

5,000 PARIS WORKERS FIGHT BACK POLICE ATTACK

18,000 Longshoremen Strike; Expect East Coast Tie-Up

Docker Is Shot; Ryan Eliminates Wage Demands

Police Arrest Seven Negro Workers in Lake Charles

N. Y. MAY WALK OUT

Ryan Wants Only Union Recognition

[See Editorial—"The Longshoremen's Strike," Page 6, Today]

NEW YORK.—Eighteen thousand longshoremen went on strike yesterday in Texas and Louisiana gulf ports, with the coastwise longshoremen on the entire Atlantic seacoast expected to walk out today.

In Lake Charles, La., where longshoremen are striking for wage increases, shots were fired into a crowd of dockers, and Murphy Humphreys was killed. In an attempt to cover up the crime, police arrested several Negro workers.

The longshoremen in the Southern ports had their wages cut through the introduction of the piece-work system. They are demanding the hourly rate and recognition of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Although Joseph P. Ryan, President of the I. L. A., is issuing statements to the press attempting to give the idea that he is heading the strike movement, the movement really developed over the heads of the union officials.

Ryan, in taking on the appearance of the leader of the strike movement, is really attempting to head the movement in order to betray it. Already he has announced that the inevitable strike on the New York docks will not be over wages and hours, but for union recognition. Ryan is thus trying to confine the coming walkout to only the demand for recognition and eliminate all wage demands, for which the Southern longshoremen really struck.

Wagner Scab Bill On City Scale Is Announced in N.Y.

Drafted by Former S.P. Member, Clause Gives Mayor Final Say

NEW YORK.—What amounts to a new Wagner strikebreaking bill on a city scale was announced yesterday by Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the Board of Aldermen, under the demagogic title of a new law empowered to intervene at any time with the pending bus franchise of the Ave. B and East Broadway Bus Company.

The clause, which is played up as "outlawing company unionism," provides for the boss type of "collective bargaining."

Added to this, however, is another ominous provision to the effect that the Mayor or Board of Estimate be empowered to intervene at any time with the "collective bargaining" and that their decisions are to be final and binding.

Seamen Strike in N. Y. for Pay Raise

NEW YORK.—The crew of the S. S. Gypsum Prince struck on May Day at the Staten Island Docks for a \$12.50 a month increase in wages. The strike is being carried on under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

The seamen on the Gypsum Prince were forced to work for \$37.50 a month by the owners of the ship. Militant picketing of the dock where the ship is tied up has caused the shipowners to offer a \$5 increase in wages. The men, however, are continuing their strike for the \$12.50 increase.

U. M. W. A. Heads in Secret Accord with Steel Trust

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—The United Mine Workers of America officials are in secret conference, endeavoring to devise plans to sell out the 8,000 ore miners who have already voted to strike on May 4.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. has made a secret "settlement" of the strike of the coal miners with William Mitch, district U. M. W. A. head, under which the company recognizes only the U. M. W. A. officials, in an effort to keep rank and file control of their union away from the coal miners.

The miners had refused to carry out the U. M. W. A. officials' orders to return to work under Roosevelt's N. R. A. order that their wages be less than wages paid Northern coal miners.

Steel Men At AFL Meet For Strike Action

Opposition Votes for Action in All Steel Mills

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—The National Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.), under pressure of the rank and file opposition, voted today that all lodges shall demand recognition of the union, and back up this demand by strike action, it is reported.

The deadline set by the convention, when the answer of the steel companies must be in the hands of the union officials of each lodge, was set for June 20.

The convention voted that each lodge shall make formal demand on its mill for recognition on May 21. The decision included the provision that in case some of the companies grant recognition, no wage scale shall be valid unless all other lodges in the country are assured of similar treatment.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union had called on all steel workers for a united front, regardless of union membership, or whether unorganized, to immediately prepare strike action in all mills, and organize united front action committees on a mill basis. The rank and file opposition inside the Amalgamated Association convention, which has just adjourned, has been fighting for such united front strike preparation, and has been combating the efforts of the machine of Mike Tighe, head of the A. A., to prevent any decisive strike preparations.

600 Oil Workers Vote To Strike

SEMINOLE, Okla., May 2.—Six hundred union employees of the Sinclair-Prairie Oil Co., voted unanimously to strike late last night unless five demands are met.

Biggest Wall Street Bosses Find "New Deal" A Blessing

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The biggest industrial monopolists of Wall Street, organized into the United States Chamber of Commerce, have examined the Roosevelt "New Deal" program after a year of operation and have found it exceedingly good.

In a speech before the 21st convention of this body, which includes some of the most reactionary capitalist interests in the country, President Henry L. Harriman declared that as a result of Roosevelt's measures a "conservative optimism" is now justified.

Harriman criticized some of the features of the New Deal, includ-



View of the huge May Day demonstration Tuesday in Union Sq., New York, where 200,000 workers heard many Communist and other working class speakers call for a united struggle against war, hunger and fascism, and for a Soviet America.

May First... City by City

Reports from various cities and towns throughout the United States indicate that many hundreds of thousands of workers participated in militant demonstrations May First. An incomplete list follows:

NEW YORK CITY.—200,000 in Union Square May Day demonstration; 100,000 in parade. About 100,000 in Madison Square.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—8,000 in parade and demonstration.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—30,000 at Reuben Plaza for march to Independence Square.

PATERSON, N. J.—2,000 in demonstration; 500 in parade.

STAMFORD, Conn.—800 in demonstration.

BOSTON, Mass.—20,000 in demonstration; 15,000 in parade.

PORTLAND, Ore.—4,000 in demonstration; 800 in parade.

HANCOCK, Mich.—1,200 in demonstration; 800 in parade.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Overflow May Day meeting. No estimate of numbers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—10,000 in demonstration.

OAKLAND, Cal.—3,000 in demonstration.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—2,000 demonstration.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—15,000 in demonstration.

CHICAGO, Ill.—20,000 in parade; 21,500 at park, according to incomplete reports.

NORFOLK, Va.—1,000 in meeting.

WORCESTER, Mass.—3,000 in demonstration.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—400 in demonstration.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—5,000 in demonstration.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—15,000 in demonstration; 7,000 parade.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—1,000 in demonstration.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—1,000 in demonstration.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—5,500 in demonstration.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—10,000 in demonstration; 6,000 parade.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—500 in demonstration.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—400 demonstration.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—100 demonstration.

OSAGE, W. Va.—100 in demonstration.

DETROIT, Mich.—10,000 in demonstration.

NEWARK, N. J.—3,000 in demonstration.

5,000 Negro and White Workers Fight Police, Fascists In Birmingham

Alabama City Bristles With Arms, Banks Furnish Armored Cars, Many Workers Are Arrested and Held Incommunicado

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—Lizzie Johnson, a Negro worker, is in the hospital with a possible fracture of the skull as a result of a beating by the police during the May Day demonstration here. Hosie Black, Negro youth, and Jack Davis, white Bessemer worker, are held without charges. The International Labor Defense attorney succeeded in smashing the incommunicado order of the police, saw the prisoners, and demanded their release or the placing of definite charges.

(Special to the Daily Worker) BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2.—Five thousand Negro and white workers surged into the streets on May Day and constantly reformed their ranks under the brutal attacks of the biggest peacetime mobilization of police, extra deputies, fascist white Legion gangs and underworld elements organized by the bosses of this city against the revolutionary working class.

Three armored cars, loaned by local banks, patrolled the streets covering the demonstrators with their machine guns. Machine guns were mounted in the streets and around the Jefferson County jail

Springfield, Ill.—150 in demonstration.

ARGO, Ill.—150 at May Day meeting.

DECATUR, Ill.—1,000 in demonstration.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—200 at May Day meeting.

Roosevelt Arranges Huge War Display in N.Y. Harbor May 31

President Will Review Fleet of Battleships and Airplanes

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A great jingo display intended to whip up nationalist war fever, was announced by Secretary of Navy Swanson, who today announced completion of arrangements for a review by President Roosevelt of the U. S. fleet in the New York harbor May 31.

Roosevelt, "Commander-in-Chief of the Navy," will review the long column of the greatest war machine in the world from aboard the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, with Swanson and Admiral William H. Standley off Ambrose Lightship.

Cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers, battleships of all kinds, will pass in review in the greatest display of capitalist death dealing power ever held.

where the Scottsboro boys are held in solitary confinement and daily torture.

Fascist White Legion gangs exploded a bomb at the Sunshine Laundry in a sinister provocation.

Hathaway Defies Atlanta Cop Who Defends the KKK

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2.—When Clarence Hathaway, editor of the "Daily Worker," addressing a May Day meeting here, mentioned the use of the Ku Klux Klan by the bosses as a terroristic weapon against the Negro masses, he was halted by Chief of Police T. O. Sturdivant, who shouted:

"Stop, if you say another word I'll take you out of here."

Hathaway defied the police chief and continued his speech. A cordon of police was thrown around the church in an attempt to intimidate the workers from attending.

Gov't To Guarantee 1 1/2 Billion Loans Of Home Investors

Roosevelt Asks for Power To Protect Bank Loans

WASHINGTON, May 2.—All loans by banks, mortgage companies, and insurance companies to owners of homes will be guaranteed by the United States government according to the latest announcement of the Roosevelt administration today.

Roosevelt will ask Congress to pass a bill permitting the government to guarantee such loans up to \$1,500,000.

Thus the Roosevelt government, in addition to its policy of already guaranteeing four billion dollars worth of mortgage loans, adds another billion and a half of government guarantee for private bank and insurance company investments.

Small home owners, if they are lucky enough to have the proper security, will get loans from \$200 to \$2,000. The government will guarantee the banks their investments, which will pay from 5 to 10 per cent interest.

The Bill is hailed as a boon to the small home owners. Actually it will be of help only to investors or building material companies who are already raising their prices in anticipation of a temporary spurt in buying.

Turn to Page 3 for Additional May Day Reports

Additional news of May Day demonstrations throughout the country will be found on page 3. Because of the flood of telegrams from all parts of the country, including many places where May Day demonstrations were held this year for the first time, it is not possible to publish all the news of these demonstrations today. Further news will be published in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

Cops, Legion Attack Detroit Workers May 1

Arena Garden Meeting Jammed in Militant Protest

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, May 2.—Ten thousand Detroit workers gathered around Grand Circus Park yesterday at 5:30 p. m., despite the mayor's ban on the May Day demonstrations and threats of police violence against the workers.

The city's biggest police mobilization, aided by mobilized American Legionnaires, broke up the demonstration and attacked the workers' march to Arena Gardens for the evening celebration, which was held despite the police terror.

About 2,000 police, under the personal command of the notorious strike-breaker, Police Commissioner Pickert, were stationed at and around Grand Circus Park. They were reinforced by hundreds of plain clothesmen and uniformed legionnaires who were summoned by radio to report at 4 p. m., with full equipment. All around the Park, the streets were filled with mounted police, traffic cops brandishing glittering new clubs, motor cycle cops, cops in riot cars—all equipped with tear gas.

At Clarke Park, which was scheduled to be the mobilization point

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Steel Scrap Shipments For Munitions Reach New Record

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, May 2.—March exports of scrap iron and steel, used chiefly for war preparations, amounted to 173,165 tons, the largest ever recorded in any month, the Commerce Department announced today. They accounted for 66 per cent of the total tonnage exported. Iron and steel products exported from the United States in March, the report says, "reached the highest volume levels for any month since July, 1928, according to figures compiled in the Commerce Department's Iron and Steel Division."

No attempt is made by officials to conceal the fact that Japan intensely interested in storing raw materials for the manufacture of munitions, has been the big purchaser. "The Far East was, as usual, the chief foreign outlet for United States iron and steel exports, March shipments to that area accounting

Hold Barricades 4 Hours; 2,000 Meet In Austria

8 More Communists Sentenced to Death By German Nazi Axe

HAMBURG, May 2.—Eight more Communists were sentenced to be beheaded today by the Nazi Emergency Court as the wave of terror spread by the frenzied Hitler madmen against the revolutionary workers continues.

The eight workers were accused of "terrorism" in 1932 and 1933. Nineteen other Communists were given prison terms up to 15 years.

Call Strike In Cuba; Protest May 1 Terror

Report 4 Dead; 21 Are Wounded; U. S. Envoy Is Involved

(Special to the Daily Worker) HAVANA, Cuba, May 2.—A general strike lasting one hour has been called here in protest against the murderous attack on the May Day demonstration. Soldiers fired at students who massed at the Arts and Trades School in protest against the shooting of workers on May Day.

(Special to the Daily Worker) HAVANA, Cuba, May 2 (By Cable).—The number of those murdered in the May Day demonstration by the Mendieta government, actively aided by U. S. militarists, is unknown today. Four are said to be dead. There is a strict censorship on casualties, because the government fears the actions of the workers. Seventeen are known to be wounded, including one child and four women.

Despite threats of massacre, 20,000 were in the march. The attack was deliberately prepared in spite of the "legalization" of May Day by the Mendieta government at the last moment, under the most tremendous mass pressure.

Shots were fired by soldiers stationed on rooftops at orders of their officers, at the Emergency hospital, the point of the largest massing of the demonstration. The marchers were bottled up. The

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123 Clergymen Favor Communism in Survey

NEW YORK, May 2.—One hundred and twenty-three ministers voted for Communism, among the 18,324 who voted for a form of "co-operative commonwealth," it was learned here yesterday. Socialism received 5,879 votes and Fascism 111 votes. The answers were to a questionnaire on war and economics, sent out by representatives of a dozen religious bodies.

Among the clergymen, 13,999 voted against support of any war. Reports came from 8,014 that they could not serve conscientiously as army chaplains during a conflict.

Roosevelt Vetoes Bill for Postal Subs Minimum Pay

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—President Roosevelt yesterday vetoed the bill which would guarantee a minimum wage to post office substitutes and offered them a measure of security of their positions.

The bill, in the main, provided for a guaranteed 100 hours a month for employment to all post office substitutes. In its place, Roosevelt offered to the substitutes the relief agencies "for unfortunates who can find no employment."

Closing his veto in demagogic verbiage, the White House statement said: "There is no doubt that substitute employees in all of the larger cities, indeed, in practically all the first-class offices, will be employed for more than a hundred hours a month."

While promising them 100 hours a month, the White House veto refuses to guarantee this minimum. The White House veto further stated that the recent "revision" of the post office economy ruling had practically accomplished the hour revision asked for in the bill.

