay, vacations with full pay and full time relief, no part time or reduced time, all furloughed employees returned to their former status, messengers on \$15 a week salary with only 40 hours work a week, no dismissals without consultation with the shop committee, and assistant general manager Charles Harvey Carroll no longer issues flats from his private office on the 6th floor at 60 Hudson St. He is now in a position that suits his temperament and ability—busily handling uniform equipment to night messengers.

Is this a dream—a figment of the imagination—and how did this come about? For three days the cathedral-like Telegraph Capitol of the World was like a gloomy counterpart of Notre Dame. The 13th, 14th and 15th floors, where busy wires buzzed all day amid clacking of the automatic typewriter keys, were silent as a sepulchre. Supervisors seemed lost as they looked bewilderedly at vacant operators' seats.

No one to bowl out and to order around. In the hundreds of Western Union and Postal Telegraph Company offices throughout the country similar absences of activity were evident. Not a telegram was received over the phone or sent over the back breaking machines. Messengers, the highly exploited "mutts" no longer exhausted their wind in running after calls or deliveries to earn three or four cents. Business world was stunned. Trains of merchandise were piled up at sidings. Waiting for messages that never came. The stock exchanges where the Father Coughlins and their bosom pals, the Morgans, cleaned up on silver and other precious metals were suspended. Business men sent their office forces home as telegrams imparting necessary information for their activities failed to arrive and not being able to send any they were completely isolated from all the business centers of the world.

## I.S.U. Seamen in Baltimore Defend Philadelphia Brother from Officials

By a Marine Worker Correspondent  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Some time ago a member of the I.S.U. came up into the union hall in Baltimore. He produced his union book and stated that he was from the S.S. Heffern which had just arrived from Philadelphia. He asked if the seamen were acquainted with the happenings there. They said, "No."

So this brother began to enlighten the seamen that were in the union hall at that time. The men gathered around him. Then the office doors bounced open and out came the one-man shipping committee and Johnny Bley, I.S.U. agent. Bley seeing that a worker had nerve enough to come into the hall and tell about the events in Philadelphia, began to shout, "Where is your union book?" The worker produced his book. Bley grabbed it and started for the office. The seamen in the hall shouted at Bley to give back the book to the man. The men joined in so close, that Bley could not close the door of his private office. So he gave the book back. Then the man from Philadelphia continued to tell how Carlson and Grange came to Philadelphia and with the help of the police took over the I.S.U. Hall there.

Then the one-man shipping committee came out and shouted, "Are you a citizen?" Some seamen shouted, "What do you care? You old seahag!" The "committee" got hot and said, "Who called me a seahag? I will call the cops!" A coop came into the union hall and they wanted to have the brother pinched. The militancy of the seamen stopped the carrying through of this idea. The brother walked out of the hall with some of the men and was not bothered.

Then we learned that Bley had tried to carry out some of his rotten tactics. He called up the ship and tried to get the man fired off the job. The crew sent a committee ashore to see what crime their brother member had committed. They did not go to the I.S.U. officialdom but talked to the seamen around the beach. Finding out that his man had only acted in a way any good union man would report back to the ship and reported. The crew then stood 100 per cent behind their brother member. A resolution was also sent aboard but as yet we have no information what happened.

This action showed the I.S.U. officials here that the rank and file believe in democratic control instead of the bureaucratic control they are using at the present time. They have not had a union meeting here in weeks so the minutes of other ports are never heard. This shows us the need of closer connection by the rank and file. That when a ship is in port the members of the crew should go around the union halls and talk to the men on the beach and let them know what is happening in other ports.

More action is needed in all ports to gain their support for our Philadelphia brothers.

# YOUR HEALTH

— By —  
Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Misuse of Iodine  
S. J. L. of New York, writes:—"Will you be good enough to give me your opinion of the recommendation of a syndicated medical writer who advises the use of a drop of tincture of iodine in a glass of water every day, for the return to original blackness of graying and falling hair in a man just past his thirty-fifth birthday. Also, will you please give me a list of foods that contain iodine."

YOU do not state clearly whether the iodine in water is to be taken internally or to be applied to the hair. In either case, the advice is nonsense, because it cannot prevent falling hair or restore the original color of graying hair.

As for iodine in food, you may consult any standard text on dietetics. However, many brands of table salt sold on the market today are "iodized," that is, they contain iodine in the form of iodine-containing elements, called iodides. The use of such table salts will furnish a good deal of the iodine needed by the body in those parts of the country (around the great lakes) where iodines are scarce. In this part of the country (New York) drinking water also contains small amounts of iodides.

Apart from these chief sources, it is unnecessary to go on a special diet of iodine-containing foods. We advise people along the Atlantic coast not to use iodized salts because too much iodine may prove harmful.

## Fear of Hospitals

A. G. of Brooklyn, writes:—"My boy, twelve and a half years old, is suffering from continued fever for the last few months. His temperature runs from 100-101 to 102. He is very pale and lately his face looks as if it is swollen, especially under his eyes."

—I have taken him to dozens of doctors and dispensaries. They claim that it is a strange case and that I should try to keep him in bed for a week. Another doctor says that we should send him away for a few weeks. About keeping him in bed, that is a very hard case, as he is a very active child and very nervous, and has a very bad temper and refuses to stay in bed. Besides, I don't know whether it will do him any good.

"About the hospital, my wife is afraid to leave him there. She claims that he will be tortured there and she has heard of several cases of this kind of children that were left there and later feeling better, died before they were able to send them home. All this has made my wife very nervous.

I have suggested to her that we write to the Medical Advisory Board. I told her I have faith and confidence in it. She has promised to follow out all advice and instructions that you doctors will furnish."

ABOVIOUSLY your son's illness is not an easy one to diagnose. It may be one of several conditions, such as tuberculosis, some disease of the lymph glands, an obscure osteomyelitis (inflammation of the bone marrow), kidney disease, or a dozen other conditions. It is sufficient to state that the diagnosis is not on the surface and needs study. For such conditions, the best course, by far, is to have him admitted to a good general hospital for study and observation for several weeks.

That your boy is ill-tempered and hard to control does not enter into the matter. As a matter of fact, this may be a symptom of his disease. He will go to the hospital if you put it to him properly. You must realize that you have conveyed to the boy your own and your wife's reactions against hospitalization and bed-rest, and he is now reproducing your reactions. Further, we have no sympathy with this attitude of being tortured and left to die in the hospital. This is a creation of the imagination—it is a false notion that many people have. While it is true that hospitals are not adequately staffed or equipped, it is also true that patients are not tortured. We know that he will get good attention and diagnosis at the places we have mentioned, and earnestly advise that you get him admitted as soon as possible.

