

Continue the May First Fight Against Starvation, Wage Cuts, Lynching, Deportations, for Defense of the Soviet Union, for Amnesty for all Class War Prisoners, and to Smash the Scottsboro and Paterson Frame-ups.

Daily Worker Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A. (Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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"Bandits In Nicaragua"

SINCE the Daily Worker exposed some days ago the looting and the banditry of the American marines during the earthquake which wrecked Managua, the Washington hypocrites have ceased trying to explain Hoover's "new policy."

This "new policy," which was supposed to inaugurate a period of "no protection" by marines—marines, incidentally, already supposed to be "withdrawn"—is actually no "new policy" at all. When imperialism feels that it can get away with it, its spokesmen, such as Hoover, talk of "firmness" and act accordingly. But when faced with a popular uprising in the oppressed country and anti-imperialist opposition at home, imperialism resorts to soft soap and gabbles about "a new policy" or "withdrawal of marines."

Eleven years ago, for example, Warren (normalcy) Harding wished to be President. Consequently, a part of his campaign demagoguery was the following:

"Nor will I misuse the power of the Executive to cover with a veil of secrecy repeated acts of unwarrantable interference in domestic affairs of the little republics of the Western Hemisphere, such as in the past few years have not only made enemies of those who should be our friends, but have rightfully discredited our country as their trusted neighbor."

Did any one notice any difference in the practice of American imperialism after Mr. Harding assumed the Presidency? Not at all! And Coolidge carried on what he boasted was a "Harding policy." Hoover's "new policy" is the same old policy of hypocrisy—and imperialist violence.

Not only in Nicaragua and Honduras, but also in the Philippines imperialist violence is the order of the day. The Communist Party of the Philippines is declared illegal and its leaders are imprisoned for the "sedition" of trying to enter the elections (while the "socialist" party, it should be noticed, is allowed to organize for the first time) and 41 peasants who rebelled against an intolerable robbery of their land—2 of them were mere boys—have been sentenced to prison for terms varying from 14 years to life!

All this and many other instances can be given to show the necessity for the American revolutionary workers—and indeed all who are ready to unite upon such issues—to bend every effort to organize the Anti-Imperialist League around these concrete struggles against the imperialists who are the same bandits that rob and oppress the American workers and farmers.

It must also be said that those districts of the Communist Party which have the task of "patronizing" specific countries, must no longer neglect this duty. As in all struggles, the fight against imperialism requires concrete organization, and organization of the Anti-Imperialist League stands in the foreground of revolutionary necessities.

"Mother's Day" Bunk Spread To Cover Hunger and Deaths

By GRACE HUTCHINS.

(Labor Research Association.) "Flowers by wire for Mother's day." "A Mother's day treat in the candy shop, only \$1.50 a pound." (The unemployed will be glad of this good news.)

"If you cannot go home, do as your heart tells you, send her a telegram." A five minutes walk on any shopping street reveals these and more such signs in the shop windows.

Over 15,000 mothers each year in the United States die leaving behind them their new-born babies.

The United States, richest capitalist country in the world has a higher death rate from child birth than any other country in the world for which statistics are available, and has held this record for 20 years.

At least 10,000 of these dead mothers could have been saved each year if they had had money for proper medical care, rest and security.

Babies die at the rate of 167 for every 1,000 live births in working class families where the father earned less than \$450 a year. But babies in the families where the fathers earned \$1,250 or over die only at the rate of 59 for every 1,000 live births. For babies in families of the unemployed where the fathers had "no earnings," the rate is highest of all—211 for every 1,000 live births.

These cold facts tell the true story of working class mothers in the United States. They are facts admitted by physicians and by government surveys.

Working mothers who must continue work through pregnancy almost

up to the moment of child birth have far less chance of having healthy babies than other women, and the number of still births is greater among factory workers than among women who can stay at home during the last weeks of pregnancy. Yet the number of mothers who must go out to work with no protection for the months before and after child birth is steadily increasing in the United States. In Philadelphia the percentage has increased from 14 percent in 1918-19 to 21 percent in 1928.

Boss Class Profits from Slushy Sentiment.

In the face of these facts about motherhood in the United States what does the boss class do? Urge maternity benefits for the protection of working mothers? Social insurance against unemployment and against illness? Of course not. Only in the Soviet Union is such protection established.

The boss class in every capitalist country wants profits and more profits. So a few years ago some clever advertiser for the capitalists invented "Mother's Day." Cash in on the sentimental appeal of "Mother." Make Mother's Day a second Christmas for buying surplus goods. Capitalize child birth and make it profitable for the ruling, owning class.

But the workers answer: demand social insurance so that mothers may have constant care and supervision during the illness of pregnancy and child birth. We demand leave of absence with full pay for working class mothers before and 2 months after child birth.

Put Out Many Hair-Brained Plans at Commerce Meeting

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Lost in a maze of conflicts, arising out of the growing severity of the world crisis, dozens of hair-brained schemes were put forward yesterday and today by various capitalist spokesmen to the 1,000 delegates at the International Chamber of Commerce now in convention here.

British and German delegates talked about world war "debt readjustments." The American capitalist delegates tried to dodge this question. With a deficit of \$1,000,000,000 in the U. S. Treasury, Hoover refuses to discuss this matter. Sir Arthur Salter, a British delegate, asked for "cooperation" through the League of Nations. Sir Arthur said that high tariff walls were the cause of the crisis. Several days before, Mellon said the World War was at fault—in fact, all sorts of faults are found here except the main one—capitalism and its hopeless contradictions.

Each speaker presented a new plan. Since all the delegates have their own plans for the "solution" of the crisis, reflecting the anarchy of the capitalist system of production, their limited views based on the specific industries with which they happen to be connected, there is just as

much chance of a unified economic "plan" coming out of this session of conglomerate interests as there is for Hoover admitting he is one of the leading Wall Street robbers. The only thing they can agree on is their common hatred for the Soviet Union.

At the very beginning of the sessions, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon was forced to come to the defense of capitalism. He claimed it was still in its infancy. The truth of the matter is, Mellon mistakes second childhood for infancy. There are two main questions which are discussed in real earnest, however, in committees, in private sessions, and among the delegates when not in the convention hall. They are (1) A general drive against wages. Only one delegate, Meyer, of the European Steel Cartel, came out openly with what all are for covertly—a drastic wage cut for every worker in the capitalist world. (2) Hatred of the Soviet Union. Every attempt is being made to keep the question of the Soviet Union off the official agenda. It was brought to the fore by Col. Cooper, famous hydro-electric engineer. But behind the scenes plans are being worked out for blockades, for mutual alliances against the Soviet Union.

MASS PROTEST TONIGHT AGAINST WALL ST. WAR ON NICARAGUAN MASSES

Harlem Casino Meet to Call for Support of Mass Struggle in Nicaragua and Honduras

To Demand Freedom for the Nine Negro Boys in Scottsboro Frame-Up

NEW YORK.—Tonight at 8 p. m. at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., workers of New York, American and Latin-American, Negro and white will unite in powerful mass protest against the Wall Street war on the workers and peasants of Nicaragua and Honduras, and will demand the unconditional release of the nine Negro boys of Scottsboro.

POSTPONE CASE OF 5 FRAMED UP IN PATERSON

Plan Demonstration for Trial

PASSAIC, N. J., May 7.—The five comrades arrested on a frame-up charge of murder in the Max Urban strike, were supposed to have been arraigned this morning in court before Judge Harley to plead to the charge brought in against them by the Grand Jury. The arraignment, however, was postponed for some other day, probably next week.

At the same time, counsel for the defense, Ward & McGinnis, served notice on the prosecutor and on the judge that they will argue on a motion either tomorrow or Saturday for bail on all of the five comrades.

The demonstration which was supposed to have taken place this morning in front of the court house, has thus been foiled by the city authorities. This is the second time this has happened—the city authorities delayed the arraignment on the frame-up charge of first degree murder. The Defense Committee, however, will plan and organize a demonstration in front of the court house as soon as the date becomes known.

MAY DAY PHOTOS WANTED

All comrades who took photos of the May First Parade and demonstration are asked to bring them to the Workers International Relief, 131 West 28th St., to prepare for an exhibition of photos of working class events.

Expect Big Crowd Sunday to Hear Foster Debate Muste

The most important debate held in New York City for years will take place at New Star Casino 107th and Park Ave on Sunday, May 10, at 2 p. m.

The whole question of policy and tasks in the work of organizing the unorganized workers into trade unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, methods of winning the rank and file workers in the A. F. of L. for a program of struggle against their reactionary leaders, the question of strike strategy and leadership, will be discussed.

Wm. Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League

will urge and defend the policies of that organization, which is the center of revolutionary unionism in the U. S. A. J. Muste, chairman, Conference for Progressive Labor Action will defend the policies of his group. Mr. Muste as the ideological leader of the United Textile Workers, has had an interest in the strikes conducted by that organization in Danville and Elizabethton.

The debate is under the auspices of the John Reed Club. The committee in charge calls upon all workers, organized and unorganized, to attend and to arrive early, because the debate will begin sharply at the hour set.

150 Armed Men Turned Out To Evict Hazel Park Family; Thousand Rallied To Protest

BULLETIN.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—All workers' organizations should send delegates to the State Hunger March United Front Conference, Sunday, May 10, at Ferry Hall, Detroit.

Saturday there will be a mass meeting and lecture, with Scherer, from the national office of the Workers' International Relief, as speaker, at Women's Federation Hall, Second and Hancock Sts. All workers and unemployed workers and their organizations should help collect funds for the state hunger march on the tag days: May 15 to 17.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—Over 150 gunmen, state cossacks and firemen from Hazel Park and the surrounding territory of Oakland County were called out in support of a landlord to evict Mr. Orelliss McGinniss and his family from their Hazel

Rush to Elect Delegates to the Michigan State Hunger March Conference, Sunday

Park home. These state cossacks and gunmen were armed with guns, tear gas and sawed-off shotguns, all prepared for "business" against the militant and fighting spirit of these workers who are being organized and led by the Unemployed Council of the Trade Union Unity League.

Never in the history that anyone can remember among the workers in Hazel Park was there such a situation where a poor family was forced to leave their home under such a murderous atmosphere by the state police and other state instruments of the bosses. The Unemployed Council of the T. U. U. L. has been fighting this particular eviction case and succeeded up to this time, through the co-operation of the workers in the city, in preventing it. The bosses,

Collection Stations Scottsboro, Paterson Defense

NEW YORK.—The following are the stations for the house-to-house collections for the defense of the Scottsboro, Ala., and Paterson, N. J., cases, to be held tomorrow (Saturday) and Sunday by the New York District of the International Labor Defense:

27 E. 4th St., 799 Broadway, Room 410; 64 W. 22nd St.; 350 E. 21st St.; 353 Lenox Ave.; 569 Prospect Ave.; 1400 Boston Road; 2700 Bronx Park East; 61 Graham Ave., Williamsburg; 139 15th St., Williamsburg; 122 Osborn St., Brownsville; 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn; 534 Vermont St., Brooklyn; 140 Neptune Ave., Brighton Beach. Collectors should report 9 a. m. at the nearest station.

RED ELECTION RALLY IN N. J.

May 9th At Kanter's Auditorium, Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., May 7.—The Communist Party is holding a big indoor election rally, Saturday evening, May 9, at 8 p. m., at Kanter's Auditorium. This is the first rally for the three worker-candidates. At this meeting the election platform of A. Bennett, S. Smelkinson and Miriam Fireman, candidates for Commissioners in the city of Passaic, will be explained.

Thus far not one of the candidates, outside of the three Communist candidates, have touched on the vital problems affecting the people of Passaic. Practically all the candidates are running on a platform of "efficiency," "lower taxes," "technically trained," or "progressive." Not a word is said on unemployment, not a word about the eight workers who, after long months of unemployment and starvation, committed suicide. Commissioners.

In addition to the three candidates there will be other speakers. Wm. Z. Foster, national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League and leader of the unemployed delegation of March 6, in New York, will speak. Also Richard B. Moore, Negro organizer of the International Labor Defense, and John J. Ballam, candidate for Governor in the State of New Jersey. Sophie Melvin, will be the chairman of the meeting. There is no admission charge. All are welcome.

2 JOBLESS MEN COMMIT SUICIDE

NEW YORK.—Peter Tannon, 50-year old Negro worker, committed suicide by leaping from the platform to the tracks of the elevated at 151st Street and Eighth Avenue and perished under the wheels of an on-rushing train Sunday night. He had been out of work for months and was denied even the meager "relief" being handed out by the boss racketeering charity organizations.

Carl Grosser, 50-year old white worker, who was laid off of his job a month ago, committed suicide early yesterday morning by inhaling gas. When his wife awoke she found his body on the floor of the kitchen. Mrs. Grosser said both herself and her husband had been out of work and were penniless and starving.

MILITIA, TANKS AND MACHINE GUNS SENT AGAINST KY. MINERS

Ohio Hunger Marchers Smash Jim Crow Edict in Middleton

Governor Sees Masses Hailing Delegates of Unemployed and Agrees to Hear Demands; Marchers Form Unemployed Councils

BULLETIN. After a long silence, Governor White of Ohio has been forced to act by the clear evidence that the masses of workers all along the route of the hunger march are for the demands for state unemployment insurance that the marchers are bringing. He has announced his readiness to receive the delegation and hear the demands. Still greater masses rallying to their support will force the granting of relief and insurance.

MIDDLETON, Ohio, May 7.—Yesterday the Cincinnati division of the Ohio State Hunger March reached Middleton, a rigidly terrorized town, where everything is run by the subsidiary of the American Rolling Mills.

The marchers got a good crowd together, and organized a local council of the unemployed, of which there are many.

The marchers also struck a blow at the Jim Crow policies of one restaurant keeper, who refused to serve Negro delegate among the marchers, and stood aghast while the whole delegation Negro and white, walked over to a Negro restaurant to eat.

In Hamilton, a city of 50,000, the hunger marchers were warmly received, and an unemployed council was formed. A mass meeting of 2,500 was held.

MANFIELD, Ohio, May 7.—The united Cleveland and Youngstown divisions of the Ohio state hunger march arrived in this industrial town of 37,000 inhabitants at 4:30 last night, where they remained until resuming their long hike toward Columbus this morning.

The marchers were met at the city limits by the unemployed council of Mansfield and escorted by their band into town.

In excellent formation the marchers passed through the working-class and Negro workers' sections of the town, with masses lining the streets and cheering them. The march (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

PROTEST MEET IN BRONX FRIDAY

Smash the Scottsboro Frame-Up!

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Bronx will gather on Friday, May 8th, at 385 Third Ave., on the call of the Lee Mason Group of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and will demand immediate and unconditional release of the nine colored boys who are sentenced to death in Scottsboro, Alabama.

The tremendous indignation that sweeps the country against the attempt to legally lynch the nine innocent Negro boys reached the white and Negro workers of the Bronx as well and they will rise with the rest of the workers in the country and create such a tremendous movement that will force the white ruling class of the South to liberate these Negro boys and retreat before the counter-attack of the united force of the white and Negro workers.

JOBLESS COUNCIL MAKES BOSS PAY

One of Its Activities; Big Conference Sunday

NEW YORK.—Daniel Pozniak, of 146 Ludlow St., worked for the National Hebrew Delicatessen owned by one Silverman, at 111 Delancey St., as a dishwasher, 12 hours a day, six and a half days a week, for \$12 a week. The boss fired him and kept back five and a half days' wages.

Pozniak went to the Legal Aid Bureau, 197 East Broadway, where he had to pay a fee of 25 cents, and got nothing for it but a little blue card.

He went also to the Department of Labor, Division of Aliens, at 124 E. 28th St., and filed a complaint, and got nothing but a nice little white card.

But he wanted his wages, and went to the Down Town Unemployed Council, which sent a committee and after some trouble, collected \$9 for the worker from the boss.

However, this same worker is now unemployed, and faces eviction from his home at 146 Ludlow St. He is up in municipal court this morning at 264 Madison St. The jobless should be there.

United Front Conference

It is to fight such swindles, evictions, to force the granting of relief, that the Lower Manhattan United Front Conference on Unemployment is called. This conference meets on Sunday at 10 a. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. All workers' organizations in Manhattan below 59th St. should send delegates. The conference will form a delegated body, an Unemployed Council of Lower Manhattan, to which will be affiliated all branch unemployed councils in this section, and to which will come delegates of local unions, shop groups, shop committees, groups in breadlines and flop houses, building and block committees and tenants leagues and fraternal organizations.

U M W Agrees to Have State Gunmen Placed Over Starving Men

Company Is Owned By Peabody of Illinois

Famous for Habit of Bribing District Presidents

HARLAN, Ky., May 7. The governor of Kentucky, with the consent and approval of the United Mine Workers officials, has sent 350 militia with machine guns and an armored tank into the Harlan-Evarts region. At the same time the governor clearly indicated that these troops are to smash the armed resistance of the miners to the murderous attacks of deputized mine guards. Governor Flem Sampson issued a statement late Wednesday that: "All the violence there is due to Communists from outside the state who have taken advantage of the discontent resulting from unemployment."

In the teeth of this military invasion of the Harlan County coal fields, the whole force (200) at the Harlan Gas Mines walked out yesterday in protest against discrimination. They first demanded that the company reinstate several employes who had been fired for agitating against the wage-cut and bad conditions.

Buy the U. M. W. There are about 20,000 miners in Harlan County. The strike, in which hungry men with families already starving on two or three days' work a week are fighting for their right to live, centers around the Black Mountain Coal Co. mine at Evarts, near Harlan. This Black Mountain Coal Co. is owned by the Peabody Co. of Illinois, the same company that controls the Fishwick district administration in Illinois of the U. M. W., and which bribed former President Farrington of the district at a rate of \$25,000 a year.

President Turnbull of the Tennessee-Kentucky district of the U. M. W. also shows a suspicious willingness to have the strike broken by the force of the state. He has issued a statement saying that district officials conferred with Governor Sampson and agreed to have the militia sent in, in return for promises (undoubtedly fake—Editor) that the militia would keep scabs out of the district and that the Red Cross would feed the starving miners.

Civil War. In the fighting during the last two weeks around Evarts, two pitched battles, and several smaller shootings, have taken place, with five men killed, of whom four were deputized mine guards and one was a miner. Three other men have been killed in the mines by accidents and two more shot in a fight which may have been part of the struggle. The starving miners have raided and taken the food from company stores and chain stores, and the mine guards have burned 16 miners' houses.

American Legion Can't Stop Daily

From R. J. of Springfield, Ill., comes this story:

"Was arrested four times, and once before. First time they took me in they brought two fellows who asked all kinds of questions. Noticed American Legion buttons on their coats. Mayor took me to the city council and they told me they would not allow the paper to be sold in Springfield any more. I just laughed at them."

Neither the American Legion, city government or any other capitalist-controlled institution will stop the spreading of the Daily Worker which fights against terror and intimidation of the bosses! (60,000 circulation sparks pg. 3)

Striking Dressmakers in Needleman and Bremer Call On ILGW Workers to Help

NEW YORK.—The 24 striking dressmakers at Needleman & Bremer, 263 W. 40th St., have issued a statement to the dressmakers and cloakmakers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. It says:

"Sisters and Brothers:—Fourteen weeks ago we were locked out because we insisted on having union conditions in our shop. Our crime was that we wanted to maintain decent prices and division of work, so as to make a living, and that we did not want to work Saturdays.

"The firm of Needleman and Bremer has tried for a long time to force on us lower prices and Saturday work. They first tried to get this by negotiating with the business agents of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and by negotiating with us, but they failed. They then challenged us to a stoppage, which we, the workers of the shop, won against the firm, although they made arrangements with the two Kitzes brothers and three others to scab on us.

"Failing to force on us worse conditions in every other way, the firm finally began to maneuver with the scabs in the shop and with the International officials. These officials promised them a set of scabs to work on lower prices and also on Saturday and also promised to give the firm gorilla protection against us. It naturally paid Needleman and Bremer to break with the Industrial Union and to sign with the International.

Fight of All Workers.

"Most of us worked for this firm several years. Throughout these years we maintained this shop as an example of a union shop. As workers and as union men we feel that we are doing our duty not only to ourselves but to all dressmakers and cloakmakers, when we strike and fight against professional scabbery to win back this shop for union conditions.

"For 14 weeks we have been picketing this shop every day. On the picket line we face the scabs, gangster

gorillas, agency gorillas, detectives and police. All these are sent and paid by the International. We are attacked. We get arrested. Every Saturday scabs are brought to work in machines, under protection of International gorillas. The International called on workers to stop May First, but the scabs of Needleman & Bremer were brought by International machines and with International gorilla protection to work on May Day.

"We know that the mass of dressmakers and cloakmakers are against this professional scabbery and sympathize with us. We know that some workers of International shops were even fined \$10 for protesting against this outrage. We know that the sentiment of the mass of workers is so strongly with us that the "new" Local 22 administration were compelled to spread rumors that they were against the scabbery in the Needleman & Bremer shop. This was done before election, but now the scabs are still going in and the gorillas and detectives are still there.

Protest the Scabbing!

"Fellow Dressmakers and Cloakmakers: We are fighting for our bread. We will continue this strike until we win. In our fight we deserve your fullest support and cooperation, because every fight for better conditions is also your fight. This kind of scabbing strengthens the bosses and helps them to keep you enslaved.

"You are called upon to pay dues and taxes to the International. With this money they are paying the scabs, the gorillas and detectives. We call upon you to help us stop this outrage. Raise your voice in protest! Stop paying dues that go to gorillas and scabs. Protest in your shop! Protest in the street! Protest in your local! Join us on the picket line. Demand the withdrawal of the scabs!

"We are fighting for union conditions. This is also your fight!"

Use your Red Shock Troop List every day on your job. The worker next to you will help save the Daily Worker.

What's On—

FRIDAY

Harlem Prog. Youth Club
Membership meeting at 8 p. m., at 142 Madison Ave. All members must attend.

Metal Workers Aid League
Invites all metal workers to come to the meeting at 8 p. m., at 16 West 21st St., top floor. Strike report will be made at this meeting.

Concert and Spring Ball
Given by Section 8 Communist Party at Hoffman's Mansion, 142 Watkins St., Brownsville. Admission at door, 50c.

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League
Branch No. 1 membership meeting at 8 p. m., at 79 E. Tenth St. All ex-servicemen are invited to attend.

Nicaragua Meeting
Mass protest meeting against U.S. war on the workers of Nicaragua and Honduras will be held at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., auspices New York Branch Anti-Imperialist League of USA. Prominent speakers.

Japanese Affairs at Finnish Club
To have been held Friday eve has been postponed.

Concert and Ball
At Manhattan Lyceum, 46 E. 4th St., under auspices of Communist Party, Unit 1, Section 2. Interesting program. Tickets in advance, at the Freiheit office, 35c. At door, 50c.

Tremont Workers Club
At 749 Crotona Park North will hear a lecture on "The Revolutionary Unions."

In-Wor Youth Branch, IWO
Meets 8:30 at 4211 New Utrecht Ave. Discussion on proletarian literature.

Brownsville Youth Branch IWO
Meets at 1844 Pitkin Ave., Bklyn., at 8:30. Discussion on Nat'l Youth Day.

Eastern Parkway Youth Branch IWO
Meets at 8:30 at 261 Utica Ave., Brooklyn.

Grand Concourse Youth Branch IWO
Meets 8:30 at 1648 Grand Concourse. Discussion on National Youth Day.

Bath Beach Branch 402 IWO
At 42 Bay 28th St., Bklyn., 8 p. m. Discussion on current events. Regular meeting Sunday at 1 p. m.

Jamaica Youth Branch 412
Package party and dance at 165-24 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Admission 25c. In advance.

John Reed Club IWO, Jersey City
Discussion on proletarian literature by Lee Denin.

Social and Dance
Given by Steve Katovits Branch, I.L.D. at 267 E. Tenth St. at 8 p. m. Proceeds to Imperial Valley prisoners.

Jerome Workers Club
Meets at 1645 Grand Concourse, entrance on Mt. Eden Ave., at 8 p. m. Discussion.

Harbors Workers Club
At 240-65th St., Brooklyn, will give a lecture on "The Crisis and the Future War" at 8 p. m.

FORCE PROMISE TO GIVE RELIEF IN AMALGAMATED

Jobless Warn Against Any Discrimination

NEW YORK.—As a result of the organization and determination of the unemployed in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the officials have started a rumor that they will distribute probably \$10 relief per man next Wednesday to the jobless, but will discriminate against the leaders of the protesting unemployed.

This money will come out of the \$134,000 collected through a ten per cent tax, theoretically for the unemployed, but \$100,000 of which the officials seem to be keeping for themselves, along with other money collected for relief.

Officials Held Responsible.

The committee of the unemployed cutters who met Wednesday and placed demands on President Hillman, after being refused recognition by the Local 4 executive, announces that it demands relief for all jobless, and no discrimination. If there is discrimination, the officials will be held strictly responsible for it by both employed and unemployed at local meetings called by the unemployed in their struggle for relief and to better the conditions in the industry.

The committee is planning further action to secure relief over the heads of the officials. Cutters, employed and unemployed, should join in the struggle. The fight is for relief, against the ten per cent tax which raises a fund for the officials to play around with instead of giving it to the jobless, and against the raise in dues from \$2 a month to \$4. The dues were raised to squeeze out of the trade the jobless who can not pay such dues, but who are not given work unless they do pay.

Abofish Favoritism!

The unemployed cutters demand also the abolition of the temporary card system, under which no member can be secure in his job, and is likely to be fired at any time to make room for some henchman of the officials.

Such a case came up yesterday. A cutter who had a job on the temporary card was removed some time ago for an official pet to take his job. His home is broken up because he can not pay rent; he is likely to be evicted even from the room in which he is living; his wife went up to the Local 4 office to plead for a job for him, and was turned down. At the same time some houses are working overtime, working on Saturdays and Sundays, and in many places, bosses do the work of cutters.

Many cutters in the Amalgamated have been out of work for two and three years.

Grand Concert and Ball for the benefit of the "IL LAVORATORE" WORKERS SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SATURDAY MAY 9, 1931, 8 P. M.

Tickets: 25 cents (in advance) At the door 50 cents

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



RIGHT WINGERS AID SHOE BOSS

Help Get Injunction Against Picketing

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Palek and Seaman Shoe Co., 30 West 26th Street, who are still in the factory and who refused to stand by and support their fellow-workers who attempted to wage a fight against the bosses for the reinstatement of two that had been fired because of union activity, can now hang their heads in shame and say: "We have served the master faithfully and betrayed our brothers."

The bosses, with the help of Joe Grasso, Jack Licht, Ben Backer, Julius De Cesar, Anna Rosenberg, Sally Levine, Jean Plashury, Alice Gallien, who signed affidavits, the statements of which the strikers stand as lies, have applied for an injunction to prevent five militant workers from striking and picketing the shop. By practicing working class solidarity, the shop crew had at two previous times forced the bosses to reinstate workers who had been told to get out.

Employers' Trick

This time the bosses had a plan prepared (no doubt in collaboration with the leading right wing element) to fire one worker and any one else who might protest; and so, when the department chairman protested against the firing of one of the workers in the fitting room, the bosses also fired the department chairman. Whereupon the organized workers laid down their tools in protest.

An attempt was made to call the rest of the workers to a meeting, in fact, efforts had been made in the past few weeks to get the workers to a shop meeting, but each attempt was met with vague and lame excuses; so the organized workers decided to take the bull by the horns by declaring a strike and see if they could put some spirit into the workers, who seemed to be under the influence of a few right wing bosses' suckers.

For four days the pickets were in front of the shop, and some of the workers promised to take action inside and demand that the bosses re-instate at least four of the workers and asked the strikers to accept this compromise and stop picketing. The strikers decided to accept

Two More Children Sentenced for May Day Activities

Help Get Injunction Against Picketing

NEW YORK.—Fred Berland and Abraham Rosenberg, students at Public School 96, the Bronx, were yesterday convicted of disorderly conduct in Children's Court, the Bronx, and sentenced to a children's home until Monday. The "crime" these children were guilty of was that they showed their workingclass solidarity by staying away from school on May Day and trying to induce other children to do likewise. Only a few days ago Sol Malinofsky, another student in the same school, was also sentenced to a children's home.

Despite the efforts of the attorney of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, which defended the children, the judge openly showed his prejudice and sentenced them on the trumped up charge of "disorderly conduct."

FURRIERS REJECT KAUFMAN SCHEME

Dressmakers Again on Needleman Picket Line

NEW YORK.—Wednesday night the joint council of the Fur Workers International (company union) had two local meetings in New York, the operators Local 105 and the nailers Local 110. These meetings were at first called in the office of the company union but the workers who were prepared and organized by the United Front rank and file committee refused to meet in the office of the company union and compelled the officials to call the meetings in larger halls. The operators local meeting took place in the Rand School and the nailers meeting at Star Casino.

At both of these meetings the furriers demonstrated to the company union officials in the most unmistakable manner, their resentment against the company union and against the miserable conditions in the shops, brought about by the joint council officials in alliance with the bosses.

Demand Begun Removal

At the operators local meeting the furriers withdrew their delegates from the joint council because the latter did not carry out the Local's decision to remove Begun, one of Kaufman's paid agents, from the joint council. They also rejected entirely the rules and regulations presented by Kaufman for the coming elections. They completely rejected Kaufman's proposal that the elections should be supervised by a committee composed of members of the Socialist party, the Forward and the United Hebrew Trades, and they snubbed under Kaufman's proposal that only good standing members could run for office.

Although Kaufman mobilized the gorillas, the furriers nevertheless enthusiastically supported the Rank and File United Front Committee in its fight against the Kaufman machine.

At the nailers local meeting also the furriers rejected the proposal

NEW JERSEY NYD WELL UNDER WAY

Reach Decisions for Successful Meets

NEWARK, N. J.—On May 3rd a conference was held in Elizabeth, N. J., for National Youth Day. This was a preliminary conference initiated by the Young Communist League units of Linden, Elizabeth and Newark.

There were several workers from the factories, 3 youth organizations were represented and 3 YCL units. The spirit was splendid and the following decisions made:

- To call a united front conference for NYD on May 15th in Newark and Elizabeth. At the Elizabeth conference Linden and Roselle to participate.
- To print special NYD stickers for the three cities.
- To have a tag day on May 17.
- To issue one general printed leaflet for all cities, and that each organization issue their own leaflets besides.
- That all mass organizations of workers be approached for funds for NYD and have their children participate in NYD.
- That all headquarters have signs advertising NYD.
- That trucks, autos, etc., be procured through each organization.

Special committees were elected to look after each phase of work.

WOCOLONA DANCE "CHINA EXPRESS"

the most stirring Soviet Film Dancing will follow at WEBSTER HALL—119-25 E. 11th St. FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8—8 P. M. Admission 50 Cents

MELROSE DAIRY RESTAURANT

1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (near 174th St. Station) TELEPHONE INTERVALL 8-8149

John's Restaurant

302 E. 12th St. New York

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant

199 SECOND AVENUE 8th, 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian Food

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian Restaurant

1600 MADISON AVENUE Phone University 5885

Cooperators' SEROY CHEMIST

657 Allerton Avenue Estabrook 3215 BRONX, N. Y.

Intern'l Workers Order

DENTAL DEPARTMENT 1 UNION SQUARE 8TH FLOOR All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

Gottlieb's Hardware

119 THIRD AVENUE near 14th St. Stuyvesant 5974 All kinds of ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES Cutlery Our Specialty

COCO & BASS INVITE YOU TO PATRONIZE BARBER SHOP

1500 BOSTON ROAD Corner of Wilkins Avenue BRONX, N. Y. Our work will please the men, the women and the children

SOL-ART STUDIO

101 E. 14th Street (Around Corner of Klein's) Passport Photos \$1.50 PER DOZEN MADE IN 10 MINUTES

Concert and Spring Ball

FRIDAY, MAY 8TH at HOFFMAN'S MANSION 142 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. A Negro Band, Refreshments and Many Concert Features. Admission 40 Cents in Advance. At the Door 50 Cents.

The DAILY WORKER

Advertise Your Union Meetings Here. For Information Write to Advertising Department 50 East 12th St. New York City

To Organize New I.L.D. Branch in Harlem Tonight

NEW YORK.—A new branch of the New York District of the International Labor Defense will be organized at a meeting to be held tonight (Friday) at 8 o'clock at 149 W. 136th St., room 2. This branch will have as its special task the rallying of the white and Negro workers of Harlem to smash the frame-up of the nine Negro boys in Scottsboro, Ala., whom the Southern bosses are trying to burn in the electric chair.

In order to make this new branch as large as possible, all members of the former Nat Turner and Gonzalo Gonzalez branches of the I.L.D. are asked to be present. Negro and white workers living in Harlem, 65th native and foreign-born, should attend tonight's meeting which will also make plans for the big parade and demonstration in Harlem on Saturday, May 16, in protest against the Scottsboro frame-up.

The proposals of the workers in the shop and called off the pickets; then the right wing element with the help of the yellow socialist press, the "Forward" got busy and instead of living up to the promise to demand of the bosses the re-instatement of the strikers, they helped the bosses to get an injunction.

DEBATE WM. Z. FOSTER vs. A. J. MUSTE Trade Union Unity League

Conference for Progressive Labor Action NEW STAR CASINO—Sunday, May 10th, at 2:00 P. M. Admission 50c. Reserved Section \$1.00 Auspices of John Reed Club. — Tickets at Workers School.

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS NEW YORK CITY

L. Greenberg
Freda Saphiro
Bertha Scholnik
Eva Undell
Max Weiner
Fannie Moys
Philly Berg
Bertha Seltzer
M. Colafsky
Karnes
Harry Singer
Philip Becker
Eddy Schwartz
John Krish
H. Lange
W. Oehring
Hugo Herbst
Toul Jantscher
Mike Muller
J. Huelsbay
Fred Wolf
Sylvia Rancken
Sigrid Rijs
Ayda Widomb
Eisner E.
Jean Beck

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Fred Wolf
Sylvia Rancken
Sigrid Rijs
Ayda Widomb
Eisner E.
Jean Beck

MAY DAY GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER

Revolutionary Greetings from RUMANIAN WORKERS CLUB \$3.75

Revolutionary Greetings from WORKERS of the ALLO DRESS CO. \$2.20

Revolutionary Greetings from UNIT No. 36—SECTION No. 2 \$1.20

Revolutionary Greetings from MUSIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE of the CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE AND W.I.R. \$5.00

Workers of the ADELLE CAFETERIA Send their revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker on May 1st, 1931 \$2.15

AMUSEMENTS

Edna Ferber Epic of Empire
Tonight "Romeo and Juliet"
Tom. Mat. "Peter Pan"
Tom. Night "Camille"
Seats in advance at Box Office and Town Hall, 113 W. 43rd Street

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

JEFFERSON
—NOW—
8 ACTS
Doors Open Daily at 9:45 A. M.
Spec. Early 25c
Pled price
Except Sun., Hol.

FRANKLIN
Proprietor
—All Week—
Lerner & Rose
Theater & Bookoff
Packer & Wall

Entire Week! EDNA FERBER'S Great Novel Cimarron
RKO Radio Picture
With RICHARD DIX
IRENE DUNNE
ESTELLE TAYLOR
EDNA MAY OLIVER
GEORGE E. STONE
Wm. COLLIER, JR.
and 45,000 others

Getting Married
By BERNARD SHAW
W. 52nd, Evos. 4:10
GUILD
Mtu. Th. & Sat. 2:40

MELO
A new play by HENRY BERNSTEIN
With Basil F. Edna Ferber
RATHBONE, BEST, LARIBORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE
47th Street, West of Broadway
Evos. 8:30, Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St., 6th Av.
Evos. 8:15, 11:50. Mat. Th. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tonight "Romeo and Juliet"
Tom. Mat. "Peter Pan"
Tom. Night "Camille"
Seats in advance at Box Office and Town Hall, 113 W. 43rd Street

HIPPODROME 6th Ave.
BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK
S. R. K. O.
S. A. C. T. S.
LEW AYRES
With JEAN BARLOW
Don Azpiazu and Havana Casino Orch.

LIONELL ATWILL in
THE SILENT WITNESS with
RAY STROZZO-FORTUNIO BONANOVA
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th W. of B'way
Evos. 8:30, Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30
Revolutionary Greetings on May 1 from Sam Lazarovich, Bronx, N. Y. Donated his day's wages. (\$5.00)

THE WORKERS EX-SERVICEMEN'S LEAGUE sends GREETINGS to the Freiheit Gesang Ferein (300 Singers) WILL PERFORM THE ORATORIO "TWO BROTHERS" Social Poem of J. L. PERETZ Music by J. SCHAEFER with a SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conducted by JACOB SCHAEFER

A group of exclusive new songs (For the first time) MISHA CEFKIN Conductor

Saturday Eve., May 9 at 8:30 p. m. sharp
Carnegie Hall
57th Street and 7th Avenue
Tickets 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.25—To be gotten from members of the chorus, "Morning Freiheit" office, 35 East 12th Street and on Saturday at the Carnegie Hall Box Office

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FIRES 50 WOMEN; NOW INDIANAPOLIS BAG CO. PLANS 20 P.C. WAGE CUT

Bosses Turn Off Heat to Increase Profits; Women Must Work at Neck-Breaking Speed

Indianapolis, Ind.
Daily Worker:
I am a worker at the Deubner Shopping Bag Co. in Indianapolis. This company employs 100 workers when working full time—but has recently laid off all but 50 workers. We are mostly women workers.

There are rumors of a wage cut, a 20 per cent wage cut, and I don't see what they will be paying us if we get any more cuts. We receive 25 per cent now for stringing 100 bags—and this is a special—our usual price is 16 1/4 cents for 100—and what can a worker make? You work at neck-breaking speed and then discover at the end of the week that you won't be able to eat if you pay your rent.

Turns Off Heat
The boss has another way of making profit at our expense and that is by not giving us any heat. It is always bitter cold. Most of the girls are dissatisfied and if they do give us a 20 per cent wage cut—damn if we'll stand for it! In talking with some of the women who work with me—I happened to come in contact with a few boys, sons of the women and these boys started yelling about "the whole trouble now is, the workers are striking and crying about low wages. If they would be satisfied, things would go better. Sure we need a war. He says to get after these Reds, who are raising the racket about low wages and stuff." One of these women said, "I thought you've been pounded full of this National Guard group you belong to. Why the bosses have their guardsmen (all workers' children) trained to go and fight their own parents, when they go out on strike. These boys are just fresh out of school—but after they have starved and hunted for work, and found in a capitalist war (like the ex-servicemen) they'll talk different. They'll realize that they too must cry about low wages and strike." These boys will learn too. Their mothers may soon be striking so that they can get a few pennies to feed these same mouths.

I'm doing my part and we're getting to be a big bunch.
—A Slave at the Deubner Shopping Bag Co.

Clerk Finds Wage-Cuts Are Not A Myth

Philadelphia, Pa.
Daily Worker:
I showed a "patriot" an article some time back in the Daily Worker about a wage cut and involuntary contributions for relief work for the jobless. She called me a Red, and then said it was only a myth. She works in one of these big department stores called Lit Brothers. Last Saturday this company put across another wage cut. This "patriot" now had to admit that she now gets \$3 less per week. This is the second wage cut in the last ten months of \$3 per week. The girls earn from \$11 to \$19.

—A Philadelphia Workcor.

Force Seamen to Pray for Rotten Bowl of Soup

Norfolk, Va.
Daily Worker:
Things here are rotten. I have been here for seven weeks, where the Jesus streamers at the mission give out a bowl of soup and a stale hunk of bread once a day. If you want a flop you have to be in by 7:30 to listen to a bunch of sewer rats who were never hungry in their lives, tell you how much Jesus has done for you, and they make you pray for about an hour "songs of praise" and if you don't bow your head in worship you get the bums rush.

Wage Cuts for Fruit Workers in California

Sunnyside, Calif.
Daily Worker:
I am sending in a clipping from a capitalist sheet (San Jose Herald), and I want every worker to note in this that the Chamber of Commerce as usual is doing its part to cut our wages even below starvation. It says: "A comparatively low wage for fruit workers will be put in effect this season by apricot growers of this county, it was revealed here today by George Nielson, a director of the newly-created California Apricot Cannery League.

Oakland Department Store Lengthens Hours Blacklist Workers

Oakland, Cal.
Daily Worker:
I do not know whether everywhere else is the same, but we the clerks working in Withorne and Swan department store find our working conditions growing worse and worse. We have to be in earlier in the morning and are forced to do more straightening out and checking up at night. This brings our working time eight and one-quarter to eight and three-quarter hours daily for the same pay. When we complain they tell us to watch out as "plenty are waiting for your job."

Celebrate May 1 on a Motorship

ABOARD THE MOTORSHIP BRAPHOLM (By Mail from Sweden).—A very successful May Day program was held aboard the S. S. Gripsholm by a group of Finnish workers in their way to Soviet Karelia. It showed the true revolutionary spirit of the entire party.

There were songs, speeches, musical numbers, all fitting for the occasion. Comrade Salminen, acting as the chairman, gave an opening speech on the history and traditions of May Day. Otto Sitki was the principal Finnish speaker. He also spoke on the purpose of celebrating May Day. He also spoke on the reason for workers leaving for the Soviet Union.

Comrade Tolvo Hopalainen spoke in English on the subject, "Why we workers are going to the Soviet Union." He gave reasons and drew comparisons of the capitalist system and the Soviet system.

The Young Pioneer group sang the "Red Flag" and International as closing numbers. The audience numbered about 200. There was a large number of Communist sympathizers, but there were also some socialists and American Legionnaires.

The Legionnaires started to argue with speakers but pretty soon they found themselves to be the laughing stock of the whole ship. Every point they brought up to defend the capitalist system was met with a quick and proven statement from the Communist viewpoint. The listeners were mostly Swedish, they all showed sympathy toward the Communist viewpoint.

Wave of Frame-Ups, Legal Lynchings is South. Bosses' Answer to Struggles of Negro and White

Two Mississippi Boys Victims of Boss Frame-Up and Quiet Tactics of NAACP Leaders; Kentucky Bosses Beat Up Lawyer of 3 Framed Workers; 16-Year Old Boy to Burn; Frame Chatt. Worker

NEW YORK.—Two Negro workers, Paul Richardson and Emmet Galle, have been railroaded to the electric chair in Henry County, Mississippi, after a "trial" attended by an armed mob of 2,000 with ropes in their hands demanding a lynching.

The boys were defended by the N. A. A. C. P. They were denied the right to see their attorney until 20 minutes before the "trial." Motion for a change of venue was promptly denied. "Confessions" were forced from the boys by torture and brutal beatings. Although denouncing the "trial" as unfair, the N. A. A. C. P. leaders have made no efforts to bring the case to the attention of the masses and to arouse them to protest against this outrageous example of class justice.

This policy of co-operating with the Southern bosses to secure "nice, quiet, dignified" legal lynchings is the policy of the N. A. A. C. P. leaders, as against the policy of the International Labor Defense of mobilizing the white and Negro masses behind its legal defense. This is the united front defense policy the bosses fear. This is the united front defense policy the N. A. A. C. P. leaders are frantically trying their best to hamstring, in spite of the demands of their membership that they join with the hundreds of other organizations in the fight to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro children.

Legal Lynching for Three.
ELIZABETH, Ky., May 7.—Three colored farm laborers are being railroaded to the electric chair in another court room lynching here. The men are accused of killing a white farmer following a quarrel over their wages. They are being tried in a lynching atmosphere as tense as that of the Scottsboro children.

Automobile Lynch Mob Busy.
WATER VALLEY, Miss., May 7.—Following a lying statement by the sheriff that Sam Green, 19-year-old youth, arrested last night, had confessed to the slaying of W. B. Wagner, a white banker, a mob of bankers and merchants started out in 12 automobiles to take Green out of jail and lynch him.

Arrested on Fake Charge, Faces Lynching.
MERIDIAN, Miss., May 7.—Josh Pringle, 27-year-old Negro farm laborer, was locked up yesterday on a fake charge of attacking the daughter of his plantation boss. This is

one of the usual devices used by the plantation owners and bankers of the South against Negro workers who revolt against the conditions of forced labor and share cropper slavery on the plantations. Demands of Negro workers for their wages are usually met with the rape charge and a lynching mob.

16-Year Youth Condemned to Burn.
ASHBURN, Ga., May 7.—Abylly seconding the boss-incited mob lynchings, the local boss court has sentenced 16-year-old Burwell Yancey to burn in the electric chair on June 12. The youth was railroaded through to a court room lynching on the usual fake charge of "rape." So brazen is the frame-up that even the liberals here are making a mild protest over it and have appealed to the governor to commute the sentence from death in the electric chair to a living death (life sentence) in the bosses' prison dungeons.

Legal Lynching in Newark.
NEWARK, N. J., May 7.—Court-room lynchings are not confined to the South, as every worker knows. In this city, a Negro worker, Raymond George, has been sentenced to die in the electric chair the week of June 7 for killing, in self-defense, when viciously attacked by a motorcycle policeman.

Klan Busy in Canada.
ANCASTER, Ont., Canada, May 7.—Workers in Ancaster, a little mountain hamlet, were awakened last night by the glare of a fiery cross burning on a tract chosen for the

SOCIALIST PRESS AIDS BOSS ATTACK ON GERMAN REDS

Want Drastic Action Against Communists
BERLIN.—The bourgeois and social democratic press has opened up a new campaign against the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade union opposition. The slogan of the latest campaign is, "Communist economic espionage."

The Communist Party and the revolutionary trade union opposition are said to have organized economic espionage, particularly in the works of the chemical concern I. G. Farben in Frankfurt on Main. The result of this espionage is then said to have been handed over to the Berlin Soviet Trade Mission.

The background of this latest campaign is the sweeping success achieved by the revolutionary trade union opposition in the chemical works during the recent workers' council elections. The police have arrested 13 workers who are active in the trade union opposition. All that the police can say about these workers is that they maintained connections with the central organization of the revolutionary trade union opposition in Berlin.

Several newspapers are already calling for drastic action against the revolutionary trade union opposition, in view of the building workers' strike and the coming struggles in the Ruhr district.

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EXTEND LENIN'S ELECTRIFICATION PLANS FOR SOVIET UNION; PROVIDE FOR GREAT HYDRO-ELECTRIFICATION

15,000 Workers Publish Detailed Proposals for Working Out General Plan of Electrification by Masses of the Workers

MOSCOW.—The recently formed committee for the drawing up of a new electrification plan has practically completed its draft. The new plan is the continuation of Lenin's plan adopted ten years ago which has since been practically completed. According to the new plan the building of a network of electric power stations over the Soviet Union is to be completed by 1937. The whole of industry, transport, including the railways, and agriculture, are to be provided with cheap power. High tension current up to 440,000 volts is to be carried to a distance of 1,000 kilometers. In 1931 the capacity of the Soviet electrical power stations will be ten million kilowatts. In 1937 the capacity will be from 40 to 50 million kilowatts.

The plan provides for a great development of hydraulic energy. By 1937 this hydraulic generation will account for from 30 to 35 per cent of the total electrical energy of the Soviet Union. The plan provides for the acceleration of the building of power stations on the Anzara, the Volga and the Yenisei. Petroleum is to be excluded from the power stations as fuel, and is to be replaced by less valuable forms of fuel.

The 15,000 workers of the Moscow Elektrosavod have published a detailed proposal in the "Ekonimicheskaya Zhihni" for the working out of a general plan of electrification by the masses of the workers. They point out that the original plan was worked out by the collectives of 300 specialists and demand that the new plan should be the collective work of millions. The State Planning Commission has already adopted this proposal and agreed to the setting up of special groups in the factories and the collective and Soviet farms all over the Soviet Union for the working out of the new plan.

The association of electro-technical trades has set its aim the completion of the Five-Year Plan in three years, or in other words by the 7th of November, 1931. The production of this industry for the final year of the Five-Year Plan was fixed at 896 million roubles. The first two years of the plan were considerably exceeded and last year the annual production was 734 million roubles. The production for this year is to be one thousand million roubles or fifteen times the production of the electro-technical trades in Czarist Russia, and 70 per cent more than in 1930. For the final year of the Five-Year Plan the aim is now a production valued at four thousand million roubles.

almost solid in Warsaw on May Day. About 10,000 participated in the Communist demonstrations. The police broke up the demonstrations, which quickly reformed. Demonstrators and passers were brutally beaten up. Bloody collisions took place during the demonstrations in the Dombrovo coal basin. Police fired on the demonstration at Kutno, killing a woman.

Fine Communist May Day demonstrations occurred in Latvia and Estonia.

STRIKE IN WARSAW MAY DAY
WARSAW, May 7.—The strike was

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TOLEDO CLUB IMPROVES; READING, PA. CUTS 100 WITH INFUX OF "JOBS"

Reading, Pa. Red Builders on the downgrade. Frank D's first step as new representative is to "cut our bundle from 300 to 200 because our Daily Worker apparatus has stopped functioning as well as it used to. A few of the comrades got jobs, and others got tired of selling the Daily."

No objections to comrades getting jobs, but we're unconvinced that there aren't five unemployed (and more) to every employed who could be drawn into important activity of circulating the Daily, at the same time earning expenses. Reading, Pa., comrades should make wide distribution of mimeographed leaflets explaining role of Red Builders, inviting them to next jamboree to attract class conscious elements for spreading the revolutionary press; should hold regular meetings discussing the Daily, awarding prizes (original Ryan Walker cartoon strips) to best sellers, etc.

Toledo Builders on the Upgrade
Toledo Red Builders show brighter picture. According to report of last meeting, MacFarland sold 142 week of Apr. 21, 135 following week; Fisher, 450, 300 (why the drop, comrade?); Harrington, 160; Wilson to report next week for three preceding weeks. Ginsburg entitled to Red Cartoon book. "Please send information on how to recruit new members," requests Clark Harrington, new secretary, "and other suggestions to aid the Club."

Well, inserting explanatory leaflet regarding the D.W. into back numbers for preliminary distribution before canvassing house-to-house for weekly contributors. Five-minute street corner speeches on the R.B.N.C. and appealing for members. Wall chart showing individual sales figures, prize awards, to stimulate revolutionary

Ohio Hunger Marchers Smash Jim Crow Edict in Middleton
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
ladies into declaring that the marchers would get a "cool reception" and that the City Hall and the armory would be barred to them.

Fear Propaganda.
At the little, boss-ridden college town of Wooster, the mayor had the hunger marchers kept away from the square and the business section. Deputy sheriffs were out in force, and the marchers had to sleep on the floor in the grandstand of the Fair Grounds.

At Ashland the bosses were even more hostile. Arrangements had been made to house the hunger marchers at the Y. M. C. A., but the board of trustees double-crossed the weary jobless marchers at the last moment, under pressure of the American Legion, and refused to house them. The mayor, sheriff and police force met the marchers, refused to allow a meeting in the square and led them to the County Fair Grounds, where they offered them a stinking cattle barn.

The marchers had to sleep as best they could on the damp grass of the fair grounds, or huddle around a fire to keep warm. Meanwhile the sheriff, deputy sheriffs and a number of American Legion men patrolled the grounds, preventing the marchers

from leaving and preventing any sympathetic Ashland workers from visiting them.

This high-handed action was protested by the unemployed delegates in a telegram to Governor White, demanding that the authorities cease interference with the march and meetings.

However, the Ashland workers, very indignant at the way the delegates of the thousands of Ohio unemployed were being treated, managed to collect food for the marchers, and the next morning they formed, militant and cheerful as ever, to hike on to Mansfield.

Six delegates joined the line of march at Mansfield; some are from the carpenters' and molders' locals.

Toledo Marchers Advance.
PINDLAY, Ohio, May 7.—The Toledo section of the state hunger march reached here yesterday. It is expected to join the Cleveland-Youngstown marchers tomorrow at Marion.

MURDER BULGAR COMMUNIST FOR WAR LEAFLETS
1,800 Executed by Nanking Government
(Cable By Inprecor.)
BERLIN, May 4.—The Nanking government reports officially that 1,800 Communists were executed. The executed were prisoners captured during fighting in Hupeh province. The executions were justified on the ground that the "men were dangerous to the government."

A delayed report from Zagreb states that Iliobond Mitrovitch, a Communist, was murdered. Mitrovitch was arrested at the end of March during a raid to discover the distributors of anti-militarist leaflets issued to recruits to the army in Bulgaria. Mitrovitch was tortured in the Belgrade prison for fifty hours at a stretch. His nails were torn out, and his scalp was frightfully treated. He died without speaking a word.

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RED LISTS GAIN IN GERMAN PLANTS OVER SOCIALISTS

Fascists Meet With A Fiasco
BERLIN.—The balance of the workers councils elections in 1931 shows great gains for the revolutionary trade union opposition. The Vossische Zeitung writes: "The balance of this year's workers council elections is the complete fiasco of the fascist lists and the success of the Communist opposition." Other bourgeois newspapers write in the same strain.

Revolutionary trade union lists were put forward in about 2,500 factories, etc., this year, or more than twice as many as last year. In the Ruhr district the percentage of revolutionary votes increased from 23.2 to 28 per cent, whilst the reformist percentage sank from 42.6 per cent to 38 per cent. In many important chemical undertakings the revolutionary opposition won the majority for the first time. Great revolutionary successes were also won in the important war industry undertakings, such as Krupp, Borsig, Hoesch, Phoenix, Leuna, Anilin. In the engineering industry the revolutionary vote increased by 50 per cent.

The white neighbors know the house of the woman to be a bootlegging joint and the woman, who has been sick in bed for the last six months, to be a crank and a degenerate.

This frame-up is planned by the landlords and police as an answer to the success of the T. U. U. L. in starting to organize the farm laborers and share croppers to fight for their demands and against the terrible conditions under which they are now existing. It is an answer to the growing union of Negro and white workers under the revolutionary leadership of the T. U. U. L.

The workers' organizations are on the job to defend this framed-up worker, and will report further developments.

T.U.U.L. and I.L.D. Organizing Defense.
Practically all the farmers and share croppers, both white and Negro, know Ed Robinson and are convinced of the frame-up nature of the charges. Several of them saw Robinson at the very time the "attack" is supposed to have taken place. White farmers living next door to the women supposed to have been attacked saw nothing suspicious, heard no outcry and are sure that there was no attack.

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THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE PREPARES FOR WAR

By HARRISON GEORGE

Hoover and his "Conference" in November 1929 had openly told everybody that the employers were going to cut your wages and fire a few million workers, the whole working class would have been up in arms. So they lied—told you things would be all right—and then put the boots to you! That's true, isn't it?

Now, workers, there are some more big lies. Again the capitalists are talking nice and acting dirty. Read and understand!... In the city of Washington there is being held the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce. In the midst of a world crisis of capitalism such as has never before been known, these leaders of world capitalism, who feel the ground, the capitalist system which they thought so solid, giving way beneath their feet, meet to decide what can be done—what they think can be done—to save their system of wage slavery of the many for the benefit of the few.

The only great economic power not represented there, is the Soviet Union, the Workers' Republic. This has been barred—although each and every capitalist knows that any decision on production and trade that does not take into account the tremendous growth of Soviet economy and its socialist character, is so many words whispered to the winds.

Why, then, was the Soviet not invited? The answer, workers: the only possible answer is, that what world capitalism intends to do here, in this Washington meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, is to unite against the Soviet Union!

Two months ago the Daily Worker told you this! In an editorial of March 14, the Daily Worker exposed the reason behind Dwight Morrow's "pleasure trip" to Europe. Morrow sailed from New York on March 11. Two weeks before, the "Kiplinger Washington Letter," which is circulated privately to a limited number of business executives, had foretold, on February 28, such a "pleasure trip." It had said:

"If Mr. Morrow goes to Europe this summer on a pleasure trip, he will carry administration (Hoover) authority to look into (a) foreign debts, and (b) some international entente looking to protection against foreign trade dumping by the Soviet."

It was the job of Dwight Morrow, Morgan's partner and trusted agent of Hoover, to prepare for this very meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce. To intrigue in France, now at the front of war schemes against the Soviet Union, for unity against the Soviet, but with American imperialism with its vast surplus of commodities and credit, in the position as boss of armed invasion.

European capitalism has irreconcilable differences with American capitalism; the American tariff, the war debts and German reparations are points of bitter hostility. And the Washington sessions are already loud with these differences. But, as the Japanese capitalist, Kenkichi Kagami, stated on Monday:

"Consideration of an ultra socialist policy, such as obtains in Russia, must be set aside as a separate problem of a revolutionary character in the existing economic system of the world."

And the International Chamber of Commerce, for all of its invitation to college professors to speak in the open sessions about the marvelous economic advance of the Soviet Union, is holding secret sessions on the question of "Russian trade." The N. Y. Times of May 3, stating that this was a "new problem" which—"arose last year, with world-wide concern caused by the dumping of Russian products."

This "dumping" charge is a lie, workers! Old Russia, under the Czar in 1913, had only 3.5 per cent of the world's export trade, and in 1930, under the Soviet, its share in the world's export trade was only about half that of 1913, in exact figures, only 1.9 per cent. How can 1.9 per cent of the world trade be considered a "menace" to the other 98.1 per cent? You can see that all this hullabaloo about "dumping" is a lie!

But why do they lie? The answer is that it is necessary to "justify" a war against the Soviet. But why should world capitalism make war on the Soviet if it is not a trade menace? The answer, workers, is that the menace to capitalism comes from the working class within the capitalist countries!

The Soviet Union is not only rapidly building industry, but it is building it on a socialist basis! The workers of the Soviet Union have the 7-Hour Day! The Soviet has abolished unemployment! The wages of the Soviet workers are continually going upward! While in every capitalist country, hours are lengthened! Millions of jobless workers are starving! Wages are being cut everywhere!

The capitalists, with the Wall Street bandits in the lead, cannot solve the crisis of their system, without still further attacking the standards of "their" wage workers. You American workers! You see how, to protect their profits, the capitalists refuse unemployment insurance! How, to keep their own luxuries, they cut your wages in half!

They know that the workers will fight back! And they know that as long as the Soviet government of Workers and Farmers lives and grows, it is a living proof that unemployment and wage cuts are not necessary or inevitable! As long as the workers are inspired by the example of the workers of the Soviet Union, the attempt to solve the crisis by unheard-of and savage attack on the workers of the capitalist countries, will meet the fiercest resistance, strikes, growing every larger; strikes and even revolution!

This is the "menace" which the International Chamber of Commerce is trying to organize against, workers! The "dumping" talk is only to fool you! Just as Hoover, who makes a "disarmament" treaty that provides Billions of Dollars for new warships, comes to the Washington meeting to speak about "peace"!

The capitalists are preparing for war, workers! War against the Workers' Republic and war against your wage standards! This is the truth! And you must organize your defense! Organize Shop Committees to strike against wage cuts! Organize to defend the Soviet Union, the hope and inspiration of the toiling and exploited masses of the whole world!

THE BEST LIAR



By BURCK

Red Sparks
By JORGE

Think It Over

"Speaking of the all-important question of approach," says a reader, "I have seen a number of organizers trying to create nuclei in some of the main industries fail, and I must say that their failure was not the fault of the workers. These organizers hardly had any understanding of the psychology of the native American worker."

"Generally speaking, we know the American is bold in practical affairs. He sets to work in plain, blunt vigor. I may say that simply because he has nothing essentially to live for (individualism), he can 'take a chance,' he 'doesn't give a dam,' he can 'take the breaks' and 'tough luck' and 'take a crack at it again.'"

"And who can organize him? Only he who has, in a similar pitch, as great a boldness or courage; rather because he has something to live for—boldness out of essential positiveness, a social policy. Such a man will be native to him. He'll be 'in the know.' He'll belong."

Which is all very interesting, and we do not mean to question the value of studying the psychology of the masses. But our reader has psychologized too much. In fact, we left out a long paragraph dealing with the historical background of the American worker's mind, just to clear away the underbrush and get at the real point.

There is altogether too much nonsense written about the special and mysterious mentality of American workers as compared to workers of other lands and races. About 99 per cent of this is an alibi for "radicals" who shrink from the job of organizing these workers. It is soaked up from bourgeois "intellectuals" who try to comfort the capitalists with hokum about American workers being "different."

If there is anything that ails the American worker's "psychology" it is simply capitalist ideological influence. And it is the duty of the Communist organizer to replace that by Communist influence in the course of daily struggