

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

Daily Worker

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2,000 NEWARK VOTE FOR COMMUNIST NEGRO SLOGANS

BUILDING BOSSES OPEN CAMPAIGN TO CRUSH ALL UNIONISM IN INDUSTRY

Militants Warn That Shop Committees Alone Will Prevent Disaster for Workers Bosses Still Wield Lockout Club; Victory Is Signal for Greater Offensive

BULLETIN. A "survey" into the lockout situation in the building trades with "a view to making a general investigation later" will commence soon under the direction of the State Housing Commission, it was announced last night. The board has full power of subpoena. C. G. Norman, head of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, will be the first to testify. He was invited to present his evidence today by George Grove, secretary of the Housing Commission. It is announced that H. H. Broach, international vice president of the Electrical Workers' Union, will be called before the commission at some later time. The apparent purpose of the "inquiry" is to give favorable publicity to the employers.

Flushed with success in forcing a complete surrender on the part of the Building Trades Council after having ordered a lockout of 75,000 workers, the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday began to lay the basis for a sweeping offensive against the union conditions in the building trades industry.

PROSECUTOR OF SACCO, VANZETTI IN CANTER TRIAL

Presides Over Efforts to Railroad Militant

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—When Harry J. Canter, Boston militant appears for trial in superior court here tomorrow on a charge of criminal libel for carrying a placard calling ex-Gov. Fuller the murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti, he will face the man who was the first prosecutor in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Now, however, this man, Harold Williams, no longer plays the role of prosecuting attorney, but for his loyal services to the open-shop bosses of this state has been promoted to the position of justice in the superior court. It is Justice Harold Williams who has been entrusted with the task of presiding over the efforts to railroad a militant worker to a long jail term.

PICKET OFFICE OF MILL BOSS IN N. Y.

Police Fail to Break Up Demonstration

The Massachusetts authorities are trying to rush the trial thru as quickly as possible in order to prevent the International Labor Defense, which is defending Canter, from carrying out its plans to reopen the entire Sacco-Vanzetti case. The I. L. D. is seeking to have the trial postponed in order that important witnesses may be present at the opening. Ex-Gov. Fuller has already been subpoenaed and will be compelled to take the stand. William G. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, will also appear as a witness. Other important witnesses will include Frank Silva and Big Chief Mede, both involved in the Bridgewater hold-up for which Vanzetti was framed and given 15 years.

N. M. U. MINERS CONVENE SUNDAY

Western Pennsylvania Locals in Big Drive

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 15.—Hundreds of militant miners will meet in the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., here Sunday, as delegates to the first convention of the Western Pennsylvania District of the National Miners' Union. The call for the convention specifies that only regularly elected and credentialed delegates from local unions will take full part in the proceedings, but that the women's auxiliary and youth organizations of the miners will be represented by one delegate each, who shall have voice but no vote. There will, however, be many young miners present as regular

The lockout order decided upon by the bosses Monday afternoon, and which was to have become effective at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was temporarily postponed after a court order "restraining" the Building Trades Employers' Association from going thru with this action was served upon Christian G. Norman and Walter S. Faddis, the former the chairman and the latter president of the Board of Governors of the Association.

Form Shop Committees! Warning that the bosses are planning to utilize the present situation as an opening wedge to crush unionism in the building trades, militants in the industry yesterday pointed out that the formation of shop committees on all jobs and a Workers' Council, would alone prevent the bosses' campaign from succeeding.

That the bosses, having won all along the line in their contest with the corrupt and reactionary officialdom of the building trades, plan to carry on a slashing attack against

Despite repeated attacks by the police, New York workers yesterday demonstrated their solidarity with the southern textile strikers by holding a picketing demonstration and mass meeting outside the New York office of the Manville-Jenckes Co. at 40 Worth St. Five striking textile workers of the Loray mill of the Manville-Jenckes Co., Gastonia, N. C., who came north to participate in the Workers International Relief campaign for funds, led the picket line. They are Viola Hampton, Cecil Burger, Raymond Clark, Dewey Martin and Raymond Clark.

After picketing the Manville-Jenckes Co. office for more than 20 minutes, they were attacked by a detail of detectives, commanded by Inspector Edward Quinn of the Beach St. station. They ruthlessly sailed into the line, hitting left and right, tearing up the banners the pickets were displaying. May Jacobs, 30, a passerby, was hit and dragged into the corridor of the Manville-Jenckes office by a detective, where he continued to manhandle her. Mrs. Jacobs is pregnant and it is feared that the police attack may have serious results.

Others Hit. In addition to Mrs. Jacobs, several of the picketing workers were hit by the detectives. One man was

MASS. PAINTERS GAIN SALEM, Mass. (By Mail).—Over 400 painters and decorators in Salem and vicinity who threatened to strike if a demand for an increase of 15 cents an hour, bringing their wages to \$1.25 an hour, was not met by the boss painters, won their demand. A 40-hour week was also won.

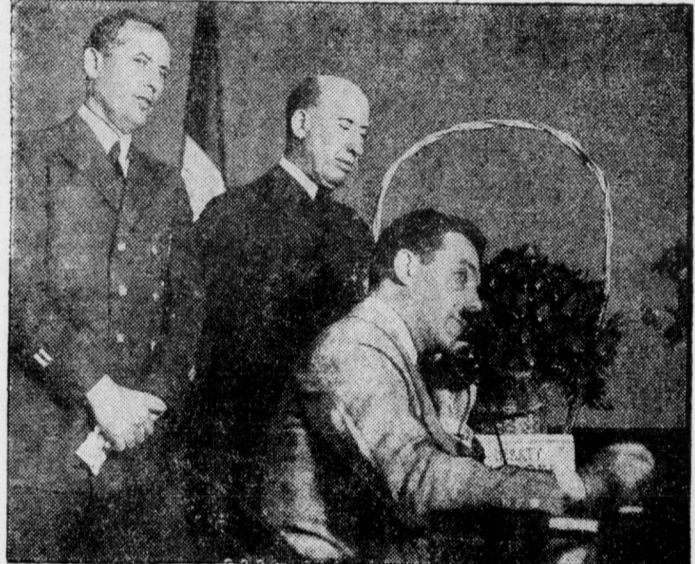
German Militants Win in Shop Councils (Wireless by Imprecors.) BERLIN, May 15.—At a meeting of officials of the social democratic party in Frankfurt-on-the-Main there was revealed a strong opposition against the methods of the Berlin social democrat chief of police, Zoergel, who ordered the bloody attack on the May Day demonstration of the workers.

The well known official of the social democratic party of Germany, Heinen, resigned as a protest against the May Day blood bath.

The courts are working at top pressure to convict the workers arrested during the police assaults on May Day demonstrations. Their arbitrary procedure has awakened the protest of even the bourgeois newspapers, which wish to preserve an illusion that the judiciary is unbiased. Many workers have been sentenced to from six to eight months imprisonment. The judges are thoroughly partial, giving the prosecution every opportunity, while cutting down the scope of the de-

more than 250,000, these so-called "homes" are nothing more than hovels of two and at the most three stories in height. In the working class districts and particularly in the neighborhoods inhabited by Negro workers who total

Direct Police Against Strikers



Grover Whalen, seated, is back on the job, to direct his police thugs against the pickets of the several militant unions now fighting for better wages. Police brutality continues against the cafeteria strikers, and the police also swung their clubs into action against the iron and bronze workers, who began their general strike in New York yesterday. Whalen says he needs all his police to suppress strikes of workers.

Philadelphia-City of Homes for Rich, Alleys for Workers

Negro Workers Live in Narrow Courts, in the Segregated Districts at High Rents (This is the first of three articles describing conditions under which workers are forced to live in Philadelphia. The present article deals with the "homes" of Negro workers and the others will describe conditions in other sections. A demonstration to protest the housing conditions in Philadelphia will be held before City Hall this week.)

PHILADELPHIA is often known as the City of Homes. At least, so the local boosters acclaim it to the outside world, and glory in what is supposedly a fact. In the working class districts and particularly in the neighborhoods inhabited by Negro workers who total

OVER 3,000 IRON WORKERS STRIKE

Big New York Shops Tied Up

Over 3,000 iron and bronze workers responded to the call for a general strike in the New York shops, issued yesterday by the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers Union. The remainder of the workers in the industry in Greater New York, in which 4,000 are employed, are expected to come out today.

Unorganized Men Respond. The union demands are recognition of the union, the 44-hour week in all shops, and a minimum wage of \$40 a week for helpers, \$50 for finishers, and \$60 for layout men and bronze finishers. The present

SOCIALISTS QUIT OVER BLOOD BATH

German Militants Win in Shop Councils

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1,000 STRIKE TO REINSTATE TWO RELIEF WORKERS

Gastonia Bosses Start Evictions Again; Woman Defies

Erecting Union Offices

Evicted Workers Build House of Their Own

BULLETIN. GASTONIA, N. C., May 15.—The hastily passed ordinance of the Gastonia city council, forbidding picketing under the guise of an "anti-parade" law, has been held constitutional by the court of appeals, to which it was carried by the International Labor Defense. The mill owners have announced that they will now begin a general attack on all pickets, and much brutality from the bayonet-swinging gunmen deputized by the mill owners is expected. The I. L. D. is arranging to bail out and defend all who will be arrested.

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 15.—One thousand employees of the New England and southern mills at Pelzer came out on strike yesterday in solidarity with two workers in those mills who were discharged for soliciting funds in the name of the Workers International Relief, to be sent to the strikers in Gastonia.

The mill which is shut down runs 65,000 spindles and is one of the largest in this region. The strikers elected a committee of three to J. W. Kelley, the superintendent, and to demand the reinstatement of these workers; otherwise the committee has been given authority by the workers of three other mills to call strikes there, too.

HOUSE TABLES "DEBENTURES"

Acrid Debate Between Interests on Tariff

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The senate farm bill, with the disputed debenture feature, was received in the house today with applause by the democrats and frowns from the republicans, who laid it on the table to decide what disposition to make of it.

Evictions Continue.

GASTONIA, N. C., May 15.—The eviction of the striking workers of the Loray mill has been resumed. Daisy McDonald, tall, brown-faced, militant mountaineer, with black hair and flashing eyes, defied the

FOOD STRIKERS PROTEST TONIGHT

22 Jailed Yesterday; Total Now 1,201

Yesterday's 22 arrests of striking cafeteria workers bring the total number of workers who have been dragged from the picket line to the court, many of them with painful injuries inflicted by the night sticks of the police, to 1,201, an average of 34 per day.

When Irving Rosenberg and Alex Conates, members of the strike committee, who were arrested yesterday when they declared a strike at the Sun Cafeteria, 1247 Sixth Ave., appeared at court, Jacob Bushel, former A. F. of L. lawyer and prosecuting attorney and now lawyer for the open-shop Will-work Cafeterias, brandished a Daily Worker as proof that they were "Bolsheviks" and should therefore get heavy sentences.

Deliberate Frame-up. All of those arrested today were released under bail of \$50, to be tried for disorderly conduct next week. Of those previously arrested, 2 were discharged, 1, Raouf Diaz, held for special sessions, are continuing

more than 250,000, these so-called "homes" are nothing more than hovels of two and at the most three stories in height. In the working class districts and particularly in the neighborhoods inhabited by Negro workers who total

NEGRO WORKER SAVES 20 IN CLEVELAND HOSPITAL FIRE; 94 DIE; 100 HURT

Explosion in X-Ray Room Where Too Many Films Were Stored Sends Gas Thru Rooms

Presence of Other Unexplained Poison Chemicals Add to Horror; Victims Are Workers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15.—Ninety-four are dead and more are dying hourly after being burned and gassed in a terrific fire started by an explosion of films from a short circuit in the X-ray room of the Cleveland Clinic Hospital just before noon today. About 200 were saved by breaking through windows and jumping to the ground, or being rescued by those near enough to the building to render aid. The chief hero of the disaster is Robert Chares, a Negro worker, who was able to rescue 20 persons by an unequalled display of courage and physical strength.

Held Ladder. Chares was washing automobiles near the hospital when the explosion took place, and clouds of poisonous gas began to pour through the building and out the windows. Flames shot from the roof and the sides of the building, and the patients and nurses crowded to upstairs windows, screaming for help and many of them falling back to their death, overcome from the gas. Chares seized a ladder and set it up the side of the building, but it was too short to reach the windows. He lifted it on his shoulders and held in the clouds of gas and smoke while ten persons, all able to move from that window climbed down. Then, dropping the ladder, Chares rushed into the building and rescued ten more by dragging them to safety.

The first explosion, doctors said tonight, seems to have ignited a quantity of X-ray films stored in the room. Their burning produced nitrous oxide, a deadly poison which was forced by subsequent explosions through every part of the building. Fifteen minutes later a second explosion, believed to have come from the pharmacy, snook the burning building. Nearly an hour after the first a third explosion spread additional ruin. "The deaths were apparently due to gas poison," Dr. William E. Lower, an official of the hospital, said after a brief investigation. The bodies of the victims were tinged yellow from chemicals. The hospital officials gave no explanation as to why such quantities of poisonous gases and chemicals capable of producing them should be stored in a building in which every day hundreds of workers, too poor to patronize regular physicians, came for treatment at reduced rates.

Shop Delegate Conference Lays Plans for Fur Strike

70 Rank and File Delegates Elected to Attend Metropolitan Area Conference Here

Grim determination that the workers in the industry shall be mobilized 100 per cent for the forthcoming general strike of the furriers marked the monthly Shop Delegates' Conference of the Needle Trades Industrial Union held last night at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave.

LEATHER LABOR WARNS TRAITORS

Progressives Tell of Shiplacoff Tactics

The Daily Worker has on several occasions printed statements of the Progressive Leather Goods Group, in which the workers are warned against a sell-out by the union officials in the negotiations with the employers for a new agreement. It should be clear now to the most backward worker of the trade as to the truth contained in those statements.

Vital Meet of National Millinery Committee to Be Held Here Tonight

A vital meeting of the National Organization and Propaganda Committee for Unity with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the headquarters of Local 43, Millinery Workers, 4 West 37th St.

At this meeting problems of the greatest importance to thousands of organized and unorganized cap and millinery workers will be taken up. Enthusiastic responses to the decisions of the Conference of Representatives of Organized and Unorganized Cap and Millinery Workers, which held a four-day session in New York recently, are continuing to come in, it is announced.

Index of Articles on Negro Workers

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page Number. Includes: Housing of Negroes in Philadelphia (1), Negroes in Newark Election (1), Poem (2), Negroes in Brownsville (2), Negroes and T.U.C. (6), Toussaint L'Ouverture (6), Editorial (6), Cartoon (6)

ENORMOUS GAINS SHOW EXPLOITED RACE AWAKENING

Comes While Workers in Many Cities Celebrate Negro Week

Equals 1928 State Vote

To Commemorate Birth of Haiti Revolt Hero

One of the candidates of the Communist Party, running on the platform of full economic, political and social equality for Negroes in the Newark municipal elections, yesterday polled nearly 2,000 votes, more than the total polled in the whole state by the Communist Party in the presidential elections of 1928. Eastman Kodak officials declared today that X-Ray film is of two sorts. One is not dangerous. The other, cheaper variety, when not stored in accordance with the usual fire law provisions, may burn and give off poisonous gases that are also explosive when mixed with the right amount of air.

The highest vote obtained by the Communist candidates was that of Samuel D. Levine, whose chief slogan was equality for Negro workers, and who obtained most of his 1,909 votes in the sections inhabited by Negro workers.

Great Increase.

The advance made by the Communist Party in Newark during the last year in leading the struggles of both the black and white workers is shown when it is recalled that in the presidential campaign of 1928 the Communist Party polled about 350 votes in Newark. The treacherous socialist party received a vote of only 200 more than the Communists. In the presidential elections the "socialists" polled 4,866 throughout the state, while the Communists polled 1,240.

Frank Fisher, candidate of the Communist Party for commissioner, running on the chief slogan "For a Workers' and Farmers' Government" received 1,468 votes, while Anna Drenkowski, whose slogan was "Workers Against Bosses," polled 1,435 votes.

FAKE STRIKE TO AID MILL BOSS

PATERSON, N. J., May 15.—The strikebreaking Associated Silk Workers' Union has called a strike of its own in Paterson, but it is a fake strike.

John Sweeney, official organizer for the "auxiliary crafts" department of the Associated has published a general strike call in the local papers, demanding that all the 62 workers in Paterson working in the enterers and enterers' helpers craft, shall come out. He did not call any meeting of the workers first, most of them do not know that the strike is on, and there are no demands made, so far as the workers know.

To Aid Bosses.

The reason for the strike is that in two companies, the Nichols and Faline shops, employing together six or seven of this craft, there has been no work. The rival concern have all the orders. But the Nichols and Faline people have Sweeney, and the object of the strike is to tie up the work in the other shops where enterers are really drawing wages, so as to favor the Nichols and Faline bosses.

Nobody is actually on strike, the whole thing is a class collaboration scheme of Sweeney and the bosses.

Dye Workers Meet.

Real organization work is going on here, under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League and the National Textile Workers Union.

Last Sunday there was a big meeting of the Italian dye workers. Representatives from the large shops, which employ up to 3,000 apiece were there. After hearing T. U. E.

Negro Toilers in Industry, on the Fields, in the Tenements, Join Communist Party!

POLL IN NEWARK BRINGS NEGROES TO COMMUNISTS

Newark Electorate Adds to Negro Week

(Continued from Page One)
height of National Negro Week, is indicative of the fact that the program of the Party is meeting response among the Negro workers, who are rallying to its standard.

The major tasks of Negro Week were carried out by the Communist Party in its Newark campaign. Only because of its open-air meetings at factory gates and in the tenement districts, in its actual leadership of the workers in their struggles, was it possible to gain the vote, which is indicative of the response of the workers, especially the Negro workers.

At the same time, as a result of actual organization work in the factories, it was possible to assure representatives of Negro workers to the Trade Union Unity Conference, which will open in Cleveland on June 1.

Negro Champion

With the beginning of Negro Week the Sustaining Fund of the Negro Champion, organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, was opened for contributions. To date many unions, workers' organizations, workers' papers and sections of the Communist Party have contributed and the fund has already reached the half-way mark towards the \$5,000 set.

At the same time the drive of the Negro Champion for more new subscribers and more news stand sales has proceeded with vigor.

Toussaint Meetings.
Locals of the American Negro Labor Congress throughout the country will honor the memory of the great Negro revolutionary leader of Haiti, Toussaint L'Ouverture, with memorial meetings on his birthday, May 20th, or as near that date as possible.

In New York City, the Harlem local of the A. N. L. C. will hold a huge memorial meeting Tuesday evening, May 21st, at St. Luke's Hall, 129 West 130th St., with nationally known speakers. Many Negro and white labor organizations are cooperating and a big demonstration is expected. Among the speakers will be Richard B. Moore, president of the Harlem Tenants League, John Balliam of the Trade Union Educational Committee, Grace Campbell, chairman of the Harlem Educational Forum, Mayr Adams of the Negro Workers Relief Committee, Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, J. Mink of the Progressive Seamen's Union, Harold Williams, District Negro Director, District 2, Communist Party. District 2 is already well over the quota of 1,500 which was allotted it for the Negro Champion Fund. The Brooklyn local will hold a memorial meeting and dance Saturday, May 18th, at 154 Watkins St.

Other Cities

In Boston, the local A. N. L. C. has arranged a memorial meeting for Thursday evening, May 23rd, at Masonic Temple, Smith Hall, 1095 Tremont St., with Richard B. Moore and several local speakers.

The Buffalo local of the A. N. L. C. will hold its memorial meeting on May 26th, hall to be announced later. They are also holding an inter-racial dance this Friday evening, May 17th.

On West Coast

The Oakland and San Francisco locals have reported that they are arranging affairs for National Organization Week, and will hold memorial meetings as a wind-up. In Pittsburgh, in Philadelphia, Cleveland, in Detroit, and other cities, the locals are all engaged in activity during National Organization. It is practically certain, however, that all locals of the organization will try their utmost to hold memorial meetings in honor of the great Haitian revolutionary leader.

At all meetings a special effort will be made to carry the message of trade unionism to the Negro workers. The American Negro Labor Congress has already endorsed the call of the Trade Union Educational League for a unity convention in Cleveland, June 1st and 2nd, and at all of its meetings, the congress will make every effort to enlist the support of the Negro workers for this convention and get Negro workers organizations and unions to send delegates to Cleveland.

HOUSE TABLES "DEBENTURES"

(Continued from Page One)
whether or not they are going to vote for the bill."

Representative Huddleston of Alabama turned on the leader of his own party, Representative Garner Chiding Mr. Garner for calling him an "honest protectionist." Mr. Huddleston declared "there ain't no such animal, no more than there is an honest card shark, for you can't be honest when playing a dishonest game."

Negro Women Slaving in Southern Fields



Negro women "chopping" with long Southern field hoes at Marlboro, South Carolina. Negro women are employed in large numbers in the Southern plantations where they must submit to virtual slavery.

Negro Homes in Alleys in Philadelphia

(Continued from Page One)
abodes of these exploited workers are often unfit for human habitation, and many of these dwellings should have been condemned twenty years ago.

But the building inspectors are republican politicians and so far as is known, no cases are recorded where the landlords could not arrange matters satisfactorily—for the landlords. Neither the landlords nor the building inspectors are concerned with the welfare of the tenants.

Walls Collapse.
It is no infrequent matter for the walls of houses in Philadelphia to collapse after severe rain. These walls are of brick and the houses, being of flimsy construction fall an easy prey to storms. Construction of houses generally, even in some of the "newer and better" neighborhoods is of such poor quality, that I know of two whole rows of dwellings that collapsed during storms even before completion.

In the older neighborhoods of Philadelphia, in which live over a million workers, many of the "dwellings" are really worthless, the only genuine value in these properties being the ground on which these hovels are located. Landlords hold these properties for speculation, and no matter what the rent charged, the profit is of course, a very large one.

Segregated Groups.
Negro workers are forced to live in such shacks because of the very low wages received, and if a Negro worker should secure a better paying job, he finds it impossible to rent a home in a better neighborhood.

Not only Negroes, but certain foreign born workers are kept out of most of the newer neighborhoods, where the workers houses, even tho' of flimsy and doubtful construction, are at least more modern. The landlords do this, because it is claimed by them, that even if one Negro or Italian family moves into "the row," the rental values will depreciate in the whole block. In these neighborhoods, the Ku Klux Klan is strongly organized and keeps the flame of race and national prejudice burning steadily.

The Alleys

South Street is the most important street in the largest Negro neighborhood of Philadelphia. This is a narrow street itself, but the so-called "streets," both north and south of South St. are nothing more than vile, foul smelling alleys, where scores of thousands of Negro workers are forced to live and pay high rents for this dubious "privilege."

In addition to these streets, such as Kater, Rodman, Panama and many others, there exist hundreds of alleys, even worse. These alleys are known as "courts" or "places."

Leading off from Kater Street, near 17th Street is Kater Place.

Kater Place.
The "dwellings" on Kater Place are occupied by hard working Negro laborers, who usually average \$18 per week for a full 10-hour day, 5 1/2 day week in outdoor construction work. But too often they do not work.

The "houses" on the west side of Kater Place are two stories each, and each story contains one room. On the east side of Kater Place the "houses" look pretentious, three stories each, in other words each "dwelling" contains three rooms, and this pretentiousness is even yet more deceiving when one enters and looks about the shack.

High Rents.
In the first of these three room houses lives Mr. S, his wife and another family of two. Mr. S works for the Union Paving Company at forty cents per hour, work only during clear weather. Carfare must be spent to work, even if it rains, and the job is temporarily suspended. Ten hours constitutes a workday. The rare phenomenon of six clear days in succession should occur, Mr. S. would make \$24 per week. Many weeks he makes but \$12, so the \$6 per room per week leaves a fearful dent in Mr. S's earnings. Fifteen per week for a habitation which contains no lighting, little ventilation,

the best in the court, no sanitary conveniences, the toilet being on the other side of the court and used by both tenants of the house; no fire-escapes, no paper on the walls, in fact nothing worth mentioning, is a large sum of money even when divided up by the two tenants. Waste matter must be carried out and placed on the pavement.

The walls of the room have never been papered, and the plaster, which is weak and coming off furnishes homes for multitudes of insects, mice and other pests. An old fashioned, little coal-burning stove gives heat, a kerosene lamp flickers during the night and dimly lights the room on the first floor, which is furnished with ancient bare furniture, and not much of that. Very plain chairs of wood, an old wooden table, that is all. And the bedrooms are furnished along the same line, with the barest necessities, all that can be afforded by a poor worker.

Come Forth, Black Bard

By JOHN H. OWENS
(California Negro Dirt Farmer).

Come forth, black bard, and sing a stirring song!
Oh sing a lay
That shall pierce the hearts of the black throng;
And from your throat let rise a note so clear
That all oppressed throughout the world shall hear.

Come forth, black bard, and sing a martial note!
Oh sing a tune
That like Pied Piper's lay
Throughout the world shall float;
Where vermin breed—
Into the nests of sin—
A clarion note of magic that shall change rats into men.

Come forth, black bard, and sing a note of pain!
Oh sing a dirge,
That shall to labor call with might and main,
Black Samson—on his brow
The blood-sweat of birth:
In his mighty travails he shall create a new earth.

Come forth, black bard, and sing a note of joy!
Oh sing a paean
That shall tell the world how you employ
Your stirring gift of song:
Oh sing of victory!
A song of new creations—a chanson of the free.



Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian Revolutionary

N. M. U. MINERS FAKE STRIKE TO CONVENE SUNDAY AID MILL BOSS

Western Pennsylvania Locals in Big Drive Paterson Dye Workers Move to Organize

(Continued from Page One)
delegates from their local unions. Start Big Campaign. The official call states: "We must launch a big campaign against wage cuts and for the organization of the unorganized miners of our district. We must intensify the organization work and expand and extend the influence of our union. We must establish the National Miners' Union as the real leader of the miners' struggles in this district. We must wage a struggle against unemployment; against the infamous Coal and Iron Bill for reclassification of the coal industry; against company unionism; against the speed-up and rationalization program of the employers. We must consolidate our forces and gain thousands of new recruits for a fight to obtain union conditions, union control, higher wages, check-weighman, pit committees and social legislation. Every single one of our members must work hard and prosecute this campaign to a successful conclusion."

A tentative order of business covers all these points, and such matters as better circulation of the Coal Digger, and financial matters.

Unemployment Mass Meeting.
The unemployment problem is getting worse here, with silk mills and dye houses closing down, and there is in preparation mass meeting of unemployed, to organize an unemployed council and frame demands.

The district convention of District 5 of the National Textile Workers Union is postponed until May 26. On that date an all day convention will be held in Ukrainian Hall, 200 President St., Passaic.

There will be 35 delegates from Paterson shops. A district executive committee and district organizer of the union will be elected, and in the evening a great mass meeting of textile workers will be held. This district convention will elect delegates directly to the Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland. Delegates to the Metropolitan Area Conference are being chosen from mass meetings.

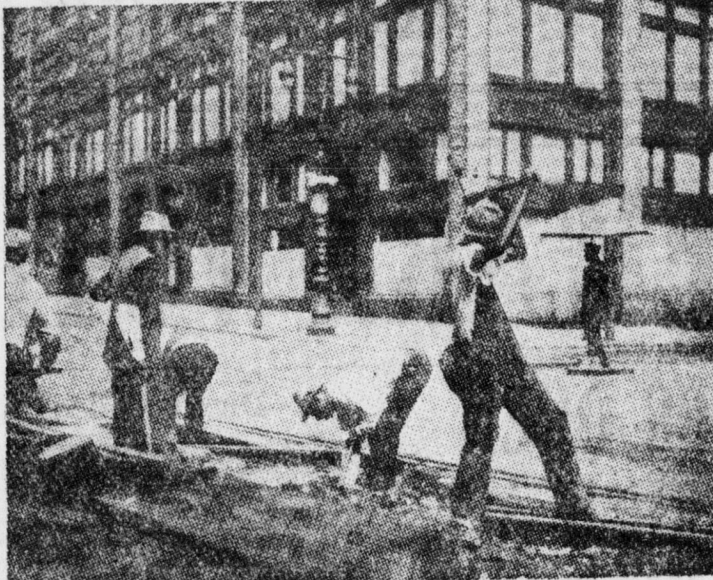
Larger Headquarters.
The first Workers Circus was held Saturday and was a great organizational success. One Italian dye worker who led 35 of his fellow workers into the new union appeared on the stage between the performances and made a speech for militant organization which was greeted by great applause.

Due to the growth of the National Textile Workers Union in this city, it has been necessary to take larger headquarters for the union. The new offices are at 205 Paterson St., Paterson, and have attached a large room for mass meetings. The grand opening, with a program, speaking and dancing will be June 2.

FLED JAIL BRUTALITY NEW ORLEANS, La. (By Mail).
—Saying he could stand the brutality no longer, Martin Jack, a prisoner at the Plaquemine, Louisiana, prison fled. He later walked into the office of the assistant U. S. attorney, General Norman, and gave himself up. He told of mistreatment in the prison.

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

Negro Workers at Lowest Paid Labor



A Negro gang at work in Philadelphia streets. For this kind of work the Negro worker gets about 50 cents an hour. At that he does not work steadily, for on all rainy days work is suspended. By joining the Communist Party, which is located at 1214 Spring Garden Street in Philadelphia, Negro workers will have joined the leader in organization of the working class.

New Segregated Section for Exploitation In Brownsville

By JOE SPEAR.

DURING the past few years Brownsville has become one of the most important Negro sections of Brooklyn. Whole streets such as Bergen St., Rockaway Ave., Herkimer St., Dean St., Thatford Ave., Atlantic Ave., etc., are concentrated Negro sections. Here we find Negro barbers, Negro butchers, Negro grocers and thousands of Negro workers showing that this section has become in reality a Negro community.

The housing conditions of the Negroes in Brownsville are the worst imaginable. The Negro workers live in old dilapidated shacks, or in the oldest brick houses. Those who can afford to live in better houses must pay 20 per cent more for rent than the whites. The rooms are small, the walls dirty, the ceilings usually leaky. Very rarely does one find steam heat or electricity. Those who are fortunate enough to have hot water must make it themselves. The toilets are off the kitchen and usually without a bathtub. Yes, in "prosperous America" you will even find toilets in the cellar and rooms illuminated by kerosene lamps.

Rent Only.
The moment you enter the home of one of the Negro families you feel and see unpeakable poverty. In a few minutes of conversation exploitation and discrimination of the worst sort is revealed to you. Whether the rent be \$16 or \$40 the cry is the same. "The landlord will not pay the rent, the landlord will not fix the plumbing, the landlord will not fix the flooring, the landlord will do nothing but see that the rent is paid on time."

A few examples will give you a concrete picture of housing conditions in Brownsville. On Atlantic Ave., one Negro family pays \$15 for 4 rooms. There are no improvements. The toilet is in the cellar; the only water they have is cold water. For lighting purposes kerosene lamps must be used. Again on Atlantic Ave. another Negro family pays \$30 for 4 rooms. Here they have electric lights but nothing else. The toilet is off the kitchen and contains no bathtub. They must make their own hot water. On Dean St. the average rent is \$30 for 4 rooms. The only improvement is that of electric lights. These few examples are typical of the whole Brownsville section. The formation of a Tenants' League is an immediate necessity in Brownsville.

In Laundries

Workers in general in Brownsville are badly exploited. The Negro, however, is more exploited than any other of his fellow workers. The mass of the Negro women of Brownsville work in the laundries. They work 12 to 14 hours a day, 6 days a week for 26 cents an hour. They are carefully watched by the boss or foreman who sees that not a minute of their time is wasted. The workers must not talk to each other. Their whole attention must be given to their work. They are being constantly speeded up under the threat of being fired. Any signs of militancy are immediately rooted out.

Equally exploited are the Negro workers in the textile mills, the needle shops, and in the coal yards of Brownsville. Organization is therefore imperative. The Negro workers together with the white workers must form shop committees in the different shops and factories.

Must Organize

Negro workers of Brownsville must join strong militant unions of their trades where they exist or together with the white workers form such unions where they do not exist. Negro workers in textile mills and in the needle trade shops should join the new militant industrial unions, the National Textile Workers' Union and the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, respectively. The reactionary trade union bureaucrats, the A. F. of L., full of racial prejudice and discrimination, must be fought and all assistance must be given to the Trade Union Educational League in its conference

ADMIT POWER CO. BRIBED BRYAN'S CHAIN OF PAPERS

Owens Chicago Journal; Buying 20 More

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Attempts of S. E. Thomason, Chicago newspaper publisher, to purchase about 20 newspapers of national standing with assistance of the International Paper and Power Co., were disclosed in testimony before the Federal Trade Commission today. He admits the I. P. Co. is part owner of his Chicago Journal and of the Bryan papers in the south.

This investigation, forced by a conflict among power interests, assumes some of the characteristics of the Teapot Dome affair, which it is now hardly denied was an attempt by the Rockefeller interests to smash some of their rivals, by exposing graft. The newspapers of the country, bound for circulation purposes to pose as disinterested, have nearly unanimously united in condemning the power trust purchases. Even some of the papers which the latest evidence discloses as under power company influence have within the last few weeks attacked the power baron's grip on Boston papers, the original disclosure which theoretically provoked the whole investigation by the government.

Big Papers on List

Papers which Thomason, as agent for the I. P. Co., endeavored to buy, correspondence and testimony showed, included the Detroit Free Press, the Kansas City Star, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland News, Minneapolis Star, Minneapolis Journal, Buffalo Times, South Bend, Ind., News-Times, Dayton, O., Herald, the Star group in Indiana and the Booth group in Michigan.

Previously, Thomason had told the commission about the power company's investment in the Chicago Journal, which it aided him to purchase in 1928. His testimony disclosed the power company had a one-third interest in the Journal and has advanced a total of \$1,630,000 to the Bryan-Thomason Newspapers, Inc., which owns the Journal, the Greensboro, N. C., Record, and the Tampa, Fla., Tribune.

IMPORT SLAVES IN BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By Mail).—In the past year over 100,000 immigrants entered this port. Of these nearly 14,000 were subsidized. Subsidized immigrants are imported under contract for slavery in the interior rubber plantations and rice fields.

BOSS PAPERS SCRAP

WASHINGTON, May 15.—E. B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, today filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court a \$1,000,000 libel suit against the Philadelphia Record for publication, May 13, of a purported explanation of an article in the Post predicting recall of the Belgian ambassador at Washington.

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made State machinery, and wield it for its own purpose. This new Communist (Paris Communist). Breaks the modern State power.—Marx.

We have seen above that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

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BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Secretary of Labor Outlaws I. W. W.; Prepares for Centralia Tragedy; the First Attack On the Centralia Hall

Haywood's story of his part in the great labor struggles of America has reached the time of his last year here. He has told how he was sentenced to 20 years in Leavenworth Penitentiary, released on bonds, to handle the I. W. W. General Defense, and arrested again in the Palmer Red Raids directed primarily against the Communists. Below he tells of the continuation of persecution.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD

PART 112.

WE were now to learn some facts about the war. Woodrow Wilson, who was then president, said: "This is an industrial and commercial war." He might have added that the stake won by the United States in this war was \$30,000,000,000.

The press and the politicians were telling the people that it was a "war to make the world safe for democracy." It was a war that made a \$6,000,000,000 debtor nation into a \$24,000,000,000 creditor nation. It was a "war to end war," but the Wall Street birds of prey had hatched out a big flock of war millionaires, who are preparing for another war.



The Armistice did not settle the war in the United States.

This knowledge was violently hammered into the I. W. W. by the tragedy at Centralia, Washington, on Armistice Day, November 11, 1919. To lay this tragedy at the door of a department of the Federal Government and to charge William B. Wilson, ex-secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, then secretary of labor in Wilson's Cabinet, with the responsibility would seem far fetched, but this is what has been done by investigators, not members of the I. W. W., but appointed by the University of Washington. The secretary of labor was told that the chief among the lumber workers' troubles was the failure of their leaders, and that to be really informed, the secretary must make a thorough attempt to understand the motives and methods of the I. W. W.

The secretary of labor, being merely a governmental representative of the A. F. of L., literally raised his hands in holy horror and told the investigators and the rest of the commission that there was no such organization as the I. W. W.

Secretary of Labor Wilson had, so far as was in his power, outlawed the I. W. W.

The Lumbermen's Association and the press knew and cared only that Secretary of Labor Wilson had in effect termed the I. W. W. a disloyal and outcast group, and they proceeded with a campaign of suppression and violence under the guise of law, secure in the knowledge that they had the sanction and approval of official Washington.

Secretary of Labor Wilson made the Centralia outrage possible.

Throughout the West, hundreds of I. W. W. halls had been raided and property destroyed. The first Centralia raid took place in April, 1919. The occasion was a Red Cross parade.

The Hub and the Chronicle, two lumber trust papers in Centralia, were bitter in their denunciation of the I. W. W. and spoke of them in the identical terms used against the abolitionists before the Civil War.

In this Red Cross parade, the Chief of Police, the Mayor, and the Governor of the State were given places of honor at the head of the procession. There was Company G of the National Guard, but the members of the Elks Club made up the main body of the parade. This was the vicious reactionary element, and when they got in front of the hall, they cried out: "Let's raid the I. W. W. Hall." They stormed the building with stones and clubs, every window was shattered, every door was smashed. The sides of the building were torn off by the mob in its blind fury. Inside the rioters tore down the partitions, broke chairs and pictures. The union men were surrounded, beaten and driven to the street, where they were forced to watch furniture, records, typewriters and literature demolished and burned before their eyes.

A victrola and desk were carried to the street with much care. The owner of a glove factory won the machine, and still boasts of its possession. The desk was carted off to the office of the Chamber of Commerce.

The mob surged around the men who had been found in the Union Hall; with kicks and blows they were dragged to waiting trucks where they were lifted by the ears to the body of the machine and knocked prostrate one at a time. Like all similar mobs, this one carried ropes which were placed around the necks of the loggers.

"Here's an I. W. W.," some one yelled, "What shall we do with him?"

"Lynch him! Lynch him!"

Some of the union men were taken to the city jail and the rest were dumped across the county line.

The I. W. W. had not attempted to defend their hall in this raid, but it was different on Armistice Day.

The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union had not been crushed. It was growing stronger. The Employers' Association of Washington likewise redoubled its efforts, and continued a bitter campaign against the organization.

THE following are a few of the suggestions offered in its bulletin to the members:

April 30th, 1919: "Keep business out of the control of radicals and I. W. W. . . . Overcome agitation. . . . Suppress the agitators. . . . Hang the Bolsheviks. . . ."

May 20th, 1919: "If the agitators were taken care of we would have very little trouble. . . . Propaganda to counteract radicals and overcome agitation. . . . Put the I. W. W. in jail."

July 2nd, 1919: "Educate along the line of the three 'R's' and the Golden Rule, Economy and Self-Denial. . . . Import Japanese labor. . . . Import Chinese labor. . . ."

July 31st, 1919: "Deport about ten Russians in this community. . . ."

October 31st, 1919: ". . . Businessmen and taxpayers of Vancouver, Washington, have organized the loyal Citizens' Protective League; opposed to Bolsheviki and the Soviet form of government and in favor of the open shop. . . . Jail the radicals and deport them. . . . Since the Armistice, these radicals have started in again. . . . Only two communities in Washington allow I. W. W. headquarters!"

On October 19th the Centralia Hub published an item headed: "Employers Called to Discuss Handling of 'Wobly' Problem." This article urged all employers to attend, stating that the meeting would be held in the Elks' Club. On the following day, October 20th, three weeks before the shooting, this meeting was held at the hall of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—the now famous Elks' Club of Centralia. The avowed purpose of this meeting was to "deal with the I. W. W. problem."

The I. W. W. issued a leaflet, appealing to citizens against use of violence against them.

In the next installment Haywood tells of the torture and lynching of Wesley Everest by the American Legion. You can get a free copy of Bill Haywood's Book by sending in one year's subscription to the Daily Worker, either new or renewal.

PLAN MARTIAL LAW IN TENN.

Militia Actively Hunt for Scab Recruits

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 15.—A conference between Governor Henry Horton, and Adjutant General W. C. Boyd of the state militia, with officials of the American Bemberg and American Glanzstoff corporations is being held today, over the advisability of declaring martial law in Elizabethton where 6,500 textile workers are on strike against the two companies.

The officials are wondering whether the strikebreaking activities of 300 militia now in Elizabethton will be sufficient, and whether the formal declaration of martial law will not serve to advertise the strike more than previous measures, and bring still more relief for the strikers.

No decision had been announced at a late hour tonight.

Provocateurs Busy.
The 300 strikers arrested yesterday and charged with picketing have most of them been released, because of the expense of keeping them in jails which are already overcrowded. The mill company's provocateurs continue to explode harmless bombs around the vicinity to crystallize opinion against the strikers. The latest was a dynamite explosion in the orchard of a scab named S. J. Bowling.

Militiamen are accompanying bus drivers on scab recruiting raids into the back woods counties. Prospective strikebreakers are not told that there is "labor trouble" at the mills until they arrive at the plant and are placed under guard in the company slave pens.

Force Lehman to Quit.

Acting Governor Lehman of New York has tried to capitalize the outbreak of denunciation against the use of troops to break the Elizabethton strike by publicly offering his resignation as director of the two mill companies involved. Until now he has been discreetly silent about his profiteering on the underpaid southern textile workers.

GRAFT TRIUMPHS AGAIN IN JERSEY

Hague, Rivals Evade Real Issues

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 15.—Defeated by the 25,000 votes of the better-organized Hague machine, James Burkitt, self-styled "Jeffersonian democrat" and chief political rival of Hague, was thrown from the police station today when he visited Captain Walsh to extend his "congratulations" on the democratic victory.

"Get out of here. I ain't got no use for you," a Walsh aide growled to the sweet greeting of the defeated candidate. Burkitt was then forced out.

However, he continued to strive to get on the local front page by adopting the same publicity tactics with the mayor whom before election he had bitterly assailed as a "corrupt grafter."

Walsh stated that two weeks ago Burkitt had threatened to beat him up. "Now he's trying to make friends with people so he can live here," he added.

Obscure Real Issues.

Thus the Jersey City elections were concluded by opposition forces in the same spirit of ballyhoo with which both sides tried to obscure political issues in an effort to capture the political control of the city through which Hague had made tremendous fortunes in graft.

Bombs exploded as rival voters slugged each other freely in the interests of the corrupt political machines who both fought under a plea of "community welfare."

Hague Organized Graft.

Three hundred witnesses testified in thousands of pages of records examples of the widespread fraud of the Hague clique. They ranged from petty graft of sums of \$25, \$50, and \$100 "tips" to grossly padded payrolls or jobs which existed only in the lobby rooms of the local rulers.

All that the "investigation" accomplished was the adoption of a motion "recommending legislative changes which would make 'waste' in the republican opposition indicated its interest only in mechanical "recommendations" which made no basic change in the legal structure which lent itself so efficiently to graft.

Jersey City workers, forced to abstain from voting because of election laws so constructed to militate against Communist candidacies, point out the corruption of both sides. "It's just a quarrel between thieves," they declare. "Neither side is interested in the 'clean politics' plea with which they advertise their campaigns in the press. 'Get graft by grabbing votes' is their real watchword."

Something else, however, must be said of the other enemy of Bolshevism in the working class movement. It is not sufficiently known abroad that Bolshevism grew up, formed, and hardened itself in long years of struggle against petty-bourgeois revolutionism, which resembles, or borrows something from, anarchism.—V.

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

Prepare Trans-Atlantic Flight to Boost French Imperialism

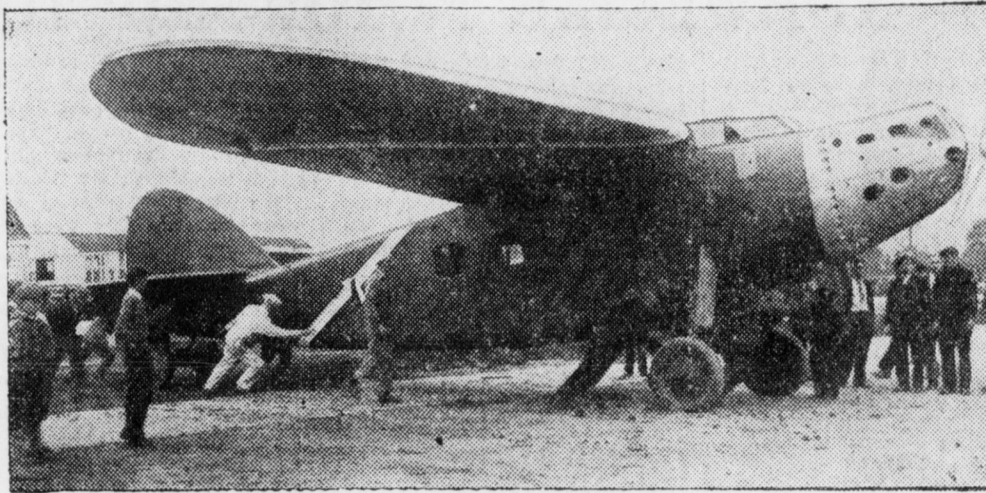


Photo shows the monoplane which will soon take off from Roosevelt Field, L. I., on a trans-Atlantic flight to France. The plane will be piloted by Rene Lefevre, French military flyer, and the object of the flight is to boost French imperialism.

A Blow at the Fascist Trade Unions of Italy

THE year 1928 ended in a nasty surprise for the fascist trade unions and Rossoni, their leader. Mussolini reorganized the trade unions, the supreme center of the fascist trade union movement—the National Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions—was done away and Rossoni lost his job.

This reorganization expressed itself as follows: as is known, the fascist law on trade unions provides for the existence of six employers' central federations: (1) industrial, (2) agricultural, (3) commercial employers, (4) bankers, (5) enterprises of marine and aerial transport, (6) enterprises of land and inland water transport; for the existence of six similar workers' federations and one federation of persons engaged in the liberal professions. The same law permits the formation of a single confederation of all employers' federations and a single confederation of all workers' organizations, including the organization of persons engaged in the liberal professions. Whilst, however, the single confederation of employers' organizations was not formed (this being prevented by the great variety of interests of the individual capitalist groups), the confederation of all fascist unions of manual and mental workers was organized.

The existence of a Fascist Confederation of Trade Unions was permitted by Rossoni and his placings to laud the achievements of "fascist syndicalism"; it permitted Rossoni to play the part of a "leader" of the proletarian masses and to carry out (insofar as permitted by the control of the Fascist Party and the Ministry for Corporations, to which the trade unions are subject by law) a more or less uniform policy in the trade union movement. True this policy consisted chiefly in rude demagoguery, in attempts to cover up the defeat of the trade unions with phrases of the "survival of class psychology" of the employers, in rude duels with the employers' organizations, in empty talk on the great future of fascist syndicalism, etc. It did happen, however, that the Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions faced with the unrestrained aggressiveness of the employers, and under the pressure of the masses, attempted, of course, without leaving the framework of fascist legality to check the appetites of the employers. There have been cases when the local unions attempted to utilize the right given them by law in order, even though to the slightest extent, to defend the interests of their members. For instance, they attempted to send up disputes to the labor courts, or transfer them from the labor organs to the higher, and thus delayed the employers from carrying out their plans.

Thus it was disclosed that the corporative system with its centralized bureaucratic apparatus of employers' and workers' unions, with its state settlement of labor disputes and its network of lower and supreme organs of class collaboration, while constituting an excellent means for disarming the working class, for depriving it of all independence and self-expression in the defence of its interests, nevertheless had its disadvantages for the employers. And namely, the cumbersome corporate apparatus did not guarantee them sufficient speed in the realization of their aggressive plans, at least until fascist unions would be absolutely and unconditionally subjected to the will of the government and the employers.

Therefore Mussolini from the very first days of the introduction of the corporative reforms undertook the "education" and "disciplining" of the trade union organization, every now and then cleaning the organizations of insufficiently submissive trade unionists, disbanding the insufficiently "class conscious" (in the fascist sense) trade union organs, and waiting for a more favorable moment to get rid of Rossoni, who was not sufficiently discreet and not "convenient" enough for the employers.

And so time passed until the elections to the reformed "corporate Parliament" drew near. As is known, a considerable number of delegates to the latter are nominated by the trade union organizations, and although the Grand Council of the Fascist Party has the right to turn down these candidates and replace them with and add others as considered fit by it, nevertheless it is risky to let these matters rest in the hands of a single centralized organization, which unites about 3 million members and is directed by Rossoni's placemen.

And Mussolini decided. Under the pretext of the necessity of introducing "order" into the structures of the employers' and workers' organization, he abolished the National Confederation of Fascist Trade Unions and got rid of Rossoni, disliked by himself and the employers.

Thus from now on there will be seven separate confederations, headed by seven chairmen nominated by Mussolini.

But the crux of the matter is not only the division of the fascist trade union movement which has been united since 1922, but that the fascist trade unions, instead of the confederation and their "leader" Rossoni will from now on gain a new master—the Ministry of Corporations, which will utilize the reorganization of the trade unions for a radical elimination of "undesirable elements" and for their complete subjection to its orders.

To what limits the patronage of the Ministry for Corporations over the trade unions is to go is witnessed by the orders published in connection with the reorganization of the trade unions, in which it is stated: "The Ministry, with the help of a special bureau, and in permanent contact with the Ministry for Home Affairs and the Secretariat of the Fascist Party, is taking measures that only persons having given certain proof of culture, preparation, responsibility and an irreproachable form of life, be nominated for leading posts. The Ministry, seeing not only to the formation of cadres, but also working for the elimination of undesirable elements from them, is watching very closely the activities of the leaders in general, their behaviors in public and private life and their influence over the members."

Carlo Costamagna, the "theoretician" of the corporative regime, quite openly explains the meaning of the reorganization of the trade unions. In the "Stampa" (December 14, 1928) he writes: "The transfer for the trade union phase to the corporative phase is being effected chiefly by an Act, under which the union is transformed into a part of the state machinery, which gives up all pretensions to struggle, self-defence and sovereignty. . . . And further: "Any further permanent existing of mobilized trade union forces is incompatible with sovereignty of the Fascist State. Not with the means of the trade union organizations themselves, but with the means of the state are simultaneously safeguarded the rights of individual persons and the rights of organizations. . . . From now on the task of political organizer becomes the task of administrator. . . . The fascist regime . . . no longer needs politicians of a second degree (an insulting hint at the trade union "leaders." Emphasis by Costamagna.—Ed.), but needs technicians, educators and lawyers."

GERMAN "GRAF" STARTS TONIGHT

French Gov't Imposes Restrictions

FRIERICHSHAFEN, Germany, May 15.—The Graf Zeppelin, whose transatlantic flight last summer was hailed by war offices of the rival powers as another "triumph" in the development of military aviation, is due to start its second Atlantic voyage at 6 a. m. tomorrow—12 p. m. tonight, New York time.—Dr. Hugo Eckener announced today.

The necessity of a punctual start was emphasized by the commander to meet difficulties caused by the edict of the French government, which forbade the Zeppelin to fly over munition plants or military works.

A delayed start was due to French restrictions. The aircraft must be over the border by 9 a. m. or else abandon the trip.

The action of the French government recalls a similar condition imposed on the Graf flighe last year. At the time a military escort was provided when the machine crossed strategic military points.

Build shop committees and draw the more militant members into the Communist Party.

Silk Workers Produce More, Earn Much Less

LABOR AND SILK, By Grace Hutchins, International Publishers, New York. Special workers' edition, bound in boards \$1.

"The harder we work, the less we get."

What is behind this statement of 135,000 workers in silk plants in several hundred towns and cities in the United States? Why is each silk worker producing more thread and fabric but earning no more, or even less, in real wages? Why is unemployment striking periodically at increased tens of thousands? And why is there more strain and speeding up for those who are able to hold on to their jobs more or less steadily?

The facts about this speed-up or "stretch-out" system, as it affects workers in silk and rayon plants, and the meaning of this system to workers everywhere, are set forth in Labor and Silk. It is a study of these industries, the corporations that pile up profits in them, and the workers who toil at the looms and frames. It is the first book that deals with this important pair of industries from the labor viewpoint.

Knows Subject.
Grace Hutchins of the Labor Research Association, and the Federated Press, is the author of this new book for workers. She has been following events "in the silk" for many years. Her book is one of the first in a series of studies of Labor and Industry being prepared by the Labor Research Association and issued by International Publishers.

The story of the amazing new rayon or artificial silk industry is carefully told. Its mushroom growth, its significant international corporate connections, and its lowering wages for the workers, 60 per cent of whom are women, is dealt with in one of the most interesting chapters. The spontaneous strike of the 5,000 Tennessee rayon workers and the revolt of textile workers in Gastonia and other points in the South, makes this chapter of special importance to all workers who would understand the background of this new industry, and the aggressive anti-union policy of the rayon manufacturers.

New Union.
Silk workers have battled for better conditions through some of the longest and most heroic struggles in the history of American labor. A book of 192 pages can, of course, only hit the high spots in this hundred years of struggle. But the outstanding strikes such as those of Paterson in 1913, 1919, 1924 and 1928 are vividly described by the author, and their significance and lessons pointed out.

What to do about it? This question is answered for silk workers and all workers in the last chapter which includes suggestions as to the kind of union that will weld the silk workers into a united army to face the bosses, viz., the National Textile Workers' Union.

It is the ultimate aim of this work ("Capital") to reveal the economic law of motion of modern society.—Marx.

UNDERWOOD MEN RALLY TO T.U.E.L.

3 Conferences Will Aid Unity Convention

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15.—Two Trade Union Educational League conferences, one in Hartford tomorrow and one in New Haven Friday, will elect delegates to a state conference Sunday at 2 p. m. in the New Haven Labor Lyceum.

These conferences, besides having as an important item in the proceedings the preparation for the National Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland, June 1-2, will have under special consideration the strike in the Underwood company here in which the active militant forces are the T. U. E. L. men.

For a Shop Committee.
An appeal has been issued to all Underwood workers to organize in all departments and combine these organizations in a shop committee, with demands for a 20 per cent increase in wages, abolition of the speed-up and recognition of the shop committee.

The link and bar men, 250 of them, are already on strike, and the walkout is spreading. The company follows the usual terrorist tactic of threatening a complete shutdown unless the strikers return, and has already discharged 1,000 workers.

Mayor Tires to Stop Meeting.
Today, in defiance of the order of Mayor Batterson prohibiting a permit for the meeting, a successful noon-day meeting was held at the factory with 200 present. Tonight there will be a big mass meeting at Lyric Hall. Among the speakers will be Peter Chaunt, the organizer here of the Trade Union Educational League.

In the face of great company intimidation, the present strike leaders have renounced the T. U. E. L., but under the counter pressure of the workers, whose sentiment is for the T. U. E. L. and its policies, they have approved the organization of a club. The Trade Union Educational League has denounced openly the Central Trades Council here for its complete indifference to the needs of the strikers, and also has criticized the polisher union already in the plant for its policy of rendering mere financial assistance to the strikers instead of solidarity.

The action of the French government recalls a similar condition imposed on the Graf flighe last year. At the time a military escort was provided when the machine crossed strategic military points.

Build shop committees and draw the more militant members into the Communist Party.

More Wall Street Troops Off for China



Photo shows another contingent of troops leaving the U. S. Army Base in Brooklyn, for China, last Monday. They will be held in readiness to slaughter the Chinese workers and peasants to protect Wall Street investments.

Books FOR WORKERS

- JUST OFF THE PRESS!**
- Women In Soviet Russia 25c
 - Wage Labor and Capital by Karl Marx . 10c (NEWLY TRANSLATED AND REVISED EDITION)
 - Ten Years of the Communist International by I. Komor 10c
 - Reminiscences of Lenin by Zetkin . . . 35c
 - Proletarian Revolution by Lenin . . . 50c (NEW EDITION)
 - Program of Communist International . . 15c
 - Communism & International Situation . 15c
 - Revolutionary Movement in the Colonies 15c
 - Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Communist International . . \$1.25

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SHOE STRIKERS DEFY INJUNCTION

entiment for Spread of Fight Grows

(Special to the Daily Worker.) BOSTON, May 15.—With the strike of the 12,000 shoe workers in Boston, Chelsea and Stoneham entering its seventh week, sentiment growing for the spread of the struggle to other shoe centers. Since the strike first began the strikers have courageously resisted all attempts to crush the struggle.

Violate Injunctions. Indicative of the spirit of the strikers is their consistent mass violation of the injunctions against picketing which the capitalist courts have so accommodatingly served at the requests of the bosses. An aspect of the struggle here is the capitalist press conspiracy of silence to smother the existence of the strike, hoping in this way to bring it to a speedy termination. It will be disappointed in this respect as is evident from the using and enthusiastic strike pickets held every day, in which rank and file workers express their determination to continue the struggle until all the demands are won.

Decried by Court. The spirit of the workers toward injunctions granted the bosses is aptly reflected in the statement made by Jacob Krantz, an active striker, who when brought before Roxbury District Court defiantly told the judge: "Jail will not stop me from disregarding the injunction." He is 35 other strikers, 21 men and women.

Strike Demands. The workers on strike are demanding a closed union shop; high wages, the eight-hour day instead of the present ten-hour day, and other shop conditions, which means a complete abolition of fines, no payment for work thrown out, no speed-up or general arbitrariness and authority by the bosses. The workers stand to strike until they get a complete agreement for all workers in the shop, without separation of men and no yellow-dog contracts.

SOCIALISTS QUIT OVER BLOOD BATH

(Continued from Page One) ... the time allowed for discussion and the Hamburg and Stuttgart authorities have prohibited the picketing of the Communist strikers for the week of May 19, and the Red Front Fighters Convention adjourned for the same period.

Win Shop Councils. The Communist pamphlet entitled "Who is Day" was confiscated by the police in Berlin today. The edition of 50,000 was almost exhausted so the police found very few left.

Results in the shop council elections are partially available today, and show that in the railwaymen's union the militant opposition to the bureaucrats has had considerable success. In Koeningberg the opposition has 1,670 votes against the remnants' 600. Everywhere in East Prussia the opposition has majorities. There were opposition gains in Dresden, Leipzig, Opladen and elsewhere and other cities where opposition is a strong minority.

OVER 3,000 IRON WORKERS STRIKE

(Continued from Page One) ... is \$46 a week for finishers in iron shops, \$36 for helpers, and unorganized shops \$25 to \$30 a week for helpers and \$40 to \$44 for finishers.

Police Jail Strikers. The Tammany police swung their clubs into action against the iron strikers, and arrested three strikers in the Fessler Iron Works, 10th Street, East River. The arrested strikers were bringing out the work in the Fessler shop. One of the strikers, Carl Ratzoff, who was arrested and arraigned for "disorderly conduct" in the Third District Court. The evidence against all the arrested strikers was so weak that court was forced to dismiss charges against them.

Among the huge iron shops tied in the first day of the strike were the General Bronze Corporation, in Long Island City, with 400 on strike, the large iron works of the Hison and Grossman companies.

Mass meeting for women will be held today at 7 E. 15th St., union headquarters, to arrange for relief measures during the strike.

Seamen Slave to Get Ship Off Shore



Photo shows the steamer Gypsum Prince, which went aground in New York harbor. Seamen are slaving hard to get her off the shore.

Fraternal Organizations

BROOKLYN

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

Brownsville I. L. O. A membership meeting will be held at 8 p. m. tonight at 154 Watkins St.

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

Proletarian, Kings, Queens. Arbeiterbund meets at 8 p. m. today, Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest St. The Berlin May First will be discussed.

MANHATTAN

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

New York Drug Clerks Association. The association meets at 8:30 p. m. today, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

National Textile Workers' Union. A membership meeting of locals of the union in District 4 will be held today, 7:30 p. m., at 21st St. The Cleveland Trade Union Convention will be discussed.

Harlem Progressive Club. A hike to City Island will be held Sunday, Meet in clubsrooms, 1492 Madison Ave., 3:30 a. m.

English Section, Erie Naturofounders. A hike to the Hudson River will be held Sunday. Meet at Dyckman St. Ferry, 8th a. m.

Youth Section, N. T. W. I. U. A membership meeting will be held at 121 W. 25th St., at 8 p. m.

Freiheit Gesangs Verein. The sixth public concert will be held at the Carnegie Hall Saturday, 3:30 p. m. "The Twelve," by Blok, will be given.

BRONX

Promat Theatre at N.E.W.U. Benefit. The theatre will present "Mr. God is Not in," by Harbor Allen, for the benefit of the Southern Textile Strikers at the benefit arranged by Council 8, United Council of Working Women, 8 p. m. Saturday, May 25, at 1320 Wilkins Ave.

Cooperative, International Labor Defense. Carl Hacker, organization secretary of the I. L. D., will speak on the Southern textile strike at 700 Bronx Park East, Tuesday.

Mexican Reactionaries Want to Be 'White' in 'Good-Will' Jim Crowism

MEXICO CITY, May 15.—The newspaper Excelsior, recently suspended for sympathy with the clerical insurgents, carries a front page chauvinistic letter to Wall Street Ambassador Dwight H. Morrow today, protesting against a proposal for schools at San Bernardino, Calif., to compel Mexican parents to classify their children there with Orientals or Negroes. Some pupils of a Mexico City primary school were induced to sign the letter.

The letter said the move was in violation of the "spirit of good will with a neighboring nation," as fostered by Morrow.

The Mexican bourgeoisie, gradually surrendering to Yankee imperialism through its Porfies Gil government, is evidently training its children in the "good will" talked of by Morrow, which, among other things, demands a strict system of Jim-Crowism and lynching. They evidently forget entirely of the discrimination against Latin Americans and Mexicans in this country and are ready to foster prejudice, in their turn, against Negroes. The militant Mexican workers and peasants do not think that way.

Norway Miners Ratify Joint USSR, Norwegian Finn Union Commission

OSLO, Norway, May 15.—The Norwegian miners union has decided by an overwhelming majority to ratify the agreement for a joint commission of the U.S.S.R., Finnish and Norwegian unions for solidarity and joint action in emergencies. They did this against the expressed will of the bureaucrats in the Norwegian union.

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

1,000 OUT FOR RELIEF WORKERS

Gastonia Bosses Start Evictions Again

(Continued from Page One) evicting deputies, refusing to carry out her crippled mother, aged 65, an invalid suffering from pellagra. She laid a gun on the table and threatened to shoot unless the deputies and scabs aiding in the evictions used the utmost care toward her mother. The Loran mills sent a truck to take the furniture to the company's warehouse, but Mrs. McDonald refused to fall into this trap.

"Hell, no," she said, "my things ain't going to no warehouse. I ain't no better than the rest of the union people, and can set it anywhere besides the warehouse." Throughout the eviction of their furniture, the strikers sang "Solidarity Forever" so loud it could be heard by workers living in the valley below. Mrs. McDonald's mother was cared for last night in the house of another striker.

Husband a Mill Cripple. McDonald, crippled in an accident in the Arlington mill several years ago, stood guard over the furniture outside of his former home all night. McDonald has been refused work in 11 mills in this vicinity, due to one of his legs being amputated by the accident. He is the father of five little boys.

Others evicted include M. Marr, who has four children, and Ruth Woodward, a widow with three children. Many additional evictions are scheduled for today and tomorrow. The construction of a union headquarters, which will also be used as the W. I. R. relief store, was started yesterday amid great enthusiasm. The building will be done by members of the union. A large meeting was held to celebrate the beginning of the construction work.

The stability of the union is felt by all the strikers. The militant spirit of the workers continues to express itself in spite of the evictions and the terrorism of the deputies. Fred E. Beal, National Textile Workers Union organizer, was cheered when he spoke on the seventh day in the Soviet Union to a large meeting of strikers.

The need for food and medicine continues urgent, according to representatives of the W. I. R. here. They ask that funds be sent at once to the national office of the Workers International Relief, Room 604, 1 Union Square, New York City.

MOBILE, Ala., May 15.—The State Convention of the Alabama Federation of Labor today heard George L. Goode, a special representative of the American Federation of Labor, plead with them to do all they could to starve back the speed-up system the Gastonia and other textile strikers following the National Textile Workers Union. He argued that breaking this strike would be a friendly act to "American institutions" because "the strike leaders are Communists." For good measure he added the lie that the strike "is financed by funds from Russia."

FOOD STRIKERS PROTEST TONIGHT

22 Jailed Yesterday; Total Now 1,201

(Continued from Page One) with violation of the injunction, and Charles Mollis, 33 years of age, of 66 East 119th St., was sentenced to 10 days in the workhouse which he chose rather than pay a fine of \$50.

Two others, Harry Connolly and Steve Stevenson, who are charged with felonious assault, appeared before Judge Bonellian in general sessions, part two. Their cases were adjourned to Tuesday. The attorney for the union charges a deliberate and obvious frame-up of these two strikers.

John Taylor at the Sun Cafeteria was thrown into the cellar by the boss and his gangsters, and locked up there for an hour. He was rescued from a beating by the workers in the cafeteria and escaped by the coal chute. Most of the workers walked out on strike. Hyman Bloomberg was slugged by a policeman at the Haynes Cafeteria at 411 Broadway, which was also taken out on strike yesterday.

There will be the most important mass meeting yet held by the union at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., at 8 p. m. tonight. The purpose of this meeting is to spread the strike, to protest against the injunction, plan for the struggle against it, and to protest against police brutality and interference in the strike.

WELCOME THE THIRD YOUNG PIONEER CONVENTION, Dist. 2

Friday Evening, May 17, at 8 P. M. Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th Street, N. Y. C.

LEATHER LABOR WARNS TRAITORS

Progressives Tell of Shipplacoff Tactics

(Continued from Page One) ... a clique which aims to defeat (with the help of the bosses) the rising militancy of the workers in their struggles for better conditions and against capitalist rationalization, is enough to prove this. Furthermore, Shipplacoff gave enormous sums of money, extracted from our meager earnings, to the Sigman-Schlesinger-McGrady clique, the leaders in the pogrom on the furriers and cloakmakers. In our own union he obtained the full-hearted support of the bosses in every possible way. He works hand in glove with the bosses in his so-called organization work. In order to defeat any possible resistance on the part of the workers to his treacherous schemes he suspended and removed from union activities the best fighters in our union. Last, but not least, he is a member of the socialist party, the arch betrayer of the working class. Can we expect anything but betrayal from a leadership headed by such an individual?

Without a fight the bosses will not grant us the 40-hour, five-day week work, one minimum scale for all mechanics, a minimum scale for general help, one-week trial period, and the rest of the demands that were put up by the members. These demands must be won. But the administration, on the other hand, has consciously done everything to suppress the workers. It has refused to carry out the decision of the last members' meeting to establish a shop chairman committee of one hundred for strike emergency.

Warn of False "Victory." By its policy of silence and demoralizing the workers, the administration is actually preparing the ground for a brazen cry of "victory" when it will come to us with nothing better than the old agreement. We must defeat this maneuver on the part of the officials and the bosses. We must emphatically demonstrate that we will not accept any agreement without the above-mentioned demands.

The answer of all the fancy leather goods workers to the bosses and the treacherous scheme of the officials must be a call for an immediate strike mobilization. The following steps must be taken immediately:

The decision of the last members' meeting to establish a shop chairman committee of a hundred must be carried into life immediately. Individual shop meetings must be called immediately after for the purpose of electing shop committees to a union conference. This conference should establish the complete strike machinery, which should include the shop chairman committee of a hundred. Our watchword must be "Strike for our just demands."

NEW DAWES PLAN UP TO POINCARÉ

Morgan Gives French a Last Minute Command

PARIS, May 15.—Emile Moreau and M. Quessy, French representatives on the Dawes board of experts, and representatives of French big industry and finance had a two-hour conversation with the unofficial American delegation, Morgan and Young, and got their orders from American imperialism today.

When they came out, looking sober, a tentative draft of the proceedings of the conference was distributed to all the delegates and a statement was issued to the press that "the reparations conference has reached a point where there is nothing which should really prevent an agreement on figures for annual payments and on the principle of the plan of payment."

The German reservations to acceptance of the Young compromise were included in the draft report of Germany. Notations on the margin of the report also were made by Dr. Schacht to indicate his ideas as to the terms on which the compromise would be accepted by Germany.

Moreau is seeing Poincaré tonight to see whether the orders of Wall Street will be carried out by French imperialism.

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Democratic Czar Wins Jersey Grafters' Battle.



Four more years of graft for Frank Hague, as a result of the democratic ticket's beating the fusion slate in the Jersey City commission elections. Both slates were the bosses' tickets. Hague is the democratic "czar" of New Jersey; labor fakers backed this bosses' man. Photo shows balloting in the election.

Communist Activities

TO AID SOUTHERN TEXTILE STRIKE

Pittsburgh WIR Holds Conference May 24

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 15.—Energic steps are being taken by the Workers International Relief here to rush aid to the textile strikers of North Carolina. A relief conference is being held on May 24 at 807 McGee Building, Pittsburgh, and steps are being taken to establish relief machinery in all important centers of Western Pennsylvania.

An urgent call was issued from the W. I. R. Pittsburgh office thru F. Plotkin, secretary, at Room 411, 119 Federal St., N.S., to all organizations, sympathizers, asking them to rush funds without delay. The Pittsburgh district, especially, where miners have fought police brutality throughout long strikes, know what relief means to the success of a strike in time of struggle. Pittsburgh workers are urged in the call to get behind the drive to establish the Workers International Relief. Donations, communications, etc., should be sent to F. Plotkin at 119 Federal St., Room 411.

NEGROES DROWN IN NEW FLOOD

Five Bodies Recovered; More Missing

LIVINGSTON, Tex., May 15.—Five bodies had been recovered late today from the flooded Polk county area where torrential rains sent the Trinity River and tributary streams out of their banks last night. The victims, all Negroes, were found along the edge of the swirling Trinity River by searchers. Three were identified as a mother and two daughters.

Searching parties continued efforts to reach families reported marooned in trees and house-tops. Three other Negro families and two white families still were missing along the Trinity River bottoms.

Communist Literature Agents Discuss Plans at Center Tomorrow

The organization of literature sales will be discussed at the meeting of Section 3 literature agents of District 2 of the Communist Party, at room 603, Workers Center, 26 Union Square, 8 p. m., tomorrow. Sam Myron will lead the discussion. Union organizers are urged to attend in place of literature agents where necessary.

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BUILDERS OPEN DRIVE ON UNION

Victory Is Signal for Offensive

(Continued from Page One) the standards of the building trades workers is seen in their categorical announcement that the surrender of H. H. Broach, the "Little Caesar" of the Electrical Workers' Union, is not sufficient for them. Despite the fact that Broach has completely yielded to the employers and has called off the strike of electricians in three big firms, the Employers' Association has announced that greater concessions will have to be made before they rescind the lock-out threat.

Want Scab Conditions. The demands of the employers are of a far-reaching nature, the most vital one calling for an arrangement whereby union electricians are compelled to install fixtures that are produced by scabs. In this connection the Building Trades Employers' Association, thru its chief, Norman, has demanded the immediate calling off of the 14 weeks' strike of electricians against fixture manufacturers where a strike was called for precisely this reason.

Into the situation yesterday stepped Samuel Untermeyer, corporation lawyer and millionaire, who announced that he is prepared to conduct another "investigation" into the building trades. The obvious purpose of this step is a campaign against trade unionism in the building industry even of the "safe-and-sane" class collaboration Broach variety.

A hint that Untermeyer may even come out openly as a hired lawyer for the builders is found in the statement of Norman, of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who denied that Untermeyer is now a legal advisor to the Association, but hastened to add: "I am not saying he will not be in the future."

Workers Lab. Theatre Meets Tomorrow Night

A general membership meeting of the Workers Laboratory Theatre will be held at 334 E. 15th St. (basement) tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. All those interested in proletarian dramatics are invited to attend.

Comrade
Frances Pilat
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FORWARD! TOGETHER!

By Fred Ellis

CEMENT

By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh

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Broach and the New York Times Agree.

One of the most prominent leaders in the New York building trades, Howell H. Broach, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and The Times, the outstanding capitalist newspaper in the metropolis, find a basis of agreement in declaring that the issues involved in the lockout movement of the employers against the workers are unimportant.

Declaring "there is not enough at stake," Broach breaks the solidarity of the workers, surrenders under the pressure of the employers, and perpetrates one of the most brazen sell-outs in the whole unsavory history of the New York building trades council. The Times, spokesman of the bosses, gladly acquiesces in this attitude, cheerfully declaring that there can be no excuse for "a prolonged conflict."

While the Times encourages Broach to keep on looking at the building situation through the goggles of the bosses, the Building Trades Employers' Association is going right ahead preparing for an even greater onslaught against the workers. The question of the sympathetic strike waged against three electrical contractors does not stand alone. The employers are making a multitude of demands against the workers' organizations, chiefly among these being a vicious broadside against labor's refusal to install fixtures that do not bear the union label. Here is the crux of the present situation. The bosses are driving for the unchallenged right to use all building material coming from the highly rationalized mills and shops, where the workers are unorganized and victims of the worst oppression.

Christian G. Norman, chairman of the Board of Governors of the employers' organization, announces that Samuel Untermyer, who masks his strike-breaking under the mantle of "the law," will not only be called into the situation for another "investigation," but may actually serve the bosses as their official counsel.

In the face of official treason in their own ranks, against the employers' threats, and Untermyer's interference in the fraudulent name of "the public," the militant workers must proceed not only with the organization of the unorganized in the industry itself, but also in the workshops where building material is being prepared on an ever increasing scale, so that construction work becomes more and more merely an assembling process.

This is the big issue involved and it merits the most intensive struggle. The employers, by their every act, know this is the issue. In every move the bosses press for the weakening and the disruption of the workers' organization. Postponement of the lockout until after the injunction hearing Friday gives them additional time for maneuvering and war preparations.

The Daily Worker as the central organ of the Communist Party emphasizes that the rank and file of labor can only make progress against their class enemies by waging their struggle on a militant class program. This fight must be waged against Broach and The Times, so fondly embracing each other; against the traitor leadership of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and against the Building Trades Employers' Association, one of the most active sections of the capitalist class. It is class against class in the building trades, as in every other phase of the class struggle.

The Purpose of Negro Week.

The object of Negro Week, which extends to May 20, is to agitate for and organize the unity of Negro and white workers. It is, therefore, a mobilization effort that concerns the militant workers of both races in every industry, not forgetting the building of the solidarity of Negro and white farmers and agricultural workers.

Thus a broad field opens before Negro Week. Wherever the exploiter draws profit from labor, no matter in what industry, or in whatever section of the country, there Negro workers are to be found among those exploited. It does not matter whether it is in the highly aristocratic building trades, in the great basic industries of coal, steel and transportation, or in the new industry of automobiles. The Negro worker is there, an ever-present factor in the class war.

Negro Week comes at an especially appropriate moment; when every effort in the revolutionary movement in this country is being directed toward developing the unity of Negro and white labor under the banners of the Trade Union Unity Conference at Cleveland, June 1. The big drive during Negro Week should be to acquaint every Negro worker with the aim and purposes of the Cleveland Conference, and every white worker should be thoroughly schooled in the absolute necessity of thorough unity as between the races upon every battlefield of the class struggle.

It is not an accident that nearly all the main articles appearing in this Special Edition of the Daily Worker for Negro Week should deal with the role of the Negro in industry. That is exactly as it should be. These articles should be brought to the attention of every possible worker, Negro and white. Thorough study and discussion of this material will help tremendously toward an acceptance by both Negro and white workers of their joint basis of struggle against their common oppressor—the capitalist social order.

The Communist Party is the leader of that struggle and Negro Week should find Negro and white workers in large numbers joining the only Party of working class emancipation.

The "Hoover experts" have discovered an "era of prosperity." This is not difficult; "prosperity" for the owners of industry, for the powerful financial overlords. The textile strike wave sweeping the South, the shoe workers' strikes raging in several cities, the unrest in the automobile industry, as well as general discontent rising among all underpaid, overworked toilers, shows that workers are beginning to fully realize that this "prosperity" is not for them, that they must wage the most bitter resistance in order to prevent their present low standard of living from being further degraded. Hoover's experts will not deal with the misery of the workers. This they seek to hide.

Organize the Negro Workers!

Fight Against Inequality

The last of a series of four articles on the Cleveland T. U. E. L. Convention to be held June 1 and 2.

By WM. Z. FOSTER.
ARTICLE IV.

One of the most important features of the Trade Union Educational League convention to be held in Cleveland on June 1st and 2nd will be the large delegation of Negro workers present. To organize the Negro proletariat, to draw them into the main stream of new revolutionary industrial union movement will be a major objective of the T. U. E. L. convention.

Of all the shameful treason to the working class committed by the misleaders who stand at the old trade unions, none has been more disastrous than their systematic betrayal of the Negro workers. It has long been the policy of the employers to draw a line between white and black workers, to set one group against the other in order to better exploit them, to cultivate the worst forms of race prejudice among the whites. They have deliberately and systematically discriminated against the Negroes, giving them the worst work, the lowest wages, and subjecting them to the most brutal repression.

A. F. L. Won't Organize.
Were the A. F. L. leaders imbued with even a semblance of real working class spirit they would take it upon themselves as a first and basic task to defeat the plans of the employers by organizing the Negroes and by mobilizing the whole labor movement behind their elementary demands. But they refuse utterly to do this. On the contrary, true to their role as agents of the bourgeoisie in the ranks of the workers, they fall in line with the program of the employers and join

hands with them to oppress the Negroes. They cultivate race chauvinism among the whites, they prohibit Negroes from joining the unions, they cooperate with the employers to keep the Negroes at the poorest paid jobs. All this constitutes one of the most shameful pages in American labor history.

Class Brothers.
But the T. U. E. L. convention represents the revolutionary forces that will stop this historic treachery. The convention will be made up of a body of workers of both sexes and all nationalities, of Negroes who understand and dare to strike a blow in behalf of themselves and their class, and of whites eliminating all white chauvinism from their ranks, recognize the Negro workers as class brothers and who will fight with and for them all the way to the end for complete social emancipation. The T. U. E. L. convention will have more significance to Negro workers than any other trade union gathering ever held in this country.

Negroes constantly take on more importance as a force in industry and as a potential factor in the trade union movement. During the past dozen years hundreds of thousands of them have poured into the mills and factories. For the most part they are going into the key and basic industries, coal, railroads, steel, meat packing, etc., exactly those industries that play the most decisive role in the class struggle. In a recent number of the R. I. L. U. bulletin occurs the following statement quoting Carroll Binder regarding Negroes in the industries of Chicago in 1925:

"Thirty per cent of the labor force

and draw them into all the shop committees, T. U. E. L. groups, and other organizations formed as a basis for the convention. In every delegation from every industry where Negroes are employed, there must be a heavy percentage of these workers included. There especially must be a large delegation of Negro workers from the coal and iron mines, the steel mills, fertilizer works, railroads, the cotton and tobacco plantations, and other industries of the South. The real mass character of the T. U. E. L. convention will be measured pretty much by the number of representative Negro workers present.

Good Fighters.
The Negro workers are good fighters. This they have proved in innumerable strikes in the coal, steel, packing, building and other industries, despite systematic betrayal by white trade union leaders and the presence of an all too prevalent race chauvinism among the masses of white workers. They are a tremendous source of potential revolutionary strength and vigor. They have a double oppression as workers and as Negroes, to fill them with fighting spirit and resentment against capitalism. It has been one of the most serious errors of the left wing to underestimate and to neglect the development of this great proletarian fighting force.

Let the T. U. E. L. convention therefore be a great mobilization center for the Negro workers. There must be present Negroes from all the important plants and localities. Such a delegation, upon which the success of the convention depends, can and will be assembled. The T. U. E. L. convention will be a revolutionary signal and inspiration to the masses of Negro workers, exploited and oppressed in the mills, mines and factories of American imperialism.

Special Committees.
But in order that the necessary progress shall be registered by the T. U. E. L. convention in the organization of the Negro workers, the left wing must be organized into special committees. These committees must be established in the various important industrial centers to prosecute this particular task. These committees, together with the general organizing forces of the T. U. E. L. must establish contacts with the Negroes in all the important industrial plants

after there had already been several slave insurrections. It is believed he secretly encouraged these insurrections but preferred to hold himself in the background until the movement had gathered sufficient momentum.

At the time of his appearance on the scene as a revolutionary leader the island was torn with strife between various groups and classes. The revolutionary slaves, numbering some five hundred thousand, were opposed to and opposed by all the other groups. Thirty thousand white planters, grimly determined to maintain their rights to hold human beings as chattel property; twenty-five thousand mulattoes, owning one-third of the real estate of the island and aspiring to social equality and quite willing to collaborate in the oppression of the slaves; a triumphant Spanish army on the east, a British force entrenched on the north. These were the factors in the revolution.

Defeat British.
Within seven years, the blacks had defeated the mulattoes and forced their co-operation (the more willingly given because of the realization that the white planters would never recognize their claims to social equality) and the joint forces, under the leadership of Toussaint, Christophe, Dessalines, Francois, and others, had smashed the Spanish army and consolidated the island for the first time in its history. They had defeated the British and sent them skulking back to their base at Jamaica. Still holding the island in the name of France, they set about constructing a prosperous and happy country.

bourgeois reaction. Napoleon had risen to power. Victorious in Europe and determined to crown himself emperor of France, Napoleon, deemed it necessary to send some of the best republican troops outside of France. In Haiti he saw his opportunity. Thirty thousand French troops, "who had never known defeat," were sent to re-enslave the Haitians. The whole imperialist world joined wholeheartedly in the movement. Holland lent sixty ships of the line for the enterprise. England by special message offered her neutrality. The United States maintained a quiet silence. The self-emancipated Negroes looked on a hostile world arrayed against them.

The French Armada came. The Haitians withdrew their families to the hills. Toussaint issued his famous order to "burn the cities, destroy the harvest, tear up the roads with cannon, poison the wells, show the white man the hell he comes to make." The Haitians met the attempt to re-enslave them with war to the hilt. They met the tyrants with a vengeance in every way as terrible as their own. They attacked the French forces as they were effecting a landing, fought them hand to hand in the streets of the city for hours, and finally drove them back to their boats. The French finally effected a landing, but they could not conquer the self-emancipated Negroes. They therefore resorted to treachery. They offered peace with liberty. Toussaint believed them and accepted a peace for his ragged, hungry army, they tricked him and shipped him off to France where by Napoleon's orders he was murdered in the dungeon of a chateau in the Alps.

With the betrayal of Toussaint, the Haitians rushed to arms and the

strife began anew. Bloodier than ever. New tortures, new cruelties devised by the French, new fortitude and outstanding daring and courage by the Negroes of Haiti. Napoleon rushed another thirty thousand troops. The Napoleonic prestige must be upheld. But the new forces suffered the fate of the old. As Toussaint L'Ouverture had told his captors he had planted the seeds of freedom so deeply that not the whole of the imperialist world could destroy them.

May Twentieth is the birthday of this great Haitian revolutionary leader, and on that day throughout the country Negro and white workers will join, under the auspices of the American Negro Labor Congress, in commemorating the memory of Toussaint L'Ouverture. Every revolutionary worker should attend these memorial meetings.

Misleader Boasts of Friendly Relations with Elevator Boss

SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail).—Frank Feeney, reactionary president of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, boasted at the union's convention here that "the union has been free of strikes and lockouts."
"We have always maintained friendly relations with the employers," the misleader stated. This condition has resulted in static wages for the builders, and was brought about, it is charged, by Feeney's relations with the bosses.
For a Six-Hour Day for Underground Work in Dangerous Occupations, and for the Youth Under 18!

Toussaint L'Ouverture, Negro Revolutionary Hero

By CYRIL BRIGGS.

ONE method of defeating the imperialist ideology of white superiority and its concomitant of Negro inferiority which, by playing to the vanity of the undeveloped white imperialists to carry out their policy of imperialist aggression and oppression in Haiti, Central America, etc., and working class disruption at home, is to acquaint the workers with the truth about the race question, the achievements of the Negro race, their revolutionary traditions, and, finally the thorough repudiation given the imperialist ideology of racial superiority and inferiority by science.

This article is concerned with the historical angle. The imperialist ideology of white superiority is overwhelmingly refuted in history. Perhaps nowhere more strikingly than in the Haitian revolution, which was a successful rebellion of Negro slaves against the might and power of the French bourgeoisie. The first and only successful slave revolt in history! Where Spartacus and his brave legions had failed, the Negro slaves of Haiti succeeded! To quote from the Boston, December 1861 speech of the abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, "there never was a race that, weakened and degraded by such chattel slavery, tore off its own fetters, forged them into its swords, and won its liberty on the battle field, but one, and that was the black race of St. Domingo."

"The Opening."
The principal leader of the Haitian Revolution was Toussaint L'Ouverture—named by his soldiers "L'Ouverture," the opening. Toussaint L'Ouverture was fifty years old when first he saw an army. He appeared on the scene of struggle

Gleb Chumalov, Communist and Red Army commander, returns to his town on the Black Sea to find that the great cement works are in ruins, the factory committee busy quarreling, and his wife, Dasha, an active Communist, greeting him with a new independence. Their child, Nurka, is in the children's home.
Gleb goes to report to the Party Committee in the Palace of Labor where he meets his old friend, Shuk, who gives vent to his impatience at the slowness and inefficiency of the work. He also meets Serge, an intellectual who has joined the revolution. Gleb passes thru the room where the Women's Section of the Party is meeting.

Gleb and not Serge entered the room first. And because the room was small, or because there were only women in it, Gleb felt that he filled it and had not room to move. It seemed to him that his helmet touched the ceiling and was scraping against the plaster.
Comrade Mekhova, Secretary of the Women's Section of the Party, sat near the window, with a pencil in her hand, dressed in a blue smock. Her hair curled from under her red headscarf like wood shavings and glistened in the sun. On her upper lip was a light down like a boy's, and her eyebrows moved expressively. She lifted her round eyes with long lashes quickly to Gleb and her eyebrows quivered like dragon-fly's wings. Her dimpled cheeks were plump and rosy as a school girl's.
Dasha was standing near the table speaking loudly and energetically. She cast a rapid glance at Gleb but showed no recognition of him. Her face was like a stranger's, businesslike, inaccessible. Near her and along the walls women were sitting. They all wore headscarfs and were listening to Dasha's report.

COMRADE MEKHOVA was looking away, as though she were not listening, warming herself in the sun like a cat.
Shuk started to laugh and took hold of Gleb's sleeve.
"A dangerous place, friend Gleb. The women's front! They'll bite us to death, hack us to pieces and deafen us with screeching. Look out for yourself!"
Serge smiled confusedly.
Gleb raised his hand to his helmet.

The women at once broke out shouting at Shuk, and in the end it was impossible to understand whether they were in a rage or just pretending for a joke.
"Here, look! A committee of devils. Not one of them will bear any more children as long as she lives. The whole blasted gang of them is going to boycott us—the bitches!"
Dasha threw up her head, stopped speaking and clasped her hands on her chest. She was waiting for the men to go away. She again flashed a glance at Gleb. In it Gleb could see nothing but stern aloofness.

Comrade Mekhova banged the table with her fist.
"Enough! Take your places, delegates. Order! Pass along, you men comrades there—don't interrupt us. Go on, Dasha."
Dasha had begun to speak again when Mekhova interrupted:
"Comrade Chumalov, on your way back will you call in on me? I want to speak to you."
"All right."
The sunlight danced on her eyebrows. Her eyes were round and clear, like a child's, but in their depths were signs of an indefinable grief.
"It's not about business matters. I want to make your acquaintance."
"All right."
Dasha was reporting about the children's creches in the town.

A CONCRETE PROPOSAL

AS soon as the door of Shidky's room opened, there issued a blast of sweaty stuffiness and tobacco fumes.
In this room the sun did not shine in golden patches as in Mekhova's, but came through the window in thin green threads the tips of which touched the table. The spirals of light burned; the dust danced.
This room was also small and the people were bathed in the smoke-filled sunlight. Shidky and Shibus, the President of the Cheka, wore their leather jackets unbuttoned. They were both clean shaven. Shibus' face had a light coating of dust; behind white eyelashes his eyes glistened metallically. He was seated at the table opposite Shidky and seemed to be resting. His cheeks were cut by deep vertical wrinkles; his nose was decidedly Asiatic with sensitive nostrils. When he raised his eyes, he pierced you with his gaze, while at the same time those sensitive nostrils twitched.
On the window-sill, his feet planted against the jamb, sat a bony, lanky youth. It was Lukhava, President of the local Council of Trade Unions. His shirt was black as was his bushy hair and his face was coffee-colored. His eyes were feverish. He listened silently, leaning his chin on his knees.

Gleb swung his hand to his helmet in a wide salute, but Shidky paid no attention. So many Party members came to him, there was no time to welcome them all. He merely looked at him, surprised, and sniffed.
"All right, then. We've got some woodcutters. . . . And there's the District Forestry Department. We've got supplies."
He punctuated each phrase with a fist banged on the table.
"Now, what's next? The main thing is the delivery of the wood. The stuff is beyond the mountains along the shore. Our wood supply is going to bits. We must find dependable and rapid means of delivering fuel before the winter is here. To hell with tinkering and make-shifts, we must take the bull by the horns and do the job on a big scale. We must put all our energies into this, it will be an enormous concentration of effort. The District Forestry Department hasn't carried out its job; all kinds of swine are there—each one looking after Number One—carrion who ought to be shot. The workers will be rioting soon; they're already starving. We must have firewood; or are we going to make bonfires of our own workmen and children? There'll be a meeting of the Economic Council in a week's time, and we must be ready. Speak up, Lukhava. You're usually such a firebrand, but today you're mute."
The young man at the window did not hear Shidky's words. A fever burned in him.

Shibus looked at no one, and it was impossible to tell from his face, under its mask of dirt, whether he was thinking or merely resting, bored with it all.

SHIDKY banged his fist upon the table.
"To hell with it! We all ought to be shot as fools and muddlers! We're up a blind alley, lads."
Lukhava hugged his knees to his chest with his bony hands, and by this movement turned so that he could face them. He burst out into a boyish broken laughter, which he endeavored to restrain.

"Have you lost your head, Shidky? What blind alley are you talking about? Hell, if you're in a blind alley you've got to break your way out, using your head. Otherwise you ought to be shot, and Shibus would take on the job without any trouble. There's no blind alley. There are only problems, and I've solved this one for you."
"Your concrete proposal?"
Shidky's nostrils quivered as he greedily sniffed the air, giving him an expression of joyous ecstasy.
"We shall have to use the power from the factory."
Serge raised his hand, asking for the floor.
"By the way, I wanted. . . . About the proposal of Lukhava. . . ."
The hard lines on Shidky's cheeks broke into a smile of indulgent and affectionate raillery.
"Serge has a practical proposal, Comrades. State it!"
"With regard to the proposal made by Comrade Lukhava, I wanted to draw your attention to our Comrade Chumalov's presence. Our discussion of this question might be shortened if Comrade Chumalov, as a workman in the factory, gave us his opinion. At this moment, I must—"

WITH a quick gesture, Shidky stopped him in the middle of a phrase.
"Whoa, there! Serge, you're beginning to froth as usual and getting red all over your bald patch."
"I must go at once to the meeting of the Agitprop and then subsequently to the Department of Education."
Shibus smiled and said drawlingly, looking piercingly at Serge:
"Intellectual! That 'then subsequently' in his mouth sounded like a chant. At night he can't sleep because of so many damned problems. The intellectuals are always the donkeys in the Party; they always feel themselves guilty and oppressed. It's a good thing that we keep them on a string, well in sight."
Serge blushed deeper and became confused; tears glittered in his eyes.
"But you also are an intellectual, Comrade Shibus."
"Yes, I'm an intellectual, too."
Shidky still smiled with affectionate irony.
"Well, Comrade Chumalov, step nearer. You'll have to stand, there are no chairs."
(To Be Continued)