What to Do for Nose Bleeds  
R. T. Bicknell, Ind.:—"In an emergency, if the nose should start bleeding, the best remedy would be to pack the nose with a long strip of sterile or clean gauze. Introduce one end of the strip of gauze, or, if you have none on hand, a clean handkerchief torn up into one long thin strip, and with your small finger push it in tight in one continuous strip, making sure to leave an end of the gauze or handkerchief hanging out to enable easy removal later. Leave the packing in for two or three hours and then gradually remove it. If this does not cure the bleeding, consult a physician."

# Soviet Ukraine---The Land Hitler Wants

By W. G. SHEPHERD

KIEV, May 2.—Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the second largest and one of the most important republics of the U.S.S.R., was my first stop in a tour through the Ukraine, the land which Hitler and the Nazis want to pinch. It is a beautiful city, the upper part standing on the high banks of the River Dnieper—the same Dnieper whose rapids were dammed and harnessed to create the power for the famous electric power station of Dniepropetrovsk—overlooking country which is densely wooded by pine forests.

Thirty times during the civil war, when the workers and peasants of the Ukraine were fighting against the armies of Denikin and the Polish and German armies of intervention, Kiev was captured and recaptured. First the whites gained control, then the Red Armies took possession. Back again came the whites, only to be driven out again by the Reds, and so on, until in August 1920 the whites were finally beaten and the city placed firmly under the control of the workers and peasants.

The Flourishing City  
—Since that time Soviet Kiev has gone from strength to strength overcoming all difficulties and obstacles. Today the city is a flourishing socialist city in a flourishing Soviet republic, which was described recently by Luchenko, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukraine, as a "republic of metal, coal, iron ore, sugar, a country of fertile kolkhozes (collective farms) fields."

You can't help noticing that Kiev is flourishing. As you walk through the main streets of the town, there

is a complete absence of the crisis which is indicating its blows on the main cities of the capitalist countries. The shops of the city are full both of goods and people, working people at that.

Cafes and restaurants are doing a steady trade all day long. In one cafe that I visited twice for coffee and biscuits, I was really amazed at the number of customers who were coming and going, and on making inquiries of the director of the cafe, I learned that between the hours of 9 A.M. and 12 midnight, the cafe had a turnover of 400,000 rubles. Taking the average purchase as five rubles (a high average) this meant that about 80,000 people come to the cafe daily. And it had only been open two weeks, said the director. "We expect to reach a turnover of half a million rubles in a very short time."

Like the shops, theatres and cinemas are full every day. You've got to go early to get a seat in the cinema the same day and for the theatre it is necessary, I was informed, to book up several days ahead to be certain of a seat.

Knowing that Kiev and other centers of the Ukraine have often been the subject of stories of "starvation" and "famine," stories spread by the enemies of the Soviet Union, I took particular note of the bread situation. Not a sign of shortage anywhere!

Signs of Plenty  
Bread of all kinds there is plenty. It can be bought either at the kiosks at numerous street corners or at the still more numerous clean, well fitted shops in ALL parts of the city. And in many shops you can

even see the sign—indeed, a sure sign of plenty—Fresh bread sold here everyday. The people of Kiev are far from starvation, even though the anti-Soviet famine mongers would like them to be.

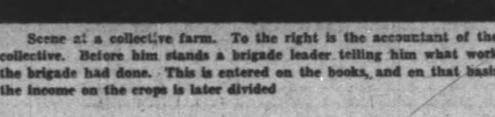
Factories too, are working at full pressure, some doing three seven hour shifts a day. The old factories that existed prior to 1917 have been completely transformed. Before, mainly by a handicraft basis, they are today highly mechanized. And, highly mechanized as they are, this

mechanization has not meant unemployment for the workers. On the contrary, all of Kiev's old factories are employing more workers than ever before in their history. Here is one example:

The "Bolshevik" factory formerly owned by an Englishman and a Czechoslovakian, never employed at its peak period more than about 300 workers; now 5,000, of whom 600 are women, find constant work here. Besides transforming the old, Soviet Kiev has built and is building new factories. The old and new factories now working were able by the end of 1934 to boast for that year a production of 500 million rubles, fourteen times as much as old industrial Kiev could produce pre-war.

New Industries  
Two large new factories are in the course of construction. According to the plan laid down for the city for this year, a lathe building factory is to be completed at a cost of 100 million rubles and when it starts production next year, will employ 6,000 highly qualified workers. Last year saw the beginning of the building of a giant railway wagon repair factory, scheduled, when completed, to turn out 12,000 goods wagons, 2,000 passenger cars and to employ 12,000 workers.

In all, 70,000,000 rubles of capital expenditure are to be invested this year alone in the old and new factories of Kiev. Besides this, more than half this figure is to be invested in communal economy, including housing, for which there is a special grant. Improvements on old factories,



Scene at a collective farm. To the right is the accountant of the collective. Before him stands a brigade leader telling him what work the brigade had done. This is entered on the books, and on that basis the income on the crops is later divided

# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

INVESTIGATIONS are the order of the day. Everybody's doing it. Everybody's getting up his own little investigation committee to investigate somebody else's little investigation committee.

Has somebody quered the game that in the last war Bethlehem Steel and Du Pont Chemicals made 800 and 1,000 per cent profit? Let's investigate it.

Has somebody slipped the dope that the Administrator of City Relief has let a couple of thousand bushels of potatoes go to rot in the warehouses while the people were starving? Let's investigate it.

Has the Mayor caught the Governor selling contracts for public highways to his brother's construction corporation at higher bids than another contractor? Let's investigate it.

And when we've investigated it for six months at a monthly cost of \$25,000 per investigation, let's forget about it, file the particulars in a closed and locked drawer, issue a statement to the press that the matter has been thoroughly and eternally aired, cleansed and fumigated of corruption, municipal and federal, and then proceed blissfully on a new investigation.

## The Pharmaceutical Magnate

OUT in Chicago, the Illinois legislators are clamoring for a new investigation. It seems that Charles R. Walgreen who owns a chain of drug stores and is known as a "pharmaceutical magnate" has a niece who attends the University on the Midway. Niece came home from college and went to see Uncle Walgreen. Then maybe something like this happened:

"Well, niece," Uncle said, "how are you getting along at college?"

"Rotten, Uncle," said Niece, "I flunked in history."

"History?" said Uncle Walgreen. "How dare they flunk the niece of Charles R. Walgreen the pharmaceutical magnate in history? Don't they know when they flunk you they're flunking five thousand chain drug stores?"