Post office substitutes, according to the extensive tabulation made by the substitutes' union, have been averaging about \$8 a week pay.

Demonstrate May Day Despite Fascist Terror Rule

1 DEAD IN SPAIN

Hundreds Hurt in India May Day Celebrations

PARIS, May 2.—Over 5,000 workers, behind hastily set-up barricades, fought police here today in a demonstration protesting against fascist terror on May Day. Fighting began when police tried to break up demonstrations in the working class sections bordering the Rue Nationale and the Rue Jeanne d'Arc. Communist speakers addressed the crowd and the police sought to prevent them from speaking. The workers resisted the police, effectively fighting them off, until more than 1,000 were massed against the demonstrators.

Near the place d'Italie, in the southern portion of Paris, the workers set up barricades to resist the advance of the police. At least four police were wounded. Many workers were hurt, and scores arrested.

Only after a four-hour siege were the police, personally directed by the Prefect of Police, Roger Longeron, able to smash up the demonstration.

Special squads of police are now scouring Paris armed with machine-guns, bullet-proof shields, gas pistols. They raided apartments and arrested many workers in an effort to stop other demonstrations.

NEW YORK.—Capitalist newspaper cable reports from Berlin gave a good indication why the Nazis resorted to another incendiary crime at Augsburg to cover up the growing mass discontent of the workers and their hatred of the Fascist regime.

John Elliott, Berlin correspondent of the Herald-Tribune, reported that the Tempelhof air field Nazi May Day demonstration, where 2,000,000 are alleged to have been present, failed.

"Hitler's speech was received with lukewarm and scattered applause by his predominantly working class audience, which lent credence to the assertion heard everywhere in Berlin, that the many thousands of civilian workers who were herded into line and marched through dusty streets to even dustier Tempelhof Field were forced to do so through fear of losing their jobs if they stayed away."

MUNICH, May 2.—A new campaign of terror has been opened up

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Baltimore Seamen Win Big Gains In Relief Control Fight

Win Full Recognition to Worker Controlled Job Agency

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2.—A full membership meeting of Baltimore seamen unanimously approved the tentative agreement between their committee and the state and city relief officials by which the seamen retain full control of their shipping bureau and won other victories in their fight to retain control of relief.

Besides winning full recognition of their self-controlled employment agency, the seamen will have representatives on the relief board, acting in an advisory capacity.

After the failure of the government to starve them out, the seamen, after a bitter struggle, were again being fed and housed at government expense.

Harry Greenstein, Director of the Maryland Emergency Relief Administration, and other officials agreed to turn on the gas in the Seamen's Project at once and provide food and supplies taken away 13 days ago in a drive by the government and ship owners to smash not only the Seamen's Relief Project but, more especially, their workers' employment agency.

Points in the agreement are: (1) The marine workers remain in their own self-controlled project on the waterfront until all have registered, probably during the next few days. Then officials will place the seamen in transient relief centers or open or in a project run exclusively for seamen. There is "a probability" that a seamen's project will be established on the waterfront, Greenstein said, but the marine workers were not confident this would be done.

Recognize Shipping Bureau (2) Government officials agree to "full protection" of the central shipping bureau. During the past week they had been shipping men from uptown relief stations; they agreed to end this immediately, with marine workers authorized to report and stop any violation.

(3) Seamen's discharges from any port will be recognized as qualifying the seamen for relief. Greenstein previously had threatened to require a preponderance of discharges from Baltimore.

(4) The men agree to go into officials-controlled projects, but the officials agree to recognize "advisory" house committees and sub-committees of seamen. It was virtually the same basis that the seamen's waterfront project was initiated last December. Through growing unity in organization and through continuous struggle, they won complete control through the seamen's committees and ran their own relief admittedly more economically than government officials ever ran it.

Demand No Discrimination (5) There will be no discrimination against organization leaders of the seamen. (In accepting, the men agreed that their leading sub-committee members should be among the first to register.)

(6) The question of forced labor is left for settlement in the following manner: The men agree to work "if the officials can find a way in which this can be done without interfering with waiting for jobs under the centralized Shipping Bureau's rotary system. Officials were unable to specify yesterday how this could be done. They had demanded that the men on relief would work 27 hours a week for 90 cents. The committee protested against this forced labor (three-cents-plus-per-hour) on principle, and declared that they could not be prevented thus from being present in the shipping bureau office, in the M.W.I.U. Hall on the waterfront, when they were in line for the next job open.

Greenstein said he would try to find a way to avoid conflict but agreed not to interfere with the men's waiting for jobs.

Relief officials promise to place Negro seamen "as close as possible" to whites, and the seamen announce they will continue a militant struggle against Jim-Crowism which was abolished in their own project. The state has an official Jim Crow policy in relief administration and Greenstein warned that unless he establishes another waterfront project for seamen, Negroes may be segregated. Negro committee members joined whites in saying they would accept "if forced to do so but would continue to fight this."

Full discussion by leading seamen and by the rank and file preceded the adoption of the agreement. Roundly applauding the recognition of the Centralized Shipping Bureau and of "advisory" seamen's committee, the marine workers frankly announced they would go into other relief stations, if denied a seamen's project. "With full intentions of organizing every house we enter just as we organized here."

Other Ports Active Seamen from Philadelphia, New Orleans and Buffalo, who had come to Baltimore to join the march to Washington, reported that similar struggles are under way in their ports. They said the Baltimore victories "will still spur us on."

Tommy Joyce, Secretary of the Waterfront Unemployment Council, was vigorously applauded when he pointed out that one weakness of the seamen's struggle had been that their victories, ahead of other unemployed in Baltimore, had tended to isolate them. Joyce declared: "We will organize, now, not only the seamen but all the unemployed. That's the only way we can get out from under the oppression of the master class—and that's what we'll do."

Series on Baltimore Seamen Begins Friday

A series of articles on the marine workers in Baltimore and their struggles with the federal authorities over the administration of relief, written by Marguerite Young, Washington Correspondent of the Daily Worker will begin in Friday's paper. Watch for this interesting series.

5,000 Negro, White Fight Birmingham Cops and Fascists

(Continued from Page 1)

against the workers. The police at once blamed the explosion on union workers in an attempt to justify their monstrous terror. Sheriff Hawkins announced that special precautions had been taken around Jefferson jail "to prevent a jail delivery of the Scottsboro boys."

Ropes and armed police cars were used to block streets for blocks around Capitol Park and the Jefferson County jail. Motorcycle cops and police cars roared through the assembling workers in an attempt to prevent the May Day mobilization. Numerous skirmishes occurred as white and Negro workers fought back, shoulder to shoulder, against the police attacks, and time and again attempted to break through the police lines. Many workers were injured and several cops sent to the hospital. An unknown number of arrests occurred. Prisoners are held incommunicado.

The International Labor Defense is mobilizing a mass protest against the attacks on the workers' civil rights and demanding the immediate release of all arrested. Workers' organizations throughout the country are urged to send protests to Commissioner W. O. Downs, City Hall, Birmingham, Ala.

5,000 Out in Buffalo BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—Between five and six thousand workers and farmers participated yesterday in the largest and most colorful May Day celebration ever held in this city. Strikers from the airplane plant, farmers from the suburbs and Indians from nearby reservations formed a good part of the demonstrators.

There were three lines of march and three bands. Speakers were Manning Johnson, District Organizer of the Communist Party, Doyle of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union; West of the Young Communist League; White of the Communist Party, and McCuiston of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. In the evening a large follow-up affair was held at Star Hall. Many workers joined the Party and the Y. C. L.

Mineola Workers Raise Demands MINEOLA, L. I., May 2.—Despite the efforts of the welfare and government authorities to prevent a large gathering of workers, the Negro and white workers of Nassau County paraded through Mineola, for the first time in Nassau County's history, yesterday, making demands to the Board of Supervisors for endorsement of he Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and for a special capital tax on millionaires. Eighteen workers joined the Communist Party in Mineola.

Overflow Meet in Louisville LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2.—For the first time in the history of this city a United Front May Day was observed. Despite the threat of a counter meeting by the American

First Steps Made To Establish One Food Union

Joint Committee Goes on Record in Favor of Merging Amalgamated and Food Workers Union; Must Acquaint Membership of A. F. of L. with Amalgamation Move

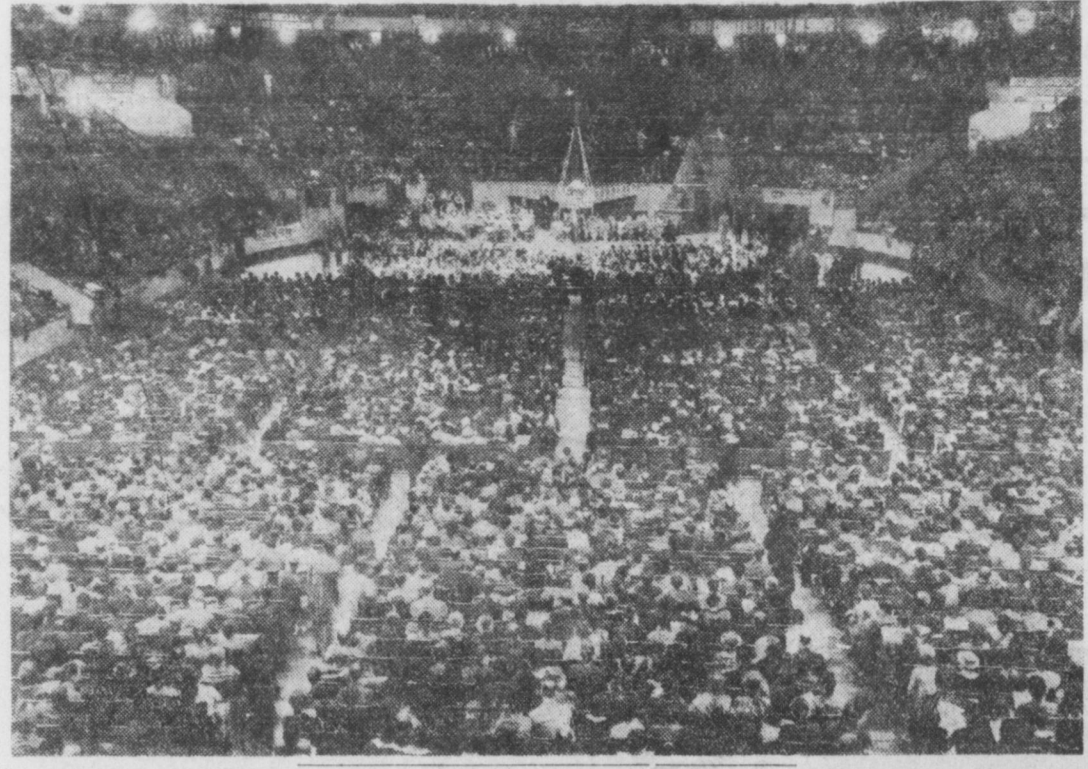
By JAY RUBIN (National Secretary, Food Workers Industrial Union)

On Monday, April 23, 1934, a committee of the Amalgamated Food Workers of America met with a committee of the Food Workers Industrial Union to work out plans for the establishment of one union in the food industry. The meeting of this Joint Committee was a result of the persistent fight carried on by our union for unity in action and for the establishment of one union.

The actions of the leaders of the A. F. of L. and the Regional Labor Boards in the recent hotel strikes in New York and Pittsburgh, in the strikes of the packing house workers in South St. Paul, Pittsburgh, and many other places where strikes have taken place, show the efforts of these misleaders to wipe out the unions as well as the independent unions. Our answer to these attacks of the bosses, the government, and the Regional Labor Boards and the leaders of the A. F. of L., has been Unity in Action.

Move to Crush United Front It is true that on many occasions, as, for instance, in the bakers' situation in New York in 1933, the leadership of the Amalgamated Food Workers also helped the A. F. of L. leadership, either directly or indirectly, to crush the united front established by the bakery workers. Instead of working with us, they flirited with the A. F. of L. This helped to break up temporarily the splendid united front work of the bakers in the A. F. of L., A.F.W., and our unions. The A. F. of L. is now conducting a bitter fight to wipe out the bakers

Wind-up of New York's Greatest May Day



17,000 Meet in Madison Sq. Garden To Hail Greatest New York May Day

Our May Day Is a Step Toward Soviet Power, Youth Speaker Says

By HARRY RAYMOND

NEW YORK.—A flashing climax to New York's greatest May Day was a tremendous mass meeting held in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the United Front May Day Committee. The Great Parade of 100,000 had hardly ended on Union Square at 7 p.m. when the workers began to stream into the Garden, electrifying the entire atmosphere of the gigantic arena with roaring avalanches of songs of the revolutionary working class.

Seventeen thousand were in the Garden when Charles Krumbine, District Organizer of the Communist Party, opened the meeting at 8:05 p.m. Seated on the stage along with outstanding leaders and veterans of working class struggle were the five Scottsboro mothers, who are preparing to leave for Washington to see President Roosevelt to demand the release of their sons.

Big Business Seeks Ban on Workers' Right to Streets

NEW YORK.—An attempt to encroach on the rights of the workers to the streets of New York by segregating future parades and demonstrations to the extreme downtown area was seen yesterday in the combined business men's and newspapers' complaint that the gigantic May Day parade had created the "worst business tie-up in years."

The Fifth Ave. Association announced that it would "protest" such parades in the future, declaring that business on Tuesday had been "paralyzed."

Legion, an overflow crowd attended the demonstration and pledged a further and enlarged showing of working-class solidarity.

1,200 Demonstrated in Hancock HANCOCK, Mich., May 2.—Twelve hundred people took part in the May Day demonstration here. 800 were in the parade.

3,000 in Worcester Demonstration WORCESTER, Mass., May 2.—Three thousand workers filed Worcester Common in the May Day demonstration. Another large crowd was present at an indoor meeting in the evening.

Foster Sends Message; Scottsboro Mothers Get Ovation

"May Day has been magnificent," said Charles Krumbine, in opening the meeting. "May Day has been tremendous. It was the greatest demonstration in history." The greatest ovation of the evening was given to Anna Schultz, German Communist leader, who brought greetings from the illegal German Communist Party and its leaders who are in the Nazi prisons, Comrades Ernst Thaelmann and Ernst Torgler.

Mother Montgomery, next of the Scottsboro mothers to speak, said, "I'm with you until death separates us. We've got to fight to free all the class war prisoners, Mooney, Herndon, MacNamara, so that they can march with us next May Day Day."

Mother Norris, mother of Clarence Norris, who was the last of the Scottsboro mothers to speak, said: "It's just because our boys are colored that they were framed-up. The whole world knows they are innocent. I suppose you think I hate Comrade Ruby Bates for what she did, but I love her for telling the truth. We've got to get more union. I hope that by next May Day we will tear down the bars and free the Scottsboro boys."

A telegram to the Governor of Alabama demanding the state stop torturing the Scottsboro boys and give them their unconditional liberty was unanimously adopted by the meeting. A resolution was adopted demanding the freedom of Tom Mooney, J. B. MacNamara, Sam Weinstein and Angelo Herndon.

Revolutionary Songs Revolutionary songs rendered by the chorus of the Freiheit Singing Society interspersed the speaking. There were songs about the Red Cavalry and an impressive anti-religious number, which threw the large crowd into fits of laughter.

"The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die," a new revolutionary song, rendered by the chorus, was appreciated for over five minutes.

Announcement for the Communist Party's fight in the form of a ten-dollar bill was the first response of a close sympathizer to Ben Gold's stirring speech.

More ammunition piled into the Party's fighting fund when the same comrade pledged an additional \$40 if ten people would contribute \$5 apiece.

When twelve \$5 bills answered, the Party's fund totaled to \$1,226, but the end did not come until yesterday morning when the sympathizer called at the District Office with \$50 in his hand.

After a colorful presentation by the Artel Players of a pageant based on Gorky's play "Storm Bird," New York's greatest May Day ended with the revolutionary workers' battle song, "The International," gushing forth from 17,000 throats.

Tim Scottsboro Mothers "I'm Haywood Patterson's mother,

Foster Sends Message; Scottsboro Mothers Get Ovation

who has been grieving for three years in jail," she said. "He was sentenced to die three times on a framed-up charge. Who got the sentence off? The International Labor Defense and the Communist Party."

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Mother Norris, mother of Clarence Norris, who was the last of the Scottsboro mothers to speak, said: "It's just because our boys are colored that they were framed-up. The whole world knows they are innocent. I suppose you think I hate Comrade Ruby Bates for what she did, but I love her for telling the truth. We've got to get more union. I hope that by next May Day we will tear down the bars and free the Scottsboro boys."

A telegram to the Governor of Alabama demanding the state stop torturing the Scottsboro boys and give them their unconditional liberty was unanimously adopted by the meeting. A resolution was adopted demanding the freedom of Tom Mooney, J. B. MacNamara, Sam Weinstein and Angelo Herndon.

Revolutionary Songs Revolutionary songs rendered by the chorus of the Freiheit Singing Society interspersed the speaking. There were songs about the Red Cavalry and an impressive anti-religious number, which threw the large crowd into fits of laughter.

"The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die," a new revolutionary song, rendered by the chorus, was appreciated for over five minutes.

Announcement for the Communist Party's fight in the form of a ten-dollar bill was the first response of a close sympathizer to Ben Gold's stirring speech.

More ammunition piled into the Party's fighting fund when the same comrade pledged an additional \$40 if ten people would contribute \$5 apiece.

When twelve \$5 bills answered, the Party's fund totaled to \$1,226, but the end did not come until yesterday morning when the sympathizer called at the District Office with \$50 in his hand.

After a colorful presentation by the Artel Players of a pageant based on Gorky's play "Storm Bird," New York's greatest May Day ended with the revolutionary workers' battle song, "The International," gushing forth from 17,000 throats.

Tim Scottsboro Mothers "I'm Haywood Patterson's mother,

Cops, Legion in Attack on Detroit May First Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

on the West Side, about 500 police were stationed. Dicks hung around Ferris Park, East Side mobilization point while cops lay hidden in North Eastern High School.

About 5:30, workers began arriving at Grand Circus Park. On Woodward Avenue, near the Park, Nathan Wald, young worker, was lifted to the shoulders of two other workers and began to speak. He was grabbed by the cops and arrested. The police also attempted to seize J. Wilson, National Organizer of the Auto Workers Union, who was standing near Wald. As one cop nabbed him, a plainclothesman called out "Stun him." But seeing workers all around were ready to defend Wilson, the cop released him.

Clashes occurred at various other points where workers tried to make their way through to the Park. On John and Broadway, a group of women workers was attacked by police.

Michigan University Students Join Workers While workers were going to get into the Park, a truck appeared carrying about 50 University of Michigan students singing the Internationale. The students, who were mobilized by the National Students League for the demonstration, were given rousing cheers by the workers on the street. Their truck bore the slogan: "University of Michigan Students Show Solidarity with Labor." "Michigan Students Graduate to Unemployment."

Workers made several attempts to rush the Park, but were unable to mass their forces because of the strategic police mobilization. The police succeeded after 6 o'clock in scattering the workers into small groups. Workers reformed their lines on Woodward Avenue and formed a parade north throwing up banners and shouting militant slogans. At Forest and Woodward the parade stopped for a meeting on the steps of a big church, then continued to Arena Gardens.

As they marched on Woodward, the workers sang the Internationale, "Join the Auto Workers Union," and other militant songs. The air was filled with slogans: "We Want Unemployment Insurance," "We Demand the Right to Organize," "We Want 30-Hour Week," "Down with Picket's Police Brutality," "Down with Speed-up," "Down with Lay-offs," "Down with Fascism," "Down with Imperialist War," "Free the Scottsboro Boys," "Free Thaelmann."

The unbroken ranks of the workers marched singing into Arena Park. As the workers were organizing their lines for the march on Woodward, the police gave a final display of Picket's iron fist by chasing workers and brutally beating several.

The truck carrying University of Michigan students was forced into a blind alley by motor cycle cops. In this trap, the cops dismounted, pulled students out of the truck and slugged them with blackjacks.

Many Workers Downed Tools Large numbers of workers from shops, many of them wearing their badges, were present around Grand Circus Park and on line of march to Arena Gardens. Workers from Chrysler, Hudson, Budd Wheel, Ford, Dodge, Chevrolet and other plants answered the call of the May Day Unity Committee and attempted to demonstrate for their demands on Labor's International Day.

By the time the Arena Gardens meeting opened, about 4,000 workers had gathered. Earl Reno, Secretary of the May Day Unity Committee, opened the meeting. William Weinstein, District Organizer of the Communist Party, pointed out that the police mobilization was a sign of the fear of the auto magnates of new struggles, because of lay-offs and wage-cutting and an attempt to intimidate the workers. He ridiculed the police display. "Is it any surprise," he asked, "that the police cannot find Dillinger when they are all lined up to seize the workers?"

Weinstein showed that Couzen's and Picket's policy was inseparably connected with Roosevelt's attacks on the working class, increasing with the slowing down of production. "Roosevelt's way is not the way out for the working class," he declared. "It is the way of Fascism and War. The workers must take the way of uncompromising struggle against capitalism—the way leading to a workers and farmers government, and for that purpose they must expose and isolate the A. F. of L. leaders of the type of Collins and the radical phrasemongers of splitters of the workers' ranks like Smith of the M. E. S. A. who are echoing the employers' propaganda against the militants.

"The attacks of reformist leaders on militants have encouraged the employers in denying civil rights to the workers."

Other speakers were J. Wilson, for the Auto Workers Union, Frank Sykes, Negro worker, Manny Himoff of the Young Communist League, and Chetoff of the National Students League.

The meeting thunderously adopted a resolution denouncing the police brutality and calling on all workers to organize to continue the struggle for Grand Circus Park.

CLASSIFIED WRIST WATCH, gold, brown leather strap, lost Union Square May Day. Will woman comrade who picked it up please return to M. Haberman, 240 E. 15th St. REMINGTON Noiseless Portable Typewriter, \$15 cash. Call Buckminster 2-3692.

CAMP UNITY ORGANIZATION MEETING All members of Camp Unity Organization are called to an important meeting on Thursday, May 3, 1934 7 P. M. 35 East 12th Street (2nd floor)

Meeting of Delegates to FESTIVAL & BAZAAR, C. P. N. Y. DIST. Thursday, May 3rd, 8 P.M. 50 East 13th St., Room 205 Unions, I.W.O. clubs, I.L.D. branches, mass organizations, are urged to send delegates. Organize a Booth — Collect Articles — Send a Greeting

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Spreading May Day Leaflets to the Wanamaker Workers

NEW YORK.—The Wanamaker dicks told the workers who took our May Day leaflets, "You can't take that inside," and "You don't want that, Miss." But only about five were thrown away and ten handed back. When the dicks interfered, we told the workers, "Give us the leaflet, we don't want you to lose your job. But come over to the Office Workers Union later, 114 West 14th Street."

"Don't be ridiculous," said the LaGuardia judge to the cop who arrested us for distributing leaflets to the employees of Wanamakers.

As we ran up Broadway to finish distributing our leaflets after we were released, I explained to the others. "This does not mean that the judge or the legal machinery is impartial. The attitude of the judge is a little bit of LaGuardia baloney to make us think that the administration is 'liberal.' Some of the Wanamaker stool-pigeons will now probably try to start a fight with us."

May Day Speakers Attack Jim Crowism In Wash'gton Meet

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, May 2.—Over 200 Negro and white workers yesterday heard May Day speakers in Franklin Park attack official government discrimination and police brutality against Negroes, and contrast the Roosevelt "New Deal" with what a Soviet America would offer.

Uniformed and plain clothes police, including the red squad under Lieut. Lineburg, encircled the May Day demonstration. Police bullet belts were prominently displayed.

"In Soviet America there will be no unemployment, and no boss class," declared Spencer, representative of the Communist Party, amidst hearty applause. "It is time for us today to join the ranks of the revolutionary working class and march forward to a Soviet America." The meeting ended with the singing of the Internationale.

BASEBALL NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Pittsburgh	000 000 000—3 9 1	F. H. E.
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May Day Meetings Held For First Time In Many Cities

May Day and Masses—Revolutionary Answer to Oppression

NRA Fake Fight On Co. Unions Seen In \$50,000 Weirton Gift

Ickes Grants PWA Funds to Steel Co. Which "Violated" N.R.A.

NEW YORK.—At the same time that the federal government brought suit for an injunction against the Weirton Steel Co., which is loudly proclaimed by the N. R. A. as their great "fight in behalf of the right of the workers to organize freely," the U. S. government, through the person of Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, apportioned close to \$50,000 of P. W. A. funds to the Weirton Steel Co. for railroad equipment. This action is highly indicative of the whole sham-battle now being "waged" by the government against the steel trust's determined campaign to maintain the company unions in their plants, in the Wilmington, Del., courts.

It is evident that Roosevelt and the N. R. A. had no intention of banning company unions in the steel industry but on the contrary, fostered them. As stated by Fly at the trial, "it was not a code jammed down the throats of this industry, but one [the steel code] which the Weirton Steel aided in forming."

The government action following the militant strike of the Weirton workers in September is aimed to cover up the complete agreement of the steel trust and the government on the policy of maintaining and fostering company unions as seen in the Roosevelt government's Wagner Bill. The Weirton strike, it will be recalled, was broken by Roosevelt's promise that if the workers returned to the plants, they would be guaranteed utmost freedom and opportunity to choose the organization they wanted in a government-supervised election. The overwhelming sentiment of the workers was for the A. F. of L.

In this connection the sell-out policy of the A. F. of L. leaders was brought out at the trial by the statement of the Weirton Steel counsel Reed that the strike against the company union was "unauthorized" by the national officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, the A. F. of L. union concerned.

While the present force is being conducted in the Wilmington, Delaware, courts with the joint consent of the Weirton Steel Co., the government, and the officials of the A. F. of L., and through the many months of sham "determined action" taken by the government towards a "solution" of the Weirton case, the Weirton Steel Company has combatted the right of the workers to organize for militant struggle against rotten conditions. In all this time the company has not ceased to attempt to force the workers into the company union, and to seek to prevent any action of the workers aimed to break the domination of the company union system.

It is obvious that the present trial will be long-drawn out and used to maintain the company union policy of the steel trust.

2,000 Aircraft Men Reject Order of the NRA To End Strike

Curtiss Herds Scabs in Many Cities; Strike Continues

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—Two thousand aircraft construction strikers of the Curtiss and Consolidated Aeroplane plants, after a mass meeting of the Aeronautical Union, emphatically rejected the order of the Regional Labor Board that they return to work and submit to "arbitration." The companies, in an effort to break the strike, are herding scabs. They have brought cots into the plant to keep the scabs inside.

The Regional Labor Board ordered the strikers to return to work on the same conditions that prevailed when the strike started. In a rebuttal in this strikebreaking decision the promise of future arbitration. The union refused to accept the decision.

Herd Scabs
CHICAGO, Ill., May 2.—The Chicago papers carry want ads of the Curtiss and Consolidated Aircraft Co. of Buffalo, advertising for scabs. The ads, signed 7 277 Tribune and Z 155 Tribune, do not state that a strike is on. They advertise for machinists, benchhands, polishers, sheet metal workers, carpenters, sheet aluminum alloy workers, tool makers, and other trades. Workers are asked to remain away from these plants.

One worker, who answered an ad, told the Daily Worker, "I answered an advertisement in the Chicago Daily News and Tribune for mechanics and bench hands. I came to the Ritzly Palmer House and spoke to Mr. Vaughn. This scab agent was very polite. He told me 'the strike is being led by Communists.' He promised me all sorts of good things—such as, for instance, staying at hotels, free transportation, protection against bricks. Closed vans are provided for the scabs to travel in, he said. He did not know that he was talking to a worker who would rather die of starvation than scab. He told me that the government had a big order and they needed men badly. 'I want to warn all workers against this scabberding, I call

Organize Packinghouse Union in California Plant To Fight Filth

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Workers at the Dr. Ross' Packinghouse are beginning to organize in the Packinghouse Workers Industrial Union to fight the conditions of speed-up, filthy working conditions and low pay prevalent in the plant.

The superintendent, "Humpy," has been threatening individual workers in the attempt to make them quit the union. The workers, knowing the solidarity of all the workers in the plant, are defying him.

Leaflets have been issued in the plant expressing the demand for clean showers, toilets and dressing rooms in place of the filthy toilets, the one shower and the twisted and rusty lockers now in the plant.

The truck-drivers and other workers employed around the plant are also being drawn into the union.

400 New Mexico Miners Strike for Higher Pay Scale

N. M. National Miners Union Leads Walkout as UMW Tries Scabbery

MADRID, N. M., May 2.—Under the leadership of the National Miners Union, 400 coal workers of the Albuquerque & Cerrillos Coal Co. at Madrid, New Mexico, went out on strike on April 27 to protest against the company's decision to pay wages lower than the scale set in the new coal code.

The walk-out was 100 per cent, with the workers militant in the face of desperate conciliatory efforts by the local N.R.A. administrator and the State Labor Commissioner, to prevent action.

Recently conditions at Madrid have grown intolerable for the men working only one day a week. Deductions for rent, light, coal, lamps, powder, caps, blacksmith, physician, etc., are made before a worker gets a cent of pay. At present, charges for rent alone (exorbitant charges for such foul rotten hovels) exceed a month's pay for digging coal in the most favorable locations. In poor holes miners can make but 12c per day over the cost of powder and caps. Yet the company flatly refuses to remit any rents during this virtual shutdown. As a result, 50 families are already on the county relief rolls, with more being added every week.

Two weeks ago a committee, led by the President of the N. M. U. local, Comrade Pallares, went to Santa Fe and forced the Dist. Relief Director to put all of the jobless families on relief. They also visited the district agent of the N. R. A. and there told that if the company did not live up to the coal code that the N. R. A. would close the pits.

As a result of the struggles carried out by the N. M. U. and the Communist Party, the United Mine Workers of America (A. F. L.) as usual is trying to break into the field in order to mislead and to betray the Madrid miners. Bill Surich, a company man and former contractor for the company, when a vote in the strike was taken, got up on the floor and read a letter from the scab-herder Frank Hefferley, district organizer of the U.M.W.A. The letter instructed that all of the miners should be let into the U. M. W. A. free from paying initiation, that the government and the N. R. A. was solidly behind the U. M. W. A. and that they were against the N. M. U.

But the miners were not fooled by this maneuver.

Next Sunday another mass meeting is being held. The members of the N. M. U. and the Communist Party unit in Madrid calls on the strikers to keep their rocks solid! To force the company to give in to their demands. At the same time the Party and the N. M. U. will expose the Hefferleys and Suriches and the whole strikebreaking role of the U. M. W. A. officialdom.

Journeyman Tailors Vote To Choose Own Union in L. A. Strike

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Journeyman tailors, 500 strong, now in their fifth week of striking, at a mass meeting voted unanimously to accept the challenge of the Regional Labor Board to take a vote to determine to which union they wished to belong.

The Journeys Tailors Union, A. F. of L. scab union, has issued leaflets calling on the strikers to join their racketeering union. This is the result of a deliberate alliance with the Regional Labor Board and the employers to force the strikers back into the shops.

The strikers are determined to resist all attempts to herd them back into the shops until their demands are won.

20,000 in Chicago Meet Roar Call for Unity in Struggle

Widow of Haymarket Martyr Addresses Workers

20,000 March in Chicago (Midwest Bureau, Daily Worker)
CHICAGO, May 2.—While Socialist Party leaders and renegades from Communism confined the observance of May Day to a night meeting in the Masonic Temple, where at most 2,000 could find space, 20,000 workers under the leadership of the Communist Party and the United Front May Day Committee roared a call for unity in struggle against Hunger, Fascism and War in historic Union Park, scene of the Haymarket massacre.

Nina Spies, widow of August Spies, one of the Haymarket Martyrs, evoked a thunderous cheer as she called on the workers to turn out those who murdered her husband and other revolutionary workers.

The parade of 20,000 workers through the Loop, Chicago's business section, was in itself an expression of the organized might of Chicago workers, who defeated the attempts of the business men and their police watchdogs to ban the march. Over 50,000 workers lined the sidewalks, cheering lustily as the marchers passed by.

At Union Park, the central demonstration was joined by 1,500 other workers, who marched from the Northside. This division was headed by 75 tannery workers, who downed their tools when the march passed their plant.

Harvester Workers Present Demands
At the time of the demonstration, exactly 48 years after the first May Day strike in which their plant contributed many fighters, a committee of McCormick Harvester Company workers presented demands for wage increases and betterment of conditions to the management.

The disciplined march through the Loop, financial heart of the city, was marked by one arrest, that of a march captain who resisted attempts of hoodlums to disrupt the march.

Cheer Announcement of New Bonus March
The parade wound up in Grant Park where, at a brief mass meeting, announcement by Moss of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League of the new bonus march received a tremendous ovation. Bill Gebert, District Organizer of the Communist Party, and Joe Weber headed a list of speakers.

Chicago veterans are leaving today to join the other marchers in Washington, D. C.
Bob Minor Receives Thunderous Ovation
In the evening, 2,000 workers pooled into the Ashland Auditorium to hear Bob Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, who received a standing ovation when it was announced he was going to stay in Chicago permanently. Minor's speech was constantly interrupted by applause which reached thunderous proportions when he declared:

"Let us fulfill the aim of the Haymarket heroes by leading a workers' society—a Soviet America."

\$5 Donated for Chinese Red Army
In the collection a five dollar gold piece was donated for the war chest of the heroic Chinese Red Army. This act of international solidarity evoked a thunderous cheer from the audience.

Hundreds were turned away from a scheduled meeting on the Southside by police, who blocked the entrance to a school although permission for the meeting had been secured from the Board of Education. The meeting was held in a nearby workers' hall, where action was planned to answer this latest attack by the police on the right of Negro and white workers to assemble on the South Side.

Workers Give Tremendous Ovation to Browder
Over 3,500 workers jammed into the Auditorium in the evening celebration to hear Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A. The hall was beautifully decorated, the main feature being a huge 30-foot painting of a worker smashing the chains of capitalism. M. Childs, District Organizer of the

Fire Mexican Berry Pickers; Hire City Workers for Less

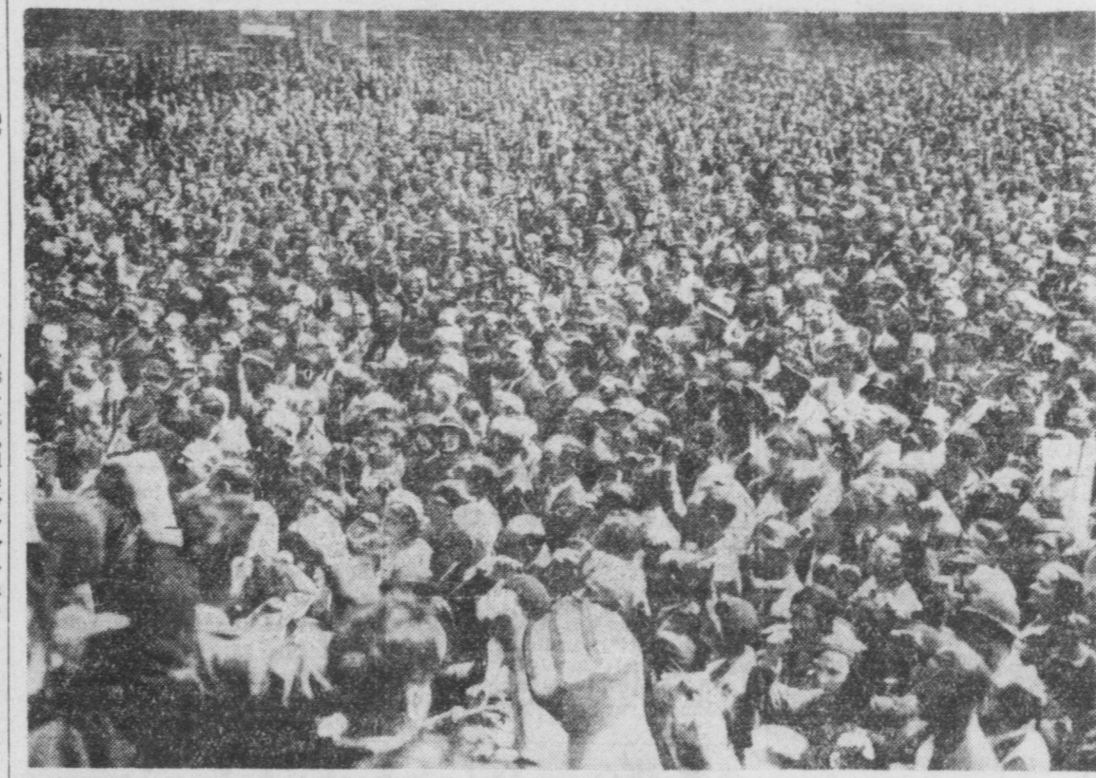
EL MONTE, Calif.—Mexican workers in the berry fields here are being fired and workers from Los Angeles are being imported to take their place at less wages.

The El Monte workers being fired belong to a Mexican reformist union to whom the growers promised 22c an hour. The new workers are being paid only 17c an hour.

The officials of the Mexican union are keeping militant workers out of the union meetings. This is arousing disgust among the rank and file. Plans are under way to organize these workers into the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.

Urge Workers to Pack Court at Chicago Trial

CHICAGO, Ill., May 2.—Workers are urged to pack Judge Brook's Court at the 11th St. Station here on May 10, when eight workers, jailed by the Standford Park Relief Station come up for trial. The eight jobless workers were jailed after they had refused to leave the relief station until the cases they had presented had been granted relief.



37 Arrested C. W. A. Workers Head Big Minneapolis March

1,000 Steel Workers in May 1 Demonstration in Youngstown

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—Fifteen thousand workers demonstrated yesterday at Block No. 20, while over 7,000 marched in the May Day parade through streets lined with tens of thousands of workers cheering the fighting slogans of the parade.

Thirty-seven C. W. A. workers, arrested on "Tear Gas Friday," when a demonstration of 7,000 fired C. W. A. workers forced the city to grant additional relief funds, led the parade. Block No. 20, Park, was officially named by the demonstrators as the Red Square of Minneapolis.

A counter-parade, organized by Social-Fascists, including Farmer-Labor leaders, with the aid of Socialist Party leaders and Trotskyite leaders, numbered only 34 persons. The main slogans of this counter-revolutionary counter-parade were "America First," "Loyalty to the Government."

1,000 Negro, White Steel Workers Out in Youngstown

(Special to the Daily Worker)
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 2.—May Day witnessed a militant demonstration of Negro and white steel workers, estimated at 1,000. The demonstrators adopted resolutions for the passage of Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, release of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney and Ernest Thaelmann.

Police Disrupt Meet in Helper, Utah
HELPER, Utah, May 2.—The May Day demonstration here was disrupted by extreme police terror. One hundred and fifty state police, sheriffs and American Legion thugs hired by the Mayor searched homes of workers and hotels for Rangers and C. C. C. youth today. The largest fire was near Prudenville.

C. C. C. BOYS BATTLE FIRES

LANSING, Mich.—Over one hundred forest fires raging in the Lower Peninsula were being fought by Rangers and C. C. C. youth today. The largest fire was near Prudenville.

A warning was issued by Ray Cotton, secretary of the Conservation Commission, who warned that the fires would increase if the present dry weather continued and if the wind, which has had a great velocity, did not diminish.

Leading the Parade—A Symbol of Unity



Five mothers of the Scottsboro Boys seated with Ruby Bates, Southern white girl who defied death in an attempt to free their innocent sons, shown in the car that headed the huge May Day parade in New York.

Communists Only Real Leaders of Workers, S.P. Organizer Tells Meet

Fascists Fire Hall in E. St. Louis to Prevent May 1 Meet

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., May 2.—De Luxe Hall, where a United Front May Day meeting was to have been held last night, was fired by fascists during the day.

Socialist Gov't of Bridgeport Orders Red Flag Burned

400 Negro and White Workers in Militant May 1 Demonstration

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 2.—Bridgeport workers made history for this boss-ridden city, starting their May First with the raising of the red flag, with hammer and sickle symbol, at the top of the City Hall flagpole, and following up with a militant demonstration at Washington Park and a fine indoor meeting in the evening.

The red flag flew for over four hours before the enraged Socialist city clerk, Fred Schwartzkopf, managed to take it down. According to the local boss press, the Socialist leader ordered the red flag burned. The Socialist Mayor evidently endorsed the action of his city clerk for he declared the raising of the red flag "was a disgraceful incident and was only done to embarrass my administration."

In the afternoon, over 400 workers, Negro and white, united in an enthusiastic demonstration, pledging to fight against the "New Deal" of hunger, fascism and war, against their worsening conditions and for Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598.

At the evening celebration, several workers filed applications for the Communist Party.

Portland Workers Force Nazi Consul to Haul Down Swastika

PORTLAND, Ore., May 2.—Four thousand workers and children demonstrating here on May Day forced the German Consulate to remove the swastika flag and to accept a resolution demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann, Torgler and other German revolutionaries in the Nazi prisons.

A red flag, hoisted over City Hall by some workers during the demonstration, flew for two hours before firemen were able to remove it. Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of Theodore Jordan, young Negro worker framed up by the Oregon bench courts and railroad bosses, freedom for the Scottsboro boys and for the passage of Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598.

Over 800 marched in the parade. The police engaged in various provocations despite a permit for the parade.

250 Workers, Farmers Out in Beacon Demonstration

BEACON, N. Y., May 2.—Two hundred and fifty Negro and white workers and small farmers demonstrated here on May Day. The May Day meetings of the past two years were smashed by the police. This year, the police were forced by the militancy of the workers to give a permit for the street meeting.

The demonstrators beat off an attack by local hoodlums who came to the Square with rotten tomatoes. Speakers included Jack Ross, of the Young Communist League and member of the Daily Worker staff, with Nat Kaplan as chairman.

Police Break Up Grand Island Meet

(Special to the Daily Worker)
GRAND ISLAND, Neb., May 2.—The May Day meeting was broken up by the police who arrested the chairman, Henry Horstman, an old resident, and drove the workers out of the park.

Floyd Booth, a colored worker, was arrested, taken around town by the police and turned loose in the vicinity of a gang of Ku Kluxers with whom the police had evidently had a previous agreement.

A protest meeting was held later in a garage and steps taken to organize protests among the workers and farmers.

Salt Lake Workers Defy Bad Weather

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 2.—Several hundred workers participated here in the May Day demonstration, despite the rotten weather. Demonstrations also occurred in nearby towns, including Murray, Midvale, Sandy and Ogden.

Shapiro at Los Angeles United Front Meeting Defies Expulsion

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 2.—Paul Shapiro, Section Organizer of the Socialist Party, addressed 15,000 workers assembled at the Plaza here in a mighty United Front May Day demonstration, declared that the Communists are the only real leaders of the working class, and defied expulsion by the Socialist Party leaders.

The huge turnout of workers occurred despite 12 days' press provocation, and sly slanders of bomb plots, etc.

Besides Shapiro, speakers included Agnes Clay, of the Central Labor Council of the A. F. of L. Opposition, and Lawrence Ross, of the Communist Party, with Harold Ashe as chairman.

The demonstrators elected a delegation to go to the German Consulate to demand the release of Thaelmann and other anti-fascist fighters in Nazi prisons and concentration camps. At the Consulate they found a sign on the door "Out for the day."

Twenty-two hundred workers attended the evening celebration at the Mason Opera House, where Sam Darcy was the main speaker.

Big May Day Meets Answer Calif. Terror

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 2.—Industrial and agricultural workers of this state gave a mighty answer to the mounting terror of the capitalists and landlords in the greatest May Day demonstrations ever held in this State.

Ten thousand workers demonstrated in this city, following an impressive parade through the main streets, 3,000 in Oakland, 15,000 in Los Angeles, 2,000 in Sacramento. Reports of other demonstrations are still expected.

The meeting here was an emphatic answer by the workers to the violent anti-Red hysteria conducted by the Hearst press for the past two weeks, including the crudest bomb plot stories and allegations that Communists stole dynamite in preparation for May Day.

1,100 in May Day Meets in W. Virginia

FAIRMONT, W. Va., May 2.—Over 1,100 West Virginia Negro and white workers participated in May Day demonstrations yesterday, as follows: Fairmont, 500; Morgantown, 400; Clarksburg, 100; Osage, 100.

All meetings raised demands for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, Anselmo Hernandez, a Mooney and Ernest Thaelmann, and for passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598.

Clothing, C.W.A. Workers in Portchester Meet

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Three hundred and fifty shirtmakers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and C. W. A. employees demonstrated here for two hours yesterday in the Union May Day demonstration for several years. Fifty per cent of the demonstrators were young workers.

1,000 in New Orleans Defy Police Threats

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEW ORLEANS, La., May 2.—More than 1,000 Negro and white workers demonstrated here May Day, despite police threats of violence and the tricks of the capitalist press in attempting at the last minute to confuse the workers as to the place of the demonstration.

The marching workers pressed through a cordon of 75 policemen, which surrounded the corner of Canal and Chudburne streets in an attempt to keep the workers away.

It was the first May Day demonstration ever held in this Southern seaport.

3,000 in Newark Demonstration

NEWARK, N. J., May 2.—Three thousand workers demonstrated yesterday at Military Park. A parade of 300 preceded the demonstration. Permit for the parade originally refused by the police, was received by the Committee one hour before the parade.

Farm Workers Union Has 300 Members in Long Island Area

Grows Rapidly in One Month As Result of Great Exploitation

By a Farm Worker Correspondent
SYOSSET, L. I.—I want to say that the farm workers are possibly those who are the most exploited. For example, I know that 40 men work in the estate of Mr. Edward Tinker, president of the Fox Film Corporation, here on Jericho Turnpike. He has about 800 acres.

The married men live outside the estate and get \$2.50 a day working nine hours and a half. The single fellows get \$1.65 a day and they are forced to live on the grounds.

Mr. Tinker is a good business man. He charges the single workers \$1 a day for board and room for seven days a week. Figure out for yourself that this means \$7 a week that is deducted from the \$9.90 weekly pay. In other words the

single workers work 57 hours a week for \$2.90 net.

It is time that all these farm and estate workers organize, and I am sure that the Farm Workers Union that has been started here one month ago, is the right organization for all of us.

The union has now about 300 members, men and women. We want 50 cents an hour for eight hours a day. This is the wage that every one should get, for those who work on the estates of the rich, for the contractors, and for the farmers.

Send me 20 copies of the Daily Worker in which you will print this. I will see to it that these fellows in Mr. Tinker's estate get to read our good paper.

A FARM WORKER.

Farmers Turn to U.F.L. for Leadership in Struggle

Only Oranges and Butter Given to Negroes by RFC

Thrown Off CWA Jobs in Camp Hill; Organizing Against Hunger

By a Sharecropper Correspondent
CAMP HILL, Ala.—In February the white bosses cut everybody off the C.W.A. except those white bosses. They let them stay on in order to rob the Negro.

The C.W.A. paid 40 cents per hour to unskilled work. They give each man 30 hours a week, and Cliff Meadows, a landowner who was working on the C.W.A., hired a Negro for \$7 a month and he himself was getting \$12 a week. They are doing everything here to keep the Negro down.

On March 10 they were giving out rations from the R.F.C. and they gave white people meat, flour, meal and lard, coffee, sugar and rice, and only gave the Negro people oranges and butter. That is what they are doing here with the C.W.A. money and they are trying to starve the poor people to death here in Camp Hill.

W. F. McGinty of the Camp Hill plantation had some sharecroppers living there who had lived there last year and paid their rent. He needed a kitchen to the house, and they had to get logs out of the wood to build a kitchen in his place in order to get somewhere to stay and pay for it themselves.

Another landowner told his farm hand that everybody that was getting work on the C.W.A. had to place that money back.

Another landowner, named Kyle Orrs, had a Negro man working for him for 10 years. Kyle Orrs tried to put him in prison because he stopped working for him.

We are organizing every day for better conditions, and ask every comrade to help.

Organization in Sheridan County, Montana, Protects Machinery and Grain

By a Farm Worker Correspondent
PLENTYWOOD, Mont.—The United Farmers League has been fairly well organized in Sheridan County. We have other organizations such as the Farmers Union and Holiday Association, but when it comes to real struggle and really getting something done, it is the U.F.L. that people come to for help. Some call us the "Reds," but when it comes to a showdown, it is the "Reds" who have to do it.

By united action we have saved machinery and grain for farmers in this county. We have been called upon to go to nearby counties, and responded to the calls.

At Poplar, in Roosevelt County, Mont., our U.F.L. helped to put over a Sears-Roebuck sale. Sold a set of farm machinery and a bunch of horses for a couple of dollars and gave it back to the farmer. There have been no more sheriff's sales in that part as far as we know. The call was sent out by the local Holiday Association, but it is safe to say that had the "Reds" not showed up, the sale would not have gone over as it did.

Here come the "Reds"—then we are all right! This was the cry at Soberly, in Daniels County, Mont., when a truck was to be taken out of the implement yard and given back to

the farmer it had been taken away from. We have had no occasion to go back to that place a second time.

Near Bonetrail, in Williams County, N. D., the U.F.L. of North Dakota and Montana concluded another Sears-Roebuck sale and saved the property for the owner. The banker threatened to have everybody arrested, but changed his mind.

The U.F.L. is the only organization putting up a fight for relief and more of it. We haven't got all we need nor all we have asked for, but we have got a lot more than we would have gotten had we not put up a struggle for it. People who do not belong to the U.F.L. are getting in on the relief too, but when it comes to putting up a fight getting it—it is left for the "Reds" to do it.

The Daily Worker is America's only working-class daily newspaper. It fights for the interests of the working class. A subscription for one month daily or six months of the Saturday edition costs only 75 cents. Send your sub today. Address: Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Chicago Casket Makers Oppose A. F. L. Grafters

By a Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—The rank and file members of the newly organized A. F. of L. local 19306, called the Chicago Casket Makers Union, openly showed their spirit to John Fitzpatrick, boss of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and his pupil, W. Rossi, by electing two rank and file delegates, to the conference called for April 29 at the Ashland auditorium by the executive committee of the Chicago Federation.

Rossi is an open aspirant for a fat union job and with Brother J. Rogers, financial secretary, has completely stopped the progress of our local (which has grown to 200 members within the last few weeks) by using the A. F. of L. tactics.

Mr. Rossi has visited every shop boss for some unexplained reason without consulting the membership of our union, or without any authorization from the workers. This mysterious visiting has caused the bosses almost within 24 hours to organize company unions. And now by threatening and firing a few members of our Union they have successfully lined up the workers into the company unions.

The rank and file members propose that our union outline a

Bankers Get Farm After Farmer Puts All His Toil Into It

By a Farmer Correspondent

SIDNEY, Ohio.—I am a working class farmer who has been forced to sell out or give all of my toil to the bankers. So I gave the farm away and I am coming to the East to live.

I was one of the four soldiers in Dayton, Ohio, who was arrested and sentenced to the Dayton Hell Hole in 1932 for using the sidewalks of Dayton, Ohio. I have done the best I could to get subs for the Daily Worker here.

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straight, constructive program at once, by organizing a committee to work out a universal price scale for all departments of the casket industry. By electing an organizer, and by giving a clear and understandable financial report to the members, creating immediately strike and lockout funds, and stopping the squandering of the union's money, and by making clear to our workers in the casket industry that we have nothing to do with professional racketeering of our top chiefs.

\$7.20 a Week Is Limit on F.E.R.A. Jobs in Florida

New Application Must Be Made Every Week in Red Tape Torture

By a Worker Correspondent

OOLAND, Fla.—A few weeks ago, in Orange County, Fla., the C.W.A. was called off and the F. E. R. A. started. An announcement was made in the local capitalist newspaper that all unemployed seeking this work should appear at Exposition Park, Orlando, on a recent Monday morning. There the workers were told repeatedly that it made no difference how much they received per hour, they would be paid their budgeted amount in any event.

The spokesman at the park for the local F.E.R.A. said that the lady investigator would again call at the home of the unemployed applicant, and arrive at an amount which in her opinion was sufficient for the family to live on each week, and which the worker would receive. The worker applicant was also led to believe that the work was to be steady during the life of the program and that the one investigation was for that entire period.

But the boys find that they are allowed to work three eight-hour days only per week, and draw only \$7.20 per week or less. The budget doesn't mean a thing and the bosses are unable to give any explanation of it at all.

One man with only two in the family (himself and his wife) was budgeted for \$9 per week. Another man with five in the family, his wife being undernourished from lack of food, according to several doctors' statements, was budgeted at \$10 per week.

The family of two owns a cow, chickens, garden and has an interest in a farm four miles from where he lives. The family of five live in a one room shack about 10 by 20 feet with no glass in the windows, just cloth stretched over the openings, and the building consists of siding nailed onto two by four frame work, like a cheaply built chicken coop. Their ground is too poor to raise a garden, they have no money for fertilizer, they have no cow, they don't even have a stove to heat this one-room shack. All they have is an oil stove that smokes, that they try to cook some food on when they are lucky enough to have food to cook.

There is no work for workers on Saturday. Workers have to make a special trip to another place on Saturday to get their pay. They usually have to wait around a long time before their names are called, only one man paying off, although they have about six clerks around checking something or other. One worker has to walk about seven miles to get his pay and then has to walk the same distance back home again.

The biggest surprise of all is that after all this ceremony, office routine and poppycock, the work ticket the men get is good only for one week's work. If you want to work another week you have to start going back to the assignment room, in the old court house, where their office hours, mind you, are only 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and coax and plead and beg for another week's work.

One man with a large family kept going there almost daily for two months before they gave him any work. After the one week's work he was forced to start calling on the assignment room again.

I wish the circulation of the Daily Worker in Florida would double and that other workers would express their views through its columns. Workers, you can all help yourselves in just this way, if you would wake up and do it.



OUR IMPORTANT TASK NOW

In addition to the drives against high grocery prices, for unemployment insurance, and for better social and industrial conditions for women, there must now be a great intensification of the movement to support the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism, to convene in Paris, July 28, 29 and 30.

Mother Bloor, in the editorial offices the other day, reminded me to stress the importance of this.

Clara Bodian's report before the Annual Conference of the Women's Councils, made this statement:

"We must organize an effective campaign amongst women to support the World Anti-War Congress to be held in Paris in July. Around this campaign we must protest against the military training given to our boys in the C.C.C. and demand that they get a living wage."

"We must educate the working-class women to understand their role in time of imperialist wars. We must expose the pacifist movements. This work can easily be linked up with our every-day struggles against the high cost of living. We must counteract the war propaganda of the various pacifist and peace organizations. We must print more leaflets than ever before and sell literature dealing with this question. Especially must we awaken the working women to the danger of an attack against the Soviet Union, the only government where workers rule."

Boss Class Ladies Like Imperialist Wars

The D.A.R., as reported in the Daily Worker of April 27, isn't interested in this Anti-War Congress. And these heroic "daughters" of a revolution are afraid to talk out loud about revolution except in the past tense. (Takes red blood, not blue, to become a member of a figurative M.S.A.R.—Mothers of the Second American Revolution!)

What the pious society ladies want is a bigger navy to protect their family investments, so they may continue to park their aristocratic rumps in soft, upholstered furniture at the expense of the workers.

A whooping big Anti-War Congress will make 'em squirm in their silk cushions.

Fashion Outlook Here and There

After 15 long years of just getting down to brass tacks to put heavy industry on a firm basis, our Soviet sisters may now give a thought or two to good-looking garb... the first Soviet fashion show held in Moscow, April 21, having been a decided (and decisive) success for the 40,000 working women from various parts of the Soviet Union who attended, selected 50 of the 150 models shown, to be produced in quantity.

The show was sponsored by the Dress and Linenry Trust. There were working clothes, sports outfits, children's wear, and dressy things for evening—also pretty summer frocks for young girls.

What the clothing situation is hereabouts and points west, is

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Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE THE SIZE.

Address Orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Family of 3 Gets About 80c Weekly in Greenville, Mich.

By a Worker Correspondent

GREENVILLE, Mich.—The welfare only gives a family of three about 80 cents per week for groceries. No doctor or medicine is allowed unless very necessary; no clothing or shoes that amounts to much; the shoes are not worth carrying home.

We are putting on a campaign for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 7598. We have sent nearly 500 cards to Washington and are going to send more. We are in the fight to help poor suffering people everywhere.

I will send in all the Daily Worker subs I possibly can.

Please give us all the news you can from the U.S.S.R. for we are very much interested in the only working class country in the world.

AFL No-Strike Pact Fastened on Furniture Local

By a Worker Correspondent

WILKESBORO, N. C.—The Regional Labor Board at Atlanta, Ga., and the leaders of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (A. F. of L.), on April 13 have tied down the workers at the American Furniture Co. plant in Wilkesboro, N. C., to a one-year no strike agreement. The workers went on strike against the dismissal of a fellow worker, Quincy Yates, for union activities.

Besides the no-strike clause of the agreement, the regional board also refused to let the local have any say about hiring and dismissing workers. A board of arbitrators was set up and the regional labor board will serve as "court of appeal" if this local board does not succeed in keeping down the workers.

The dictatorship of the proletariat must be a State that embodies a new kind of democracy, for the proletarians and the dispossessed; and a new kind of dictatorship, against the bourgeoisie.—Lenin

Letters from Our Readers

FOR WORKERS' RULE IN THE U. S. A.

Dear Comrade, Chicago, Ill. I am late, but sure, with greeting to Comrade William Z. Foster, our new press, and our paper, the Daily Worker. Our great leader, Comrade Foster returned from Europe in improved health. He was glad to see that our Party and the Daily Worker were double in strength. We have to show our leaders that we will build a stronger Daily Worker and Communist Party after the 8th Party Convention.

We have to fight fascism, the American Legion, and the A. F. of L. The American Legion and the American Federation of Labor are the hypocritical speeches on the radio about disabled veterans on Nov. 11 last year. A big shot of the American Legion exposed himself, showing what they do for the veterans, and then he called on them, if the country needs you, you should be ready to die for your country. This after another had said that there will be no more wars.

Fascism may be good for kings and millionaires who never worked a day in their lives, but not for the working class. They are preparing for war to destroy the working class instead of feeding and clothing them.

The Communist Party is the only Party in the world that educates the working class and organizes them to fight for their right to live, to fight for their rights in work and wages, and for unemployment insurance, as well as against war and fascism. The workers should organize to overthrow the parasites of capitalist democracy and establish a working class government that will be ruled by the workers of the U. S. A.

—J. Z.

MR. HEARST IN OMAHA

Omaha, Neb. Hearst goes fascist. Among the Middle West farmers and workers, Hearst is trying to steer the tide of discontent and unrest into fascist channels by demanding Congress to investigate and stop Communist activities. A series of six articles by the notorious Ralph Esley, attacking Communist activities in the United States published in the Hearst Omaha Bee-News indicates Hearst's desire to create a fascist ideology among the working class. His appeal is made to those few believers in the "freedom" to exploit

man by man, thereby ignoring the millions slaving in capitalist industry, ignoring the millions forced into starvation by unemployment. The millions of midwest oppressed farmers and workers, with their advantage in numbers must organize and fight against the few "liberty" and "freedom" loving capitalist supporters of the fascism of Hearst.

H. S.

LITERATURE IS NECESSARY

Covina, Calif. I am a reader of the "Daily Worker," and have been, off and on, for three years, but don't belong to the Communist Party. I tried to join two years ago, but couldn't make the grade as I had to go out of town, but since I have read six-teen pamphlets by Lenin I have learned a great deal. I think the "Daily Worker" is the best paper in the U. S. A. and that every American should read it, and that Communism is the only thing that the working class can turn to, to keep from starving in this country.

I find that there are a lot of people who are afraid to read anything that has the word Communist, why I don't know. I never went to school a day in my life, but I learned to read and am not afraid to read anything.

What are the best books on the foundation of Communism as I will never learn too much about it, for as soon as I can get a few nickels I will be looking for some more books to read, for my good as well as others.

—C. A. S.

Editorial Note

Since we do not know exactly what pamphlets you have read, we would nevertheless suggest that you read the following: "Why Communism," by M. J. Olgin, "Questions Concerning the History of Bolshevism," "Foundations of Leninism," "The Teachings of Karl Marx," "Religion." These are just a few pamphlets which cover the fundamentals of Communism. They cost from 10c up to 40c, and may be obtained from the Literature Department of the Communist Party, 35 E. 12th Street, New York City.

The dictatorship of the proletariat must be a State that embodies a new kind of democracy, for the proletarians and the dispossessed; and a new kind of dictatorship, against the bourgeoisie.—Lenin

PARTY LIFE

Negro Textile Worker Tells About Work in Lodi Shop

Says Party Carried on Good Work During Strike But Stopped When Strike Was Over

I just want to explain how I became acquainted with the Communist Party. During the strike in Lodi and Passaic I became acquainted with the Communist Party. I liked the policy of the Communist Party. During the strike the way the strike was carried out, I saw many workers in favor of the Communist Party. But since in the strike we noticed in the beginning that the bosses started with the red scare, the workers were slow in joining the Textile Workers Union.

Later on the workers were convinced that the National Textile Workers was working in their interests and they began to sign up very fast. We carried on good work during the strike. We carried on, I say, during the strike, but after the strike seemed our work ceased. We stopped doing such great work. We went back on our jobs and we forgot about what the National Textile Workers Union did for us during the strike.

I have to criticize here the leaders of the National Textile Workers Union—I don't mean to say the organizers. We have leading comrades in the shop who are supposed to do the work. We make certain proposals, we go into the shops and many times we do not carry out these proposals. We should not forget these things when we go back into the shop. The workers were convinced our union worked in our interests. When we go into the shop we must have the strength of the National Textile Workers Union and especially so we can take up the grievances of the workers. If we would do this when we went into the shop we would have gained lots of workers.

One of the workers in Lodi was arrested for issuing leaflets and after he went to the police station he went to the headquarters to get instructions and then he went to the employment agency and the woman there told him to go back to work. If work would have been carried on in the National Textile Workers Union would be much stronger today. We know that the organizers cannot do that.

On the Negro question, I want to say here there is something on the Negro question that many of us do not understand. I understand some of it because I am a Negro myself and know the struggles we had to go through with. Yet the Negro is not complaining, because if you take something for the stomach maybe the head will stop hurting. So it is with the Negro question. He has been misled so many times by the whites of the South, he has been misled so many times by the ministers and today he is misled by the ministers here. If we could get inside the churches where they fool the Negroes, it would be more easy to lead them. I know myself, because two years ago if you would mention Communism to me I would not talk two minutes to you. I knew there must be some way out of it, but I didn't know what.

When I became acquainted with the Communist Party I began to go along with them and I found out more about them and today I would not work with any party but the Communist Party.

As for the Daily Worker. Even in the Lodi shop we have a good many comrades in the Lodi shop, but all of them are not good workers. We have many in there but they are not working so good. They worked hard during the strike. About the Daily Worker in Lodi, I don't feel that the work is carried on as it should be. I think we should be interested in the next worker getting the Daily Worker, not only ourselves.

COMRADE C.

Croppers' Union Plans Youth Groups in Union County

By a Tenant Farmer Correspondent

UNION COUNTY, N. C.—In the next three months the Share Croppers Union in Union Co., North Carolina, plans to take in 85 new members in five parts of the county and set up two youth groups with 35 members. Some of these are white farmers where we already have some contacts.

You see that this means work in getting together and organizing. We find that people are ready and willing to work. We must make plans to better our conditions.

Our struggles are very hard in working cotton. They have cut the acreage of cotton. What does that mean? Where we got 300 lbs. of our last year, we will now get 150 or 175. If we made 100 bales of cotton last year, this year the most we will make is six. Our conditions are bad, and getting worse.

The people are now striking that by getting together and sticking together we can better our conditions.

Laid Off If Over Five Minutes In Lavatory

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHESTER, Pa.—The Sun Oil Co. has started a new law, that when a worker goes into the lavatory, he must not stay over five minutes. If a worker stays over five minutes there he is laid off for two days.

The workers who clean out tanks are forced to work in the tanks filled with a cangorous gas. They don't even get masks, thus endangering their lives.

If a man gets sick and fails to notify the company he is fired from his job.

Doctor Luttinger Advises

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

Capitalistic Health Medicine vs. Communist Health Service

(Conclusion)

The young medical student smiles when his "vocation" is mentioned. It could not be otherwise under the economic and social anarchy of capitalist countries. The socialist state, on the other hand, organizes in a real and logical manner, conforming to a general plan and with the view of realizing a final program which is that of the Communist Party. Under the capitalist system the private doctor lives from hand-to-mouth according to the hazards of the various diseases which happen to be prevalent in their locality. They are satisfied in repairing the accidents of human existence and the results of the various conflicts between man and his social, as well as his natural condition. It is, therefore, quite natural that the physician cannot have any plan in their activities. The "plan" of each physician consists in having more patients than his neighbor; more clients meaning more sickness. But even the various organizations which are supposed to protect the public health in capitalist countries have no program and cannot have a program. The organization of public health in each country depends on its social structure. Capitalism having no program, seeks merely to preserve and defend itself against Communism, which is the next step in our social evolution. Capitalism lives from day-to-day and the Public Health Service has to live from day-to-day by adopting itself to the possibilities left by the capitalistic scheme. It has neither a final program nor a plan of action. What distinguishes Communist medical organization from that of the bourgeois countries is the existence of a plan which conforms itself to the program of Socialism. Every year is a new step towards the realization of this plan, a new step forward is a new extension of the protection of public health.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Syphilophobia

G. K., Seattle, Wash.—The symptoms you are complaining of are not due to syphilis. The fact that your blood and spinal fluid have been consistently negative, is the best proof that you are cured. It was unnecessary to take the two courses of treatment and it would be foolish to take the malarial or dithery treatment. Ringing in the ears, scabs in the hair, slight stiffening of the legs and losing a little weight might be due to any cause. You seem to be inclined towards neurasthenia and you are probably suffering from syphilophobia, or fear of syphilis. I do not know the cost of the malarial and dithery treatment in Seattle; but in New York, you will have to enter a hospital and you have to count on having about \$500 cash for the treatment to tide you over during the time that you will be incapacitated and unable to work.

Rheumatic Heart

Mrs. S. B., Cleveland—You are apparently suffering from a chronic heart disease which may have started at the age of 13. You are not the first who has had the misfortune of remaining crippled for life, because the rheumatic pains in the legs due to tonsil infection were mistaken for "Growing Pains," during childhood. Outside of rest and digitalis, we know no remedy that would cure your condition. If you are careful with your diet, which should be strictly vegetarian, and see that you do not overexert yourself, you can live as long as any normal person. If you should strain your heart, do not delay in consulting a physician who will surely prescribe a certain amount of digitalis for you.

Join the Communist Party
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Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
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Street
City





CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

MARCHERS in the gigantic May Day parade in New York carried a monstrous-looking figure wearing a top hat. From its mouth hung a yellow tongue. It was labeled "The Press."

Capitalist newspaper reports on the greatest May Day demonstration ever held in the United States thoroughly justify this description.

Mind you, this demonstration of working-class solidarity could not be laughed aside by the capitalist press. Too many thousands participated in the May Day demonstration, and too many thousands witnessed this great outpouring into the streets of New York.

The metropolitan press, consequently, could not treat the May Day demonstration in the same manner as it handled some of the Hunger Marches to Washington, for example. On one occasion the Herald Tribune, for instance, carried headlines saying: **HUNGER MARCHERS LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON AFTER GOOD BREAKFAST. ALSO, WOMEN IN FUR COATS LEAVE FOR HUNGER MARCH.**

The peculiar "technique" of the New York capitalist press was a little more subtle and insidious. While detailed reports were published in most of the papers, with fewer flagrant distortions of the main features of the demonstrations than on previous occasions, the boss press sought to nullify the dignity and power of this gigantic working-class demonstration by sly ridicule of "minor" aspects.

Piscator, Famous Director, Finishes Film in the USSR

NEW YORK.—Erwin Piscator, the famous German theatre director and founder of the revolutionary theatre in Germany, has just completed the film on which he has spent the last two years in the film studios of the Soviet Union.

The new film, "The Revolt of the Fishermen," based on a celebrated novel of the same name by Anna Seghers, German revolutionary novelist, depicts the difficult and contradictory role of the middle classes and the peasantry in the period of world crisis.

Commenting on the film, Piscator said:

"I shall continue to make films in the Soviet Union. The tremendous possibilities for production over there, gives a film director extraordinary stimulation. I shall now begin a film dealing with topics of the day, and since fascism is vitally important for every thinking person, my next film will be an anti-fascist film. I may also, however, take up a problem of the future, that is, imperialist war, not from the standpoint of a pacifist, however, but from that of a dialectician, for whom the concept of fascism and imperialism war are inseparable. Hence, this film will also be an anti-fascist film."

Piscator added: "Much as I like work in Western Europe, I have been spoiled by working in the Soviet Union. This country of workers and peasants gives the artist such opportunity for work as are impossible in the old social order."



One of the many figures carried by workers in the May Day parade in New York. A dragon depicting Fascism. One of the most brilliant of the figures caricaturing the "New Deal," was carried by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre contingent.

Notes From the Diary of a Relief Investigator in New York City

By PHILIP STERLING

FEB. 23, 1932.—Those five women didn't take their beatings in vain. A new order came through from bureau office today saying that all delegations must be given hearings when they ask it. But there is no tribute to the fair-mindedness of bureau supervisor Molly Ryan. It is, however, an indication that she knows the Unemployed Councils have plenty of backing in this neighborhood.

MAR. 5, 1932.—I made my first investigation today. Mrs. Portman handed me a slip this morning and said, "Visit this family at once. It's an emergency." I looked at the slip. It bore the notation—"Manuel and Loli Lugo, 873 L. Ave. Loli Lugo, what a euphonious name. It might belong to a movie actress or to a musical comedy star decked in feathers and spangles.

When I got to the apartment, Mrs. Lugo, answering my knock, admitted me and led the way to a living room. She moved with short, painful, shuffling steps. She can't weigh more than 80 pounds. She's been out of the L. Hospital maternity ward a week. As I looked at her face I was reminded of the heads which South Seas head-hunters preserved by shriveling them down to half their normal size.

She and Manuel are Puerto Ricans. Until five months ago he was a low-paid garage mechanic. They had no money saved up when he was fired. She went through most of her pregnancy in a half-starved condition. As a result, her baby weighs only five pounds—about six ounces less than he weighed at birth.

The apartment she's living in isn't her own. It belongs to two other Puerto Rican families. Mrs. L., the woman of one of the two families sharing the apartment, spent her confinement in the bed next to Mrs. Lugo's. When she heard that Loli had place to go when she was discharged, she offered to take her home. That was six weeks ago. Now Mrs. L. and her husband can no longer carry the burden they assumed so willingly. Mrs. L. came in while I was asking my routine questions and told me: "I have to give my baby half of my milk every day. That's no good, because my baby needs the whole bottle." I stepped to the crib, which stood in one corner of the room and looked at Loli Lugo's baby. I was horrified as I made the inevitable comparison with Billy at the same age. I concluded my investigation and assured Loli Lugo that I would return with a food ticket in a few hours. I did, too. But can Loli ever weigh more than 80 pounds on a Home Relief Bureau diet? Can her puny son fight through to normal health on what the Bureau provides? I hate to set the answer down on paper.

MAR. 11, 1932.—There seems to be no way and no willingness on the part of the bureau to forestall evictions. The only time a family gets its rent paid is when the furniture is on the curb. Evictions have become so common all over the city that nobody in the Home Relief Bureau seems to give them a thought.

From a window in our office, I saw the furniture of an evicted family being carried to the sidewalk today. Half an hour later there was an Unemployed Council delegation in the office, demanding payment of rent for a new apartment for the family. Mrs. Portman demurred. "The family isn't registered—they'll have to wait for an investigation. Why didn't they register before, etc.?" The committee wouldn't take no for an answer.

Mrs. Portman had to give in finally. She ordered a voucher written. "And food, too," the committee spokesman said. "Food, too," Mrs. Portman echoed.

I went back to the window to see what was happening to the furniture. I looked out just in time to see the last piece being carried back into the house. The crowd which had collected before the delegation came to the office hadn't bothered waiting for Mrs. Portman to make up her mind.

NOV. 16, 1932.—I've been transferred to a bureau in the Negro section of Harlem. I see so much misery in a single day that my mind can't retain details. There remains only a general crushing impression of hunger, disease, degradation, dirt, oppression. Here are a few of the high spots of a month's work that rise to the surface at random. Charles and Lily Skinner, living in one small furnished room with a three-week-old baby. They cook, eat, sleep and live there. Nobody seems to have any furniture in Harlem. It was all lost long ago, either

in evictions or because it was sold stick by stick to provide the price of a pound of black-eyed peas.

Margaret Hughes living in two rooms with her daughter and her mother. The first time I came there she was lying on an overstuffed sofa. She seemed about 80, but I found by consulting her case history in the office that she was 41 years old and that she was dying of cancer. This week I visited the family again. My case history entry on the visit reads:

"Visited family to deliver food ticket No. 1. Daughter, Helen, informed investigator that mother, Margaret, died in Metropolitan



"From a window in our office I saw the furniture committee..."

Hospital, Welfare Island after being admitted on 11-11-32."

A jobless Negro family in Harlem might as well live in the most uncivilized backwoods so far as medical attention is concerned. No one dares to go to a doctor here unless they have money. Henry Evans, for instance, has a rupture. He got it lifting ash barrels for the janitor of a house down the street, to earn 25 cents for a half day's work. He got no compensation from the landlord save \$2 to buy a truss. He spent the money for food. A friendly drug-store owner sent him to Harlem Hospital. They advised a surgical operation. He refused. "Might as well die in peace right here at home," he explained to me. Home—he's been living with his wife and two babies in one furnished basement room after another all summer. When I got the case he was being evicted for the fourth time in six months.

Everyone here seems frightened to death of setting foot in Harlem Hospital. Walter Battle complained to me of asthma. I told him to go to Harlem Hospital. "Won't ketch me goin' to that butcherin' pen," he smiled. "They don't do nothin' for you except when you has to be cut up. If it's somethin' they can't cut out, they just look at you and tell you to go on home." Battle died about two weeks ago.

Everybody here has at least one ailment to tell me about. Asthma, gastric ulcers and kidney trouble seem the most common. Many of them have T.B. and don't know it. The Home Relief Bureau, of course, isn't interested. When I ask advice on dealing with chronic illness in families, the case supervisors tell me, "Send them to Harlem Hospital." They know they're mocking me when they say that, too.

The misery of the living quarters is appalling. Always overcrowded, half the apartments I enter now are like the Black Hole of Calcutta. Thousands of habitable apartments, however, are empty. I know because I visit about 25 apartment buildings every day.

In the basement of 157 W. 133d St., I found about a dozen people living in little rooms crudely partitioned with odd pieces of board, wood, tin, and heavy cardboard torn from grocery boxes. In the front of the basement a man, woman and 14-month-old child are living in one little cubby-hole. The bed occupies about four-fifths of the room. A foot away from the bed is a little oil stove for cooking and heating. Utensils and dishes are kept under the bed on the vermin-infested concrete floor.

Stumbling over boards and exposed pipes running along the floor, I found Ruth Richards living with her four-year-old son in another beaver-board cubicle. No heat, light, or ventilation. There is a toilet in the uttermost recesses of the basement and a tap for cold water. The water comes from a shared pipe with all the inhabitants of the basement alike.

JAN. 4, 1933.—Today is the first anniversary of my involuntary career as a public relief worker. Informally we are still called investigators, but the traditional gibberish of social work terminology has already dimmed us with the vaguer, more general term.

I say "involuntary," but I went to work for the Home Relief Bureau willingly enough, if by willingness is meant the desire to work which grows into a blinding obsession thru a year of nerve-wrecking, belly-shrinking unemployment. Thumbing over the entries in this notebook I find that they have grown fewer and less frequent, and I fear more important. New York's record which I have not already recorded? That the number of jobless is increasing? That they are still being ruthlessly hurled from their homes by the marshals' men? Shall I record the fact that hunger, disease, privation, insanity, have not diminished among New York's million unemployed workers? To what end? I fear more important, New York's record which I have not already recorded? That the number of jobless is increasing? That they are still being ruthlessly hurled from their homes by the marshals' men? 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THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1934

The Longshoremen's Strike

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.), have gone on strike in Louisiana and Texas gulf ports. The longshoremen of the entire Atlantic coast are preparing immediate strike action. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the I. L. A. and "adviser" to the shipping branch of the N.R.A., in spite of his utmost efforts, could not hold down the sweeping strike movement throughout the country of both longshoremen and seamen.

Dozens of local strikes, on dock and ships are breaking out every week under the leadership of the fighting Marine Workers Industrial Union. The Gypsum Prince crew has just walked out in New York under the leadership of the M.W.I.U. The marine workers, led by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, have won better wages and working conditions on the coal boats in Boston, in more than 40 strikes on the Munson lines, in dockers' strikes in St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other ports, on the Ore and other lines.

The swelling strike wave takes place at the moment when the Roosevelt government, through General Johnson and the N.R.A., is attempting to enforce the slave shipping code. This slave code proposes to set a pauper wage scale of \$50 a month for able-bodied seamen; to outlaw strikes, and to make it impossible for the seamen to get pay for overtime, and sets up lower, Jim Crow rates for "vessels in the inter-island trade of Hawaii and Puerto Rico."

The shipping code proposed by the Roosevelt government aims to drive thousands of longshoremen off the waterfront through the infamous "declassification plan," which discriminates also against foreign born and Negro longshoremen. No definite wage scale is provided for the longshoremen, the plan being to hack down conditions piecemeal, with the longshoremen split by ports, dominated by the National Shipping Labor Board, with strikes outlawed. While the Roosevelt government, for months, has been maneuvering to enforce this pauper code, the shipowners have been attempting to shore down wages, put over company unions, and worsen conditions.

The A. F. of L. leaders, notably Joseph Ryan (a crafty Tammany leader, by the way), have worked with the Roosevelt government to put over his strikebreaking code. Ryan, as "adviser" to the N.R.A., helped to draw up and is fighting for the establishment of this pauper N.R.A. code. Ryan recently forestalled the strike of 12,000 Pacific Coast seamen; he kept the Gulf longshoremen at work as long as he could. Ryan, unable to prevent the onshore strike, is now endeavoring to confine the demands only to recognition of the union.

The strike of thousands of longshoremen in Gulf and Atlantic ports, and the increase in local onshore and ship crew strikes under the leadership of the M.W.I.U., follows on the heels of the meeting of the National Committee of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in Baltimore on April 14 and 15. The M.W.I.U. has led the fight against the strikebreaking slave code now hanging over the heads of the seamen and longshoremen, which is backed by Ryan.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union calls upon all seamen and longshoremen, regardless of their union affiliation, to at once set up **UNITY ACTION COMMITTEES ON EVERY SHIP AND DOCK**, to prepare strike action and to prepare for the united front national Unity Conference, to be held on September 1 and 2 in Baltimore.

Longshoremen! Seamen! Do not allow the mis-

leaders of the A. F. of L.—the I.S.U. and the I.L.A.—to prevent you from striking in solidarity with the gulf port longshoremen, and for decent wages and working conditions.

Demand minimum \$1 an hour for longshoremen. Demand a minimum of \$82.50 a month for seamen. Demand time and one-half for overtime. Demand increase in gangs for longshoremen.

Demand enactment of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598). Guard against sell-outs of your strike by Ryan. Set up Unity Action Committees on all ships and docks!

Elect delegates to the Unity Conference called by the Marine Workers Industrial Union for September 1 and 2 in Baltimore to prepare for mass strike struggles!

War Notes in the Far East

THE unwritten meaning in the diplomatic note of the Roosevelt government to Japan is that Wall Street is ready at any moment to plunge the American workers into a war to preserve the American bankers' privilege of plundering and ravaging China.

Nor did Roosevelt leave the matter at the diplomatic literary stage. Secret orders were given to speed up the vast and tremendous war preparations that go under the name of the New Deal. In order to speed this war development, all relief measures of the government will be cut; more money will go for war, less for wages, veterans and unemployed relief.

Recently the writers of the syndicated daily column, "Washington Merry Go Round," gave an inkling of the huge war preparations Roosevelt is speeding specifically for war in the Far East. They said:

"Probably Franklin Roosevelt has got more hard-boiled about foreign policy—except re Latin American—than any man in the White House for decades. . . . But this policy of apparent pacifism is deceptive. Coupled with it, Roosevelt is preparing quietly for any eventualities—if necessary for war in the Orient. Roosevelt loves ballyhoo, but there is no ballyhoo connected with his naval program. Every shipyard in the country is working near capacity—but few people know it. The Public Works budget provides for 20 warships—but little is said about it."

Behind the barrage of diplomatic notes, Roosevelt takes every step to drive the American workers to war against Japan, in order to decide that Yankee imperialism is more fit to enslave the Chinese masses than Japanese imperialism.

At the same time, the American capitalist press begins its campaign of chauvinism against Japan, stirring up the hatred of the American workers against the Japanese people. In Japan, the Japanese militarists follow the same game, stirring up the Japanese toilers against their American brothers.

In Japan the war-lords, at the same time, keep on flooding Manchuria with troops and air bases for war against the Soviet Union. They leave no stone unturned to deflect the inter-imperialist conflict to a united struggle against the Soviet Union.

The forces supported this action of Japan among the American capitalists are increasing their boldness, and have strong supporters among the Roosevelt regime.

The Roosevelt government is spending millions helping the butcher Chiang Kai Shek in his efforts to destroy the Chinese Soviets. Roosevelt's note declared that there would be no let-up on Wall Street's militarization activities in China.

A thick veil of secrecy surrounds the tremendously rapid moves of the Roosevelt government to war in the Far East. That war may explode at any moment. No time can be lost now in arousing the American masses against this war, against the Wall Street imperialist policy in China, which is directed against the Chinese Soviets, against the revolutionary Chinese workers and peasants, against the vast majority of the Chinese people, the exploited masses. We must fight energetically against every chauvinist blast of the Roosevelt government and its capitalist press directed against the Japanese people, showing its real purpose.

That can be done best by rallying the united front of all workers against the immediate war preparations program of Roosevelt, demanding that the money go for unemployment insurance, for the vets' bonus, for relief. We must arouse the whole working class on the alarming danger of a new imperialist slaughter, and in every strike, in every economic struggle, raise the issue of fight against imperialist war.

Diplomacy Is Mask For War Move In China

"Closed Incident," Says Washington, But Opens Naval Arms Race

TOKIO, May 2.—The provocative American note, declaring that the Roosevelt government will go to any lengths to preserve the American bankers' interests in China, is increasing the war spirit in Japan. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota said he may reply to the United States declaration today.

Japanese militarists are stirring up resentment against Secretary Hull's declaration of Wall Street's policy in China. In the press they state they consider the American note as "interference in Oriental affairs."

Recognizing the American note as a threat of military action to bolster up American capitalist plans for militarization in China and extension of markets, a virtual war council was called by Emperor Hirohito. Many leading militarists were called, including Prince Saionji, the "elder statesman," who is the closest advisor of the emperor on such matters. Saionji is rarely called in except when major policies of Japanese imperialism are involved.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The State Department announced that it would consider the change of notes on the Far Eastern situation "a closed incident," unless another communication is received from the Japanese Foreign Minister Hirota. That the incident is not so "closed" is seen in the increased war preparations ordered by Roosevelt, especially the intensified building of warships.

Nothing can be gained by further discussion, was the State Department's opinion, which means that action, in the matter of war preparations and war alliances, is the next step, with actual warfare imminent.

Cable Afghanistan Demanding Release of Comrade Singh

Tortured at Behest of British Imperialists in Afghan Jail

NEW YORK.—A cable to the Afghan government, demanding the release of Gurmuk Singh, Indian revolutionary who is held in jail in Kabul, Afghanistan, was sent by the Anti-Imperialist League today.

Gurmuk Singh and a companion were arrested while crossing the border from India into Afghanistan. Although not a scrap of evidence was found on them at the time of their arrest, the Afghan government has held them for almost nine months without bringing charges or proceedings against them.

In accord with the wishes of British imperialism, the Afghan government is attempting to kill Gurmuk Singh in jail through brutal treatment. Throughout the intensely cold winter, when the weather at times reached 15 degrees below zero, Gurmuk Singh was given neither adequate clothing nor blankets. His only food consists of stale bread and cold water, and he is constantly tortured by the heavy shackles he is compelled to wear. His health is now completely broken and his life imperiled.

All organizations should immediately send cables and resolutions demanding the release of Gurmuk Singh to Nadir Khan, Kabul, Afghanistan.

DOWN WITH IMPERIALIST WAR!



5,000 Paris Workers Fight Off Fascist Police Attacks

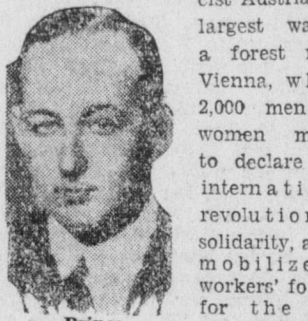
(Continued from Page 1)

here with the Nazi incendiary act in burning down the big meeting hall at Augsburg. Seventy-three workers, accused of being Communists, were arrested throughout Bavaria, and severely beaten and tortured by the Nazis, who set fire to the building as they did the Reichstag.

An inquiry held by the Nazis declared it could not "ascertain whether the fire, which gutted the structure within an hour, was laid purposely or was due to spontaneous combustion."

At first the Nazis blamed the Communists. They are now talking about "spontaneous combustion" in order to hide their own criminal deed. The fire started simultaneously in five different places and burned the hall capable of seating 8,000 to the ground in one hour.

VIENNA, Austria, May 2.—Numerous May Day meetings and demonstrations were held throughout Fascist Austria. The largest was in a forest near Vienna, where 2,000 men and women massed to declare their international revolutionary solidarity, and to mobilize the workers' forces for the overthrow of the fascist regime.



Despite the large number present, the government was able to discover the meeting only

means of a police airplane scouring the countryside on the lookout for demonstrations which could not be discovered by the regular police force and Heimwehr.

Prince von Stahremberg, who led the Heimwehr troops in shooting down workers last February, on May Day, was made Minister of Public Security, in charge of police and other armed forces.

MADRID, Spain, May 2.—One worker was killed May Day, and three seriously wounded by police at Fuente del Maestre in Badajoz Province. Civil guards, the hated reactionary police, attempted to break up a Communist demonstration. The workers resisted bravely but were met with gunfire.

BOMBAY, India, May 2.—Hundred of workers suffered injuries yesterday throughout India when they bravely attempted to hold a May Day demonstration and express their international solidarity. At Delhi, the most militant demonstration took place. More than 100 workers were sent to the hospital. Police in Bombay viciously attacked a May Day demonstration with their long staves.

LONDON, May 2.—A May Day parade to Hyde Park and demonstration was held here yesterday. A resolution was passed demanding the withdrawal of the government's un-

N. Y. Anti-Nazi Conference May 5 To Mobilize All Forces Against Fascism

NEW YORK.—Many organizations in and near New York City have already sent in their credentials for the United Anti-Nazi Conference to be held Saturday, May 5, at 12 noon, at Irving Plaza Hall.

The May 5th conference will take up specifically the question of organizing all anti-Nazi forces in New York so that a really effective campaign can be carried on to stop all Nazi activities in this country and raise funds to aid Hitler victims.

Among the organizations sending in credentials are the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Bnai Raphael Society, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, several benevolent societies, several locals of the Amalgamated Food Workers, several teachers' organizations, Workmen's Circle, International Workers Order, Nature Friends, Metal Workers Union and scores of others.

Among the speakers at the conference will be James Waterman Wise, who will speak on "Nazism and the Jew," Anna Schultz, who will speak on the question of Women and Fascism and War, and other outstanding speakers.

employment bill and the new sedition bill, calling for a united front against fascism and war. The chief speakers at Hyde Park were Tom Mann and Harry Pollit, Communist leaders awaiting trial for "sedition" for speeches at the recent Hunger March, James Maxton and John McGovern.

A red flag was nailed to the 130-foot flagpole on Eastham Horn Hall.

On the World Front

Trade and Bullets
Dollfuss' Thanks to Bauer
7,453,000 Copies
Tokyos War Reporting

POWERFUL enemies of the Soviet Union in the United States are demanding that the workers of the Soviet Union now pay for the bullets and ammunition the White-guard General Kolchak used to slaughter their fellow workers in the bitter civil wars of 1918-21. Otherwise, they say, there must be no trade between the United States and the Soviet Union.

After Soviet recognition by the United States a special bank was set up to finance U. S.-Soviet trade; the Export-Import Bank. Then the Johnson Bill came up, prohibiting loans to governments defaulting on loans. Officials of the Bank, working with the most vicious enemies of the Soviet Union, those who seek to rupture relations and institute war, brought up the matter of the Keresky loans.

The Wall Street loans to Keresky smell like the Stavisky scandals in France, only worse. The U. S. government gave Keresky's agent in the U. S., Bakoston here, "Theater Serge Ughet," \$187,000,000. Du Pont, Morgan and Mellon got the money for ammunition to help the allies and Keresky carry on the war for plunder.

"I am frank to say to you," said Congressman L. McFadden of Pennsylvania, "that the examination which I and other members of the committee made indicated that very little of the \$187,000,000 went to Russia." He pointed out it went to buy war munitions here. "Then the goods did not go to Russia, and were resold and manipulated. . . . What became of the money?" It went into the pockets of the counter-revolutionists who were decisively defeated by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet government has never defaulted on its loans. No friend of the Soviet Union can remain inert in this situation. Those stopping trade have more nefarious aims than chime in with those of Hitler, Sir John Simon and the Japanese war lords.

The friends of the Soviet Union, at 80 E. 11th St., urge all workers' organizations to pass resolutions against the action of the Export-Import Bank in stopping trade and credits to the U. S. S. R. Copies should be sent to Roosevelt, to the Bank, to Senators and Congressmen, and to the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The courts of Hitler the Little, Herr Dollfuss of Austria, paid tribute recently to the service of the Social-Democratic leaders Otto Bauer and J. Deutsch. For contrasting the conduct of these worthies to that of the Social-Democrat Koloman Wallisch, who stayed and fought against the Dollfuss fascist regime for which Bauer, Deutsch & Co. paved the way, a mechanic named Ludwig Wagner and a laborer named R. Seidhofer, have been sentenced to five and three months imprisonment.

A series of lectures that became a book issued in 7,453,000 copies is the story of Stalin's "Problems of Leninism." Just a little more than 10 years ago Comrade Stalin delivered a course of lectures at Sverdlov University in Moscow. These lectures together with other works by Comrade Stalin included in the first volume of "Problems of Leninism," were translated into Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian, Korean, Arabic, Uzbek, Armenian, Finnish, Tajik, and 20 European languages.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the book, an anniversary edition of 500,000 in Russian and in twenty other languages was published.

A vivid sample of Japanese newspaper perversion of the role of the Soviet Union and Japanese imperialism is contained in a report of a conversation between the Soviet Ambassador Yurenev and War Minister Hayashi. The report is sent out by the Denpo Teushin news agency of Tokyo, and is an example of the vicious fairy stories fed by the Japanese war lords to the Japanese toilers. The conversation is set forth as follows:

"Yurenev: There has been war talk since last February, and there was tension in the mind of the Soviet population. It was all very regrettable. The present situation of the U. S. S. R. does not permit of war. Neither has it been the intention of my country to make war on Japan. In your country, too, since the coming to office of you who are pacifists, the possibility of war has lessened."

"Hayashi: Even since its foundation, Japan never invaded any other country. This will hold true forever. . . . Love of peace and armament do not contradict each other."

The idea of the Soviet Ambassador Yurenev calling the war-mad Japanese militarists who are ready to fling their forces at the Soviet Union "pacifists" reads like a line from Gibber and Sullivan. The Japanese press realizes that the words of the representative of the victorious proletarian revolution are scanned with an eagle eye by the exploited masses of Japan. Hence the Japanese Hearst finds no difficulty in putting words in his mouth.

But the most blatant piece of hypocrisy is Hayashi's window-dressed declaration that Japan since its foundation never invaded any other country. The only theory on which Hayashi probably has himself represented as saying this without crossing his fingers is that put forward in the Tanaka document, namely, all the world rightfully belongs to Japanese imperialism, and the invasion of Korea, Manchuria and China is invading territory already allotted to the huge trusts of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi by the gods.

May Day Raises Burning Question of Fight for Working Class Unity

By MILTON HOWARD

IT WAS strange. The Socialist workers hate Fascism. The Communist workers hate Fascism. The Socialist workers hate capitalist exploitation and wage cuts, as well as the Communist workers.

They both are flesh and blood of the working class, the class that alone can lead the fight for the smashing of capitalism and the building of Socialism.

And yet these two groups of workers were celebrating the great day of working-class solidarity in separate meetings, one in Union Square, the other in Madison Square.

Yet on May Day the united front of the working class, the united front with which we should have confronted the Wall Street masters, was broken. This was a crime against the working class, whose results, if not corrected in time, will cost the working class of America heavy penalties when the ruling class enemy lets loose its Fascist gangsters.

I looked about me at Madison Square, at these workers, Socialist and trade union, cut off from the immense power that was beating through the masses at Union Square, segregated by the orders of their leaders from their class comrades at the Square whose name is rich with the history of proletarian demonstration.

All around me were Socialist workers. "These are my class brothers," I thought. "We are the ones who feel the weight of capitalist exploitation. We are the ones who will smash this system. And yet these workers look upon me with suspicion, with enmity because I am a Communist.

"If we do not unite our forces against our common class enemy, we will both go down in defeat before the monster of Fascist reaction. Yet on May Day, we who belong together are separated."

Who is responsible for this crime? I thought of the words of our great working class hero, George Dimitroff, who wrote only three days ago in an appeal written especially to the Daily Worker:

"Millions of Social-Democratic workers, under the blows of events in Germany and Austria, now stand at the cross-roads, they have lost confidence in the correctness of the path of social-democracy, the path of the Second International, but have not yet sufficient confidence in the correctness of the Communist path, the path of the Communist International."

"A wall of distrust, condemnation and prejudice, separates these social-democratic workers from their Communist class brothers. Social-Democracy and the bourgeoisie speculate on this. Fascism builds its hopes upon it. The wall must be shattered to its foundations in order to realize the revolutionary unity of the working class."

"The key to the successful struggles against fascism guaranteeing the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, really lies here."

And yesterday, standing near the speakers' stand in Madison Square, I repeated to myself, "Yes, the key to the successful struggle against Fascism that will guarantee the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie really lies here."

WHAT is a united front? Does it mean the uniting of two groups on a common platform merging themselves into a new organization? Does it mean that the Communists have to become Socialists and the Socialists Communists? No, it does not mean that. That would not be

a united front. That would be a merger, a disappearance of the old groups and the consolidation of a new one.

A united front takes place when two groups with different platforms agree to get together on certain limited, specific demands upon which they can both agree, without giving up their broader, fundamental platforms.

For example, Socialist workers have one idea of how to fight for Socialism, Communists another. But they can form a united front against a wage cut, against Fascism, against imperialist war, for more relief, for unemployment insurance, etc.

The united front is the acid test of the sincerity of any group's intentions. A group may talk its head off on fighting against wage cuts, against Fascism and war. But if it sabotages any effort to form united fronts on these questions its claims are proven to be hollow and hypocritical.

WHY, then, was there no united front of Socialist and Communist workers on May Day on the fundamental needs of the working class, against imperialist war and fascism, against wage cuts, against any reduction in the standards of living of the masses, and for unemployment insurance? All workers, Socialist and Communist, agree on these questions, at least as far as favoring them or opposing them is concerned. Why then this terrible split in the ranks of the workers on May Day?

The United Front May Day Committee urged and invited a united Union Square demonstration on the following minimum demands:

1. Higher wages and shorter hours.
2. For the passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598).

3. For immediate cash relief.
4. Against compulsory arbitration, for the right to strike, against company unions, for the right to organize, for recognition of the union of the workers' choice.

5. For equality for the Negro toiler; against all forms of discrimination, for the right to all jobs at equal pay.

6. Against Fascism.
7. For solidarity with the German workers, for the freedom of Thaelmann and all anti-Fascist fighters in the Nazi torture chambers.

8. Against imperialist war, for the defense of the Soviet Union and Soviet China.

These were the demands upon which the Socialist and trade union groups were invited to hold a joint united front demonstration. It is there one of these demands that does not meet with the wholehearted support of every Socialist worker? Is there one of these demands that cannot find the approval of any person interested in getting the workers an immediate rise in their living standards, interested in carrying forward the fight against the living of the masses, and for unemployment insurance? These are not "Communist demands." These are the basic, immediate demands of the working-class movement throughout the capitalist world. Every class-conscious worker is ready to fight for them.

Yet the Socialist workers were separated from the Communist workers. The Socialist leaders refused to accept these demands, refused to permit "their" workers to stay in Union Square side by side with Communist workers demonstrating for these basic demands. Don't the Socialist leaders want to fight for these demands. But in their speeches, they say they do. Why, then, did they separate the

Socialist workers from the Communist on May Day?

At Madison Square, Norman Thomas flung a jibe at the Communist meeting in Union Square, calling it a "factional meeting." This was strange, seeing that the Union Square demonstration was more than twice the size of the Madison Square meeting.

The Socialist leaders justify their splitting by every kind of devious charge and theory. They accuse the Communists of "bad faith," of lack of "honest good will." This is, for example, what Norman Thomas said at Madison Square yesterday. They say the Communists "abuse the Socialists with name-calling." They say the Communists want to "run the whole show for themselves." They say the Communists "attack" the Socialist leaders, etc., etc. There are many other reasons they give.

None of these has any basis in fact. The Communists have never broken one single united front pact. On the contrary, it was shown in the recent Tom Mooney and Anti-War Congresses that it is the Socialists who broke their united front agreements with the most brazen "bad faith."

But the real heart of the United Front on the very issue they claim to be fighting for is the fact that the Communists openly and publicly criticize the policies of the Socialist leadership. When we criticize their policies they call it "name-calling." But it is the criticism that they are afraid of.

Does a United Front do away with all discussion, with all criticism? Such a united front would be nothing but a dead, tyrannical yoke on the development of the very struggle it was ostensibly called for.

If one of the parties to united front agreement fails to fight for

the objectives of the united front it is the duty of all the other groups to subject that group to the most open criticism. That is the only way the fight can be carried forward.

The Socialist and Communist workers have serious differences on many questions. It would be foolish not to recognize this. But these differences can only be resolved in the most comradely discussion, in common struggle for certain specific objectives, in the give and take of frank, open discussion. Where there is no democratic discussion of vital issues, there can be no clarification or progress. The United front is the most powerful weapon for just this discussion, this clarification, that there is available to the working class.

In the fight for the issues listed above the Socialist and Communist workers belong side by side. Only in this way can they forge the true weapons for their struggle against capitalism.

But the Socialist leaders object to this discussion, this criticism. Upon every conceivable pretext they try to escape it. Pick up any issue of the New Leader or the Jewish Daily Forward, and you will find in it some utterance on "how impossible" it is to discuss with Communists, on how "useless" it is, etc.

The right to criticize is basic to a united front. The Socialist leaders have the same right as anyone else. Why are they fearful of exercising it? Why do they fear the give and take of open discussion before "their own" workers?

TO CELEBRATE May Day, to talk eloquently of the cooperative commonwealth and the new social order, as the Socialist speakers do, is meaningless unless one puts up a stiff fight