"Well, Uncle," said Niece, "it was like this. Prof says to me, what did the colonies fight for in 1776? Something we ain't got. Professor, I says, What? says the Prof. Liberty, I says. So he flunked me."

Whereupon the pharmaceutical face of the drug-store builder turned the color of four patent medicines and he stammered: "Flunked you? He should have spanked you! Who's been filling your mind full of those ideas? I'll bet that school of yours is nothing but a hotbed of radicalism," says Charles R. "My good money going to breed nothing but a bunch of political hotheads too young to know milk of magnesia from Sion's liniment!"

## Unkey Gets Mad

AND Unkey got up from his chair, stepped to the telephone and wired a hot letter to the president of the University of Chicago, demanding an immediate investigation of the faculty and the suppression of all dangerous thoughts and political opinions among the student body.

The President didn't have to be told twice, the newspapers had to be told once, the legislature heard about it after a while and pretty soon there was another investigation on.

The boys and girls of the university are going to have their minds ransacked, their opinions overhauled and their activities curtailed. Mr. Charles R. Walgreen, the frank pharmacist, will see to it that nobody is allowed to think thoughts about liberty, democracy, labor, unemployment, or war as long as his good money is donated to the college funds.

It would be O. K. with him if the University went in for buying up a couple of professional football players and paid their tuition with a bonus for four years to play end on the college eleven. Or picking up a bush-league pitcher with a good arm to help out the school nine the coming baseball season. Mr. Walgreen and his chain stores would think their money was going to good purposes if the U. of C. ran off with the interscholastic pennant with the help of a couple of "ringers." But he'll be damned, says Mr. Charles R. if he'll stand by and see the student body, all good boys and girls from good homes, corrupted and inflamed by "outside agitators."

"Outside Agitators" THE only "outside agitators" who have been stirring up the students are the new unofficial members of the faculty. If Mr. Walgreen wants to suppress the "agitators" let him try investigating "war, and unemployment." Let him try investigating the world.

What does Walgreen think of doing with the millions of college graduates dumped on the street by capitalism? Giving them jobs as soda-jerkers in his drug-stores? The Illinois law-makers can "investigate" from now to doomsday. All they'll find at the bottom of the pile is a heap of reports proving that the father of those "dangerous thoughts" is the world owned by men like the pharmaceutical Mr. Walgreen.

# I LOVE

By A. AVDEYENKO

Socialism teaches a homeless waif to become an engineer, a builder of a pulsating Soviet life.

"Vivid and dramatic experience," says the London Spectator, "which could hardly be dug out of present-day Western society."

283 pp., \$1.00

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## LITTLE LEFTY



There'll be a Judgment Day!

by del

## FLASHES and CLOSEUPS

By DAVID PLATT

DO you know that the students of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., recently instituted a boycott and forced the Walden Theatre nearby to withdraw Hearst's militaristic Metrophone Newsreel from the screen... and not long ago a united front of eighteen workers' organizations called by the Young Communist League, Bronx, and including some Y. P. S. L.s., unofficially represented, succeeded in stopping performances of Hearst's "Devil Dogs of the Air" at the Alerton Theatre, Bronx... at first the Management hesitated about cancelling the booking... but at a meeting which they attended, hoping to be able to nip the plot in the bud, they were quickly convinced they would stand slim chance against the determination and militancy of the opposition... and the next day they removed the picture substituting "Are We Civilized" which was witnessed and approved by the Committee... The Management also promised to play no pictures hereafter that were not first approved by the Committee... a good precedent for fighting "Black Fury," "Oil for Lamps of China" and other Warner-Hearst films...

"YOUTH OF MAXIM" new Soviet film playing at the Cameo, is the first of a series of three films that will carry Maxim through the Bolshevik Revolution up to the present... Unbelievable wonder continues to sprout from the hot-houses of the movie industry... Shirley Temple, Fox Film Star, has been included among the immortals in the World Wide Illustrated Encyclopedia... yes, her name is listed in the new edition along with Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury during latter part of 19th century and Sir William Temple, Belgian Ambassador during late 17th... I think it is high time for somebody to start awarding half-baked tin medals to the Publicity Agents of movie stars like Shirley Temple, who make, take and break them when they have to...

LAUREL and Hardy have decided to separate... it seems that Laurel wouldn't "listen to reason." Celebrate May Day, May First, runs a publicity blurb on "Going to Town," "Mae West's new money-maker opening May Day... Pathe Newsreels have joined up with Bromo Seltzer in a nation-wide ad stunt... a swell idea... a chance in a lifetime to quickly get rid of the awful headache you usually get watching sour newsreels... It seems that horseracing has taken the place of golfing among actors on the coast... at least for the present... stables are being bought and sold and re-bought and sold as fast as horses hoofs... Grochu Marx insists that he too has changed his favorite sport... "I now play pinocle instead of bridge," says Grochu... Shall Harpo talk is the topic of the day in the movie colony... Harpo wants to talk but Grochu says no... Chico says yes... Zeppo says yes... and now... Harpo says talk to Chico... Chico won't talk to Zeppo... Harpo won't talk to either Grochu or Chico... in his next film "A Night at the Opera"... proof... he has just bought a new car for his famous horn... already friends have suggested that they re-title "A Night at the Opera" and call it "The Barntones of Wimpole Street..."

CREDIT for the worst film of the year must go to Warner Bros. for "Living on Velvet" with Kay Francis and George Brent... a few of us had the misfortune to see the film at the Alerton Theatre last Saturday night... everything was going along fine and admirable until a certain unexpected incident in the picture brought down the house with more spontaneous applause and merriment than I have seen in a theatre in a long while... towards the middle of the picture George Brent without knowing the kind of audience he was facing, turned blankly to Kay Francis and said: "You know I guess you and I will have to form a United Front against your aunt"... what follow was worth any price of admission... from united front supporters... in all parts of the house came a sudden wild and frenzied outburst of "yes, yes, the United Front," "Long Live the United Front," "Hurrah for the United Front"... it must have lasted three minutes... I'll never forget it...

RICHARD WATTS is vacationing in the Soviet Union... Let's hope that Robert Flaherty's new film on "India" will have more to say about the oppressed Indian masses than his "Man of Aran" had to say about the men and women of Aran... James Cagney's performance as "Bottom" in "Midsummer Night's Dream" is being acclaimed as the best since the part was created by the author, a man named Shakespeare... and it probably is... Max Reinhardt almost blew the bottom out of Warner Bros. by spending \$1,300,000 on the film... too bad they wouldn't allow him a couple million more to really blow these pro-war and anti-labor minded boys off the movie map...

## Directors of 'Youth of Maxim' Promise Continuation of Film

Pored Over Books and Documents for Over Three Years

By G. KOZINTSEV and L. TRAUBERG

(Directors of 'The Youth of Maxim,' the new Soviet film now at the Cameo)

PROBABLY the most fortunate fact in our creative career is the circumstance that we have completed a film for the 15th anniversary of the Soviet cinema. The best way of celebrating the jubilee is, for us, to enter joyfully into direct relation with the spectator. But we are especially happy because our film, "The Youth of Maxim," is not merely just another picture of ours, whether good or bad. "The Youth of Maxim" with the other films produced in 1934, is an affirmation of that admirable realistic style to which all Soviet art, has been tending for the past fifteen years.

What is it which in our opinion makes "The Youth of Maxim" worthy of a place with the other productions of 1934—with our best realistic films?

The subjects of our films are vast and varied. But the fact that a wide latitude is permitted in selecting a subject (if only it be a Soviet theme), should not lead us to forget for a single moment that what is most important in our art, and always will be, is the film with generalized images of our country.

We are happy that we have shown in our film in spite of much worry and anguish the images which have for so long moved us, the images of the Bolshevik past.

In our opinion, the chief task of the realistic cinema is to move the spectator by showing him these concrete images of our time. And the fact that during the projection of our film, the audience, and especially the young people, follow with emotion the adventures of our hero and accompany certain episodes of the film with laughs, whistles and applause, proves that the image of Maxim, the young Bolshevik proletarian, is near and dear to them.

Without losing our identity, to survey our stylistic and creative positions. But that is a very broad and controversial subject, although for us it has almost lost that character. Meanwhile, one thing is evident: anyone who knows the history of the various styles, and the



GRIGORI KOZINTSEV



LEONID TRAUBERG

In the second place, there cannot be any realistic art that is based exclusively on the talent and genius of the artist. It is not the "cavalry" impression nor the immediate, "general" impression which should prevail, but the difficult work of research on the material. There will always be those who, rightly or not, will consider a film improbable, if certain minor and incidental details are not shown as they imagined them. But what is important is the typical resemblance, the essential resemblance. However, one should also know, feel and love the details of life, for they are the things which in general compose the picture.

For three years we pored over books and documents. We spoke to hundreds of persons. We held "conferences" at every hour of the day and night. And yet we have made not a few mistakes. That means we must work even better in future. But we cannot conceive any important work without serious preliminary studies and profound knowledge.

In conclusion, we wished once more without losing our identity, to survey our stylistic and creative positions. But that is a very broad and controversial subject, although for us it has almost lost that character. Meanwhile, one thing is evident: anyone who knows the history of the various styles, and the

victories and defeats of the Soviet cinema can see in "The Youth of Maxim" how we have dropped the ballast which loaded down our earlier work.

The merit of that early work, it seems to us, consists in its extremely polemical character. But if in the past we have defended this polemical character against extreme attacks, solely because they were attacks upon our films, from this time on we shall fight for the creative orientation of our films, and not because they are ours.

We cannot give up the task we have assigned ourselves: to continue the biography of our hero.

There have been in the Soviet cinema many "initial" series which failed to have any later continuation. We have projected a series of films in "episodes" as a matter of principle, and we intend to carry out our plan.

That is why we have already commenced, together with the writer, L. Slavina, and our collective, to work on the film dealing with the rise of the revolutionary movement, the Duma, the "Fravda," and the outbreak of the war.

Workers, engineers, writers, are undertaking and accomplishing very difficult tasks. On this 15th anniversary of the Soviet cinema, we and our collective would like to promise for next year a second installment of our film on one of the simple, militant, illegal Bolsheviks.

## A Wisconsin Relief Fight

By BEN FIELD

MAX CICHON of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, is one of the pluckiest farmers in the country. The whole country first heard about him two years ago when he and his wife defended themselves against a sheriff and 27 deputies armed with machine guns and rifles. Cichon and his wife were jailed. After their release, Virginia Cichon went back to her job as waitress in Chicago to help her man and children stay on the new farm. Max went ahead farming and fighting foreclosures for the farmers in Walworth County and adjoining counties.

Since then Cichon has been jailed again. He has been threatened with deportation. Cichon was born in Germany, but he is an American citizen. The forces of "law and order" are working to root him out of Walworth County. But Cichon has the respect of all the decent people in his county. He is a member of the Farmers' Union, the Holiday, the Milk Pool. A former sailor, carpenter, wrestler, he can stand his ground.

"You'll be as welcome as the flow-ers in May," Cichon wrote, answering my letter. And when I got to Elkhorn, I found his pretty, spunky wife there, too. She had been forced to drop her job in Chicago a couple of months ago after the arrest of Max to take care of the children and the farm while he was in jail.

THE Cichons told me that many of the farmers in this part of the county had also been hit by the drought. We visited other farmers and saw horses and cows skinny as racks. The Cichon neighbors had raised only six bushels of oats to the acre last year. Max himself had had to drive down into Illinois to buy fodder. More than half the farmers of the county are tenants. Thousands are on relief. Relief has been cut down from \$52 a month to \$39. Township politicians are fattening like hogs on the miseries of the poor farmers and unemployed workers. The chairman of the town of Millard, for example, has managed to get his son the job of distributor of relief hay at the salary of \$85 a month and hired a boy to take his son's place on the farm at \$10. Relief officials are trying to hire unemployed workers out to rich farmers.

Max had planned to spread manure that afternoon. But it started snowing and there was more important work to do. People came to the Cichon farm for help. Among them were Tom Long, unemployed worker, and his wife. And here we had the chance again to see what many of the farm delegates had reported at the Sioux Falls conference. Here we had the opportunity

to see how workers are being sold to the rich, shanghaied by relief officials under Roosevelt, by officials who are swiftly becoming the white-shirted storm troopers of America.

Long related how he, his wife and two babies had been thrown off relief because he had refused to hire out to Farmer Whistle of the town of Millard. Whistle is a rich farmer, gets a monthly milk check of \$600, is the owner of the local telephone company. Whistle needs cheap hired labor on his large farm. Well, why shouldn't the F. E. R. A. help poor needy Whistle out? And so to help the rich farmer the relief officials offer the Long family a beet shack in a cowyard to live in. Big-hearted Whistle will give the Long babies a quart of milk every day. He will pay Long a dollar for every working day. As a working day consists of from 12 to 16 hours a day, he will be paying him from six to eight cents an hour. And to cap it all, Judge Luce, who helped send the army of deputies and guns against the Cichons, threatens to take away the two children from the Longs unless they agree to become Whistle's coolies.

MAX CICHON explodes. "Damn it, they talk about kidnapping about the Lindbergh baby. Here is legal kidnapping, and they think they are going to get away with it. They've tried it before to."

Long's father-in-law comes with the news that the relief officials have backed down somewhat. The relief officials are willing to fix up the best shack. They will not force Long to work for the rich farmer longer than October.

Virginia Cichon listens carefully. "This isn't backing down. They want Long until after October, until the harvest is finished, then he can go scratch. The issue is this: Is the rich farmer on relief or is Long and his family on relief? That's the issue. If we make a fight of it now, it will help not only Long, but all the others."

The Longs nod. The Cichons sit down. We plan how to meet this fascist attempt to break up families, to sell unemployed workers to boss-farmers, the Roosevelt government acting as slave dealer. Our plan is to call a demonstration and march of unemployed workers to the Elkhorn relief office tomorrow at 10. Long hurries out to round up the people.

AT 10 next morning our crowd gathers near the Elkhorn courthouse. We have about 40 relief workers who have laid down their tools in Delevan, a couple of miles off. Some of them are former farm-

hands and farmers. There are a number of women among them. As we march into the relief offices, Mrs. Long tells us that her baby fell sick this morning with measles and the doctor refused to attend to it because she had been taken off relief. The police are already in the office with the sheriff, the chief of police, a couple of newspaper reporters. The girl at the desk says, "Mr. Brophy cannot see you. He is busy with Mr. Lucas, the rehabilitation officer."

Cichon says, "You tell him we're here. He's got to see us."

So Cichon walks into the relief official's office. Through the partition we hear Cichon laying down the law to him and to Lucas, the rehabilitation official. Cichon laughs at Lucas' explanation that the government is backing sending men like Long to work on farms so as to test whether it will pay giving such men farms under the rehabilitation plan.

"The best way to do that, Mr. Lucas, is to have the government do its own testing directly on farms given to Long. Is this relief office a slave market so that rich farmers like Whistle can get their laying done for six cents an hour? Let Whistle whistle for his own hired man. If you don't treat this man like a decent American citizen and give him relief under his law, we'll be back here with ten times the number of people."

The relief officials scurry around, scared like a bunch of roaches when the light is flashed on suddenly in a dark filthy room. They back down. Long will be put back on the relief. He will not have to slave for Whistle, the sick child will be attended to.

The workers, packing the office, cheer. Mrs. Long picks at her handkerchief and cries for joy. An unemployed worker says, "That's the cake. Demonstration. Organization. That's it."

We drive down through the country telling small farmers and unemployed workers and merchants about the fight. They all tell us had they known about it they would have joined our forty in the hundreds. Even at a township meeting in the very presence of rich farmer Whistle the report is given on the relief fight.

And this way the strong news is spread all over like winged seed in the wind, the effectiveness of mass pressure, the immediate necessity of organization for the united fight of farmers and workers for relief, for the beating back of the horns of fascism already terrorizing and digging up the people all over the country.

## WORLD of MUSIC

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra

By CARL SANDS

THE New York Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra gave its eleventh annual concert at the Town Hall last Saturday evening, April 27. This organization is made up of about 80 working men and women who realize that even after a day in shop or factory more is to be gained by making their own music than by having it made for them by the capitalist music machine. There are many other such organizations in America. Their number is increasing rapidly. But this one is, along with the Freiheit Gezang Verein, of a special sort. Not only are they the best of their kind, but they are the models and leaders of almost half a hundred others throughout the country, banded together in the Jewish Workers' Musical Alliance.

Hanns Eisler, the celebrated composer of the "Comintern," "Red Front" and other songs of the militant proletariat all over the world, who just returned from a tour of the larger cities of the United States, reports that everywhere he went, the foremost, if not the only, revolutionary music organizations were the affiliates of this Alliance.

The growth of this remarkable music movement is largely due to the peculiar conditions under which foreign language minorities find themselves here. But no small factor has been the organizational ability and steadfast devotion of the leadership, among whom Jacob Schaefer, composer, conductor, director and teacher, is outstanding.

THE choice of the mandolin as the instrument with which to build a workers' amateur orchestra has been wise. The violin and the wind instruments of the bourgeois orchestra are played by workers everywhere. But standards of performance today are so fantastically high and the difficulty of the music we are accustomed to hear played is so great, that people who spend the larger part of their day earning a bare living under capitalist economic conditions have no time or money for the necessary technical preparation for playing in large ensembles (groups). The necessity of mastering bourgeois musical culture is, nevertheless, there. Shortcuts are not only permissible but inevitable. Through the piano and the organ, individuals can accomplish much. But large groups of these instruments are impracticable and pointless.

The mandolin is sufficiently like the violin, but sufficiently easy to manipulate with good effect, to constitute easily the most practical approach to the work of the great bourgeois composers of the last two centuries.

Some masterpieces actually appear in a new light and occasionally a musical effect of surprising novelty and charm results from the transcriptions by S. Firstman. In the introduction to Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina," for instance, the kettle-drum is set off to an advantage never before heard by this writer. The opening section of the Andantino from Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony sounded entirely strange, but the difference was welcome and the performance, in this instance especially, was absolutely professional.

MINNA HARTER played the first movement of Beethoven's Piano Concerto in C Minor with distinction. While lacking the power we are accustomed to hear in the modern concert hall, the ensemble (or unity of performance) was exceptionally fine and probably not less in volume than in Beethoven's day.

Probably the most ambitious number on the program was the "Egmont" Overture of Beethoven. In this the mandolins were assisted by a complete symphonic wind section, which actually played well, in tune and in time—a rarity in "pick-up" assistants. The first and last parts of this work were a surprise (as were also the same parts of the Gluck Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis") not only as regards "tone-color" but also expressiveness. We would like to hear the conductor try the middle part of the Beethoven closer to normal tempo.

The Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra has performed a great service for its members, for its ever appreciative audience and for the section of the working class in which it functions. But it must now turn to a wider field—not leaving the old, but extending it, bringing it to the attention of the English-speaking workers, whose musical development is so pathetically backward. It must enlarge its repertoire, play twentieth as well as nineteenth century music. It should have music specially written for it—revolutionary music. Thus it will escape the pitfall ever awaiting the competent workers' musical organization—the danger of forgetting, in a pursuit of the false ideal of "pure art," its main function: revolutionary militancy in the class struggle.

# Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

## Fighting for Immediate Needs

Question: Why do Communists fight for better working conditions and other immediate demands? If they allowed things to become worse, then the workers would rise up and destroy the capitalist system.—X. N.

Answer: Communists fight for every demand and need of the working class, because as the vanguard of the working class they have no other interests apart from the interests of the workers. In fighting for immediate demands the workers learn the value and need of organization. They become aware of the enemy forces which stand between them and economic security. They prepare themselves for the final task of destroying capitalism and all its institutions of exploitation and oppression.

If Communists were merely to tell the toilers to wait for conditions to get worse, they would be betraying the interests of the workers. It is now when the capitalist class is attacking the living standards of the working class that the workers must be rallied to a counter-attack. To do nothing would mean crippling the forces of the workers; it would hand them over helpless to the enemy class. It is necessary to emphasize that one of the most important lessons that Lenin taught us is that we cannot just wait for conditions to grow from bad to worse, for capitalism to crumble away automatically.

The capitalist class, which owns the economic institutions of the country, will never give them up, unless the workers take them. To do this successfully and to destroy the power of the capitalist class, the working class must be organized around the struggle for its immediate needs and demands. In these every-day struggles the workers learn the necessity of fighting the power of the capitalist state. They prepare for its eventual revolutionary destruction and the setting up of a workers' state—the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## Short Wave Radio

The New All Metal Tube

THE Radio Corporation of America has announced a new type of radio tube for use in receiving sets. This new tube is constructed entirely of metal and bakelite. No glass is used as the bulb proper is made from one piece of drawn metal. This metal bulb also serves as a shield, thus simplifying set construction and making possible more compact receivers. The base is made in the usual manner from a hard insulating compound, and is the same size and shape as at present. The contact pins, however, are arranged so that the new tubes cannot be used in the old sets nor can the present type tubes be used in sets designed for the new ones. No changes in the electrical characteristics are planned, the improvements being entirely mechanical in nature.

R. C. A. has already announced that they will follow their customary procedure in marketing the new tubes. That is, they will skim the cream off the retail market by charging exorbitant prices for sets using the new tubes. Then, after six months or a year, they will (for a good price, of course) sell other set manufacturers the right to use them in cheaper sets.

The advantages claimed for the new tubes are, first, that they are more durable, and third that they are much cheaper to manufacture. This at first sounds like a great advance, and from a purely technical viewpoint it is. If, however, we check up on how these improvements will affect us, there seems to be no reason for excitement. The fact that the new tubes are stronger and more durable means very little to the set owner, because even with the glass bulbs used today tubes fail electrically long before they wear out or break. Tubes will have to be replaced just as often as at present. The cheaper cost of construction may or may not be passed on to the consumer, but will at any rate mean increased profits for R. C. A. Probably the only effect these new tubes will have upon us will be that radio sets can be made smaller. This will make it possible to crowd three families into one family apartment instead of two, which will please the relief officials tremendously.

## TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAP—Becher Orch.
- WOB—Sports Resumes—Stan
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy
- WABC—To Be Announced
- 7:15—WOP—Stories of the Black Chamber
- WOP—Lum and Abner
- WJZ—Tony and Gus
- WABC—The Grudge
- 7:30—WOP—Pickets Sisters, WOP—Studio Music
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The Grudge
- 7:45—WOP—Uncle Ezra
- WOP—Front Page Drama
- WJZ—Dangerous Predators
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WOP—Bourdon Orch. Jessica Dragonetti, Soprano; Male Quartet
- WOP—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Tina Hill, Drama
- WABC—Mary Eastman, Soprano
- 8:15—WJZ—Morton Downey, Tenor
- WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30—WOP—Variety Musicale
- WJZ—Nichols Orch. Ruth Etling, Songs
- WABC—Court of Human Relations
- 8:45—WOP—Loyan Orch. Frank Munn, Tenor; Bernice Chaire, Songs
- WOP—Pickard Family, Songs
- WJZ—Beatrice Little, Commentator; Ferris Orch., Cavaliers Quartet
- WABC—Hollywood Hotel—Sketch, with Dick Powell, Frances Langford, Comedian; Paige Orch.; Grace Moore, Soprano
- 9:30—WEAP—Bonnie Orch. Pico and Pat, Comedy
- WOP—Navy and Esther
- WJZ—Phil Baker, Comedian, Balsazo Orch.; Ella Logan, Songs
- 9:45—WOP—Dramatic Song
- 10:00—WEAP—Stringing Sketch
- WOP—Sandra Swenka, Songs
- WJZ—Boile Orch.; Joe Cook, Comedian; Phil Dury, Balthuse; Lucy Monroe, Soprano; Fay La Coura, Songs; Tim and Irene Wagon—Himber Orch.
- 10:15—WOP—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30—WEAP—Symphony Orch. Frank Black, Conductor; Mixed Chorus; James Melton, Tenor
- WOP—Variety Musicale
- WABC—Stompagie and Soprano; Fay La Coura, Songs; Tim and Irene Wagon—Himber Orch.
- 10:45—WOP—Clotier Belli
- 11:00—WOP—The George Holmes, Chief Wash. But. 121
- WOP—New; Moonbeams
- WJZ—Tucker Orch.
- WABC—Four Aces, Contrabasso
- 11:30—WEAP—Dance Orch.
- 11:45—WOP—Dance Orch.
- 11:55—WOP—Dance Music
- 12:15—WABC—300-Piano Ensemble; Charles of 100 Boys at Tulsa (Okla.) Music Carnival

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# House Incident Shows That Roosevelt Plans Secretly for War

### CARRYING THROUGH TREMENDOUS DECEPTION AGAINST AMERICAN MASSES—TESTIMONY REVEALS WAR MACHINE IS READY FOR ACTION

ROOSEVELT has sternly rebuked the House Military Affairs Committee for publishing some of the testimony given before them by leading army generals on United States war plans.

This testimony revealed that the War Department is already prepared to seize such British territory as Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, and the Bahamas, as soon as war breaks out, and that the Roosevelt government is building aviation bases along its borders, in violation of its treaties.

Such information should be kept secret, warns Roosevelt, and he makes it clear that he will use his powers as commander of the Army and Navy to see that it remains secret from the people.

In this one incident the whole relation of the Roosevelt government to the workers and toiling farmers of the country is revealed in a flash.

*Roosevelt is practicing a gigantic deception and*

*fraud on the American people when he talks of the "peaceful" intentions of American imperialism! He is practicing a tremendous lie when he smilingly assures the American people that there is no danger that they will be plunged into another bloody slaughter within the very near future.*

The incident with the Military Committee of the House indicates beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Roosevelt government is feverishly building a record-breaking war machine with the direct knowledge that it will use this death-dealing apparatus in the very near future!

Just as the records now show that in 1917 Wilson was preparing to enter the World War on the side of the Allies when he was still preaching "neutrality," so Roosevelt today has already decided on a course of imperialist war while he talks of peace!

The record-breaking war budget, now more than

three billion dollars, the pacifist smokescreen of "take-the-profits-out-of-war," the Naval maneuvers in the Pacific, the Army "games" around New York, all attest to the fact that Roosevelt has already decided on a policy of war!

Doing the bidding of Wall Street, Roosevelt has already put the finger of death and slaughter on millions of working class sons, the 600,000 in the C. C. C. camps, in the shops and factories and schools.

It was this SECRECY of the war preparations, this monstrous deception of the people by the capitalist dictatorship which Lenin, the great revolutionary leader of the working class, always emphasized for exposure.

Strike actions against the shipment of munitions must be begun! Protests and demonstrations against Roosevelt's war plans must be organized, drawing in

the trade unions particularly. The fighting solidarity of May Day, carrying forward the fight against the poison of chauvinism, "ingoism, and nationalism must be strengthened.

The international solidarity of the working class, binding all toilers of the world together in common struggle against the exploiters, the bankers, the landlords and coupon-clipping parasites, must be built.

The Soviet Union, land of Socialist construction, which stands out as a bulwark of world peace, must be defended by the working class of the world as the foremost fighter against war and fascism, for the liberation of the working class!

The Roosevelt government must be challenged in its war plans by militant mass actions! Let us defeat the war plots of the Hearsts and the Roosevelts! Against war and fascism!

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 FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1935

Negro and white workers and intellectuals, actively united in a militant fight for Negro rights, can force enactment and enforcement of legislation protecting the constitutional rights of the Negro people.

## Five Years of I.W.O.

THE third convention of the International Workers Order is convening Sunday night for its opening session in Madison Square Garden. This meeting is at the same time a celebration of the fifth anniversary of the existence of the Order.

The convention can review five successful years of existence and of growth for the Order. The Order was founded by five thousand Jewish workers in the Spring of 1930. It enters its third convention with 72,000 members organized in thirteen sections. One of these sections is a youth section with 3,000 members and another a children's section with 10,000 members.

The growth of the I. W. O. is a sign of the radicalization of the American working masses. The phrases of "universal brotherhood" peddled by the bourgeois fraternal movement lose their influence over the workers. The problems created for the workers by the capitalist crisis with its mass unemployment and wage cuts also created for them the need of a substantial fraternalism, of an active workers' solidarity. The "universal brotherhood" of the bourgeois fraternal movement preaches love to the workers for the capitalists. The needs of the hour demand struggle of the workers against the capitalists.

The maze of titled aristocracy, of ritualism and of mysticism in the bourgeois fraternal movement is a flight from miserable reality into the sphere of pipe dreams; but the need of the hour requires of the workers the abandonment of all pipe dreams and the facing of the miserable reality of the hour means for the workers to organize so that they may fight their way out of this reality.

The International Workers Order has succeeded in building its organization to its present strength because it brought forward a theory and instituted a practice of proletarian fraternalism. It replaced for the workers in the fraternal movement the empty phrase of "universal brotherhood" with the substantial principle of working class solidarity.

The growth of the Order, of course, also created substantial problems. The most important of these problems are the need of more effective efforts ideologically to assimilate the masses of workers streaming into the I. W. O., and the need of the I. W. O. to root itself among the American working masses.

The solution of both of these problems requires serious concentration of efforts. The efforts to develop the life and activities of the Order must be concentrated upon the political objective of turning the stream of new members rapidly into class conscious workers. The need of sending the roots of the Order into the masses of native American workers requires a strict concentration of all organizational energies of the Order upon the recruiting of American workers especially in the basic industrial centers of the country.

## More N.R.A.

THE N. R. A. will continue for another ten months.

The Senate Committee on Finance has approved such an extension, and Roosevelt will soon get it as a new law.

What the N. R. A. was supposed to do, and what it has done, is known now through bitter experience by the American working class.

Hailed by William Green as the "Magna Charter of American labor," greeted by Norman Thomas as promising "the hope of a peaceful path to Socialism," flouted by Roosevelt as the key to "a more just re-distribution of wealth," the N. R. A. codes have spread the blight of company unionism, raised the cost of living and intensified exploitation.

The codes tightened the grip of the Wall Street monopolies on the country's industrial life. For the exploiting handful they sent profits upward to the tune of 50 to 400 per cent.

The "revised" N. R. A. will continue to oppress the workers, break strikes, intensify exploitation to build Wall Street monopoly. That is just what Roosevelt wants it to do.

## Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

### Lesson of Ohrbach Strike Organization Essential Women's Auxiliary

A SERIOUS question has arisen in our unit as an outgrowth of the Ohrbach strike. A number of our comrades were arrested for picketing. We were in court on March 5 when Judge McGee ordered the court cleared. We were cleared out of court while shouting, "We demand an open court."

Many of those in court went downstairs to the street, others insisted on staying in the corridor just outside the courtroom. They insisted on staying there although the cops were trying to drive them downstairs into the street. The beating of the workers by the police in the court house followed.

The question we want answered is this: Should we have insisted on staying in the corridor outside the court room?

Then downstairs in the street, some comrades told us to start a picket line and shout, "We demand an open court." Other comrades disagreed, called the comrade a "nut" and tried to stop this comrade.

The question we ask in this situation is: What should our comrades have done here? Most of us became very confused and didn't know what to do.

We are very anxious to be clarified on these questions.

AGIT-PROP Unit 4C, Y.C.L., New York.

Editorial Note:

It is an axiom in our movement that nothing can replace organization and preparedness if demoralization, division and defeat are to be prevented in any situation. Even in such a demonstration it would have been best to have had a leading committee of two or more members to whom others could look for advice and leadership in the event of something happening. This would have prevented the bad situation where three or more different proposals were made and followed by the demonstrators. This, it seems to us, is the key weakness of the whole affair. We emphasize again: leadership must be provided for all occasions.

On the other questions: The lack of leadership and lack of knowledge on the part of the demonstrators as to the next step resulted in dividing the demonstrators—some in the corridor, some outside, etc. Of course, it would have been best to have fought vigorously as a group, for the right to remain within the court room. If all were ejected then it would have been proper for the crowd to demonstrate outside.

Woman's Auxiliary LOCAL X of Z Trade is in control of gangsters and racketeers of the worst type. The terror is so great that known members of the rank and file group are avoided by many members of the local like the plague.

Wives of the rank and file militants to some extent hindered the work as they did not want their husbands to be martyrs. The men themselves were to blame to a great extent because they said the woman's place is not in the fight. Through the Party unit this was changed almost completely by the proposal to organize a woman's auxiliary. The idea seemed to win over both men and women at once and for a number of months the women have been of great assistance in the struggle against the gangsters.

Through affairs they raise considerable money. They make many contacts that are useful. They circulate literature and attend the men's meetings in addition to their own. The women cannot be neutral. They hinder the men or help them. Every local union and every rank and file group should have around it a woman's auxiliary.

After the woman's auxiliary there began a movement of the sons and daughters of the rank and file which we are sure will develop. We hope to build both the Party and the Y. C. I. through these supporting organizations. L. Chicago District.

**Join the Communist Party**  
 35 East 12th Street, New York  
 Please send me more information on the Communist Party.  
 NAME .....  
 ADDRESS .....

## "SECURITY"?

by Burck



## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Hitler's Popularity The "Post's" Expert What Happened May 1st

MAY DAY occurrences in Germany as reported by some of Hitler's best friends in the United States help greatly to clear up some moot questions.

Eight days before May Day a certain Trotskyite, Ludwig Lore, wrote an article on Hitler's growing influence in Germany. Examining, mind you, Hitler's figure on the confidence council elections, Mr. Lore concluded: "Hitler is more popular than ever." Mr. Lore works for the New York Post. The Post has reached into the garbage can of the refuse of the revolutionary movement in order to get some of its "class" writers. It requires for circulation purposes a daring flavor of "liberalism" with a left tinge. Ludwig Lore, has an unsavory memory in connection with financial transactions of a German workers' organization. But that is not the important thing. He is supposed to be an expert on foreign affairs, especially on Germany.

Besides looking at German fascism with rose-colored glasses, Mr. Lore never loses occasion to examine Hitler's "influence" with the biggest magnifying glass he can find, which is quite in line with Trotskyism.

What happened in Germany May Day? THE German workers sabotaged Hitler's May Day demonstrations. Where some were forced to attend, they greeted Hitler's speech with stony, even icy silence. "The response," says the United Press, "was as cold as the weather," and it was snowing.

Now Hearst's New York American in its midnight edition, page 5, column 3, May 2, 1935, says:

"MUNICH.—The May Day exercises here in Reichsfuehrer Hitler's home town were cancelled today, ostensibly on account of bad weather, but in reality because so few workers appeared at the rallying posts from which they were expected to march.

But let us say that Mr. Lore will respond: a man is never a prophet in his own village.

We turn to Berlin then. Otto D. Toltschus, New York Times correspondent in Berlin, who never has shown himself unfriendly to the Nazis, cables that the Communists were able to put a deadly crimp into Hitler's May Day demonstration. The Times headlines Mr. Toltschus's story not, "Hitler is more popular than ever," among the workers, as the Trotskyite Lore does, but rather: "Berlin Apathetic at May Day Fete." This "fete" was supposed to be for the benefit of the workers and to exhibit their feelings for der feuhrer.

The crowds listened to the speakers almost in silence and the volleys of applause that used to roll over the field and re-echo through the microphones did not flatter the ears of Herr Hitler and his aides today.

Perhaps, Mr. Lore will tell us, this is a new, subtle way that the German workers have of informing the world, that "Hitler is more popular than ever."

AND who mobilized the workers for their anti-Hitler demonstration? Who cut the marchers and listeners from the usual 2,000,000 to less than 600,000 (according to the United Press)? Mr. John Elliott, Berlin correspondent of the Herald Tribune answers—the Communist Party of Germany!

Mr. Elliott attributes the Communist Party's success of cutting Hitler's demonstration in half to "a clever ruse" in announcing the demonstration had been called off. But strange, isn't it, that all the Nazi repeated radio announcements and frantic appeals in the Nazi-controlled press couldn't make the masses follow Hitler's words instead of the Communist Party?

And those who did go to the demonstration, how did they act? Hitler had announced previously that he had a surprise in the way of announcements for wage increases. Throughout Hitler's speech was greeted with suspicion, and when the promised announcement never materialized, the workers showed bitter disappointment, anger and resentment. "The partial success of the Red move furnished striking proof," concludes Mr. Elliott, "however, that German Communism is not dead." Instead of Mr. Lore's conclusion, "Hitler is more popular than ever," even from these capitalist sources one could positively conclude, "The Communist Party is more popular than ever."

## Letters From Our Readers

### No 'Daily' to Help Farmers Fight Against Poverty

Eatonville, Wash.  
Comrade Editor:

Will you please discontinue the Daily Worker at least temporarily, as it has run out and I have no funds at present to renew. I know the "Daily" is better than ever and seems a crime to have to miss it. There has been no income and expect to have to stop some for a few months.

A few years ago had to stop the Western Worker, now also the Labor Defender runs out. And, of course, we need also here the Farmers' Weekly. It may be that a brick yard will open for a few months this summer and I hope there will be a place for me.

The farmers are growing more discontented day by day. Those on relief had another cut a week ago when the price of butter and cheese jumped five cents a pound. This is a territory where small farmers have dairy stock and chicken ranches. Many a chicken coop is empty where the owner could not make expenses and discontinued raising chickens. Other farmers, in addition to their other work, are building coops with their own hands. In this country, perhaps a little better than many, only 50 per cent have paid their taxes.

Hoping I will be able to subscribe again soon.

### Fascist Martin Thomas Lies About Workers' State

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Comrade Editor:

I have just heard the most atrocious program of lies and slander ever sent over the air waves. WCAU, Philadelphia radio station, had the nerve to let Martin Luther Thomas spit forth his attack on the Communist Party of Russia, and his leaders. He said the C. P. was an organized gangster organization with criminals at its head, sucking the blood of the Russian people, holding them in slavery and debasing womanhood. This fascist and warmonger dared to say that the Communist Party of Russia was seeking to throw the world into war, when he knows the peace policy of Russia has so far averted the world war, that even now would have been in progress.

These statements made my blood boil, and I have pledged myself to do all I can to make people send protests to the radio station, demanding the speedy removal of the American Hitler.

Why doesn't the Daily Worker expose the fascist, as it did so brilliantly the true story of Huey Long and Father Coughlin. Not only Thomas, but others of his ilk who grab, by misrepresentation and lies, thousands of middle class workers and business men, who are ready to awake and fight for their lives.

PHILADELPHIA WORKER.

## Required Reading for Every Worker

THE AIM OF IMPERIALIST WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION

IMPERIALIST war against the Soviet Union is open, bourgeois, counter-revolutionary class war against the proletariat. Its principal aim is to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and to introduce a reign of white-guard terror against the working class and the toilers of all countries. (Resolution of the VI World Congress of the Communist International, July-August, 1928.)

Proletarian democracy, of which Soviet government is one of the forms, has given a development and expansion of democracy hitherto unprecedented in the world, precisely for the vast majority of the population, for the exploited and for the toilers. (The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, by V. I. Lenin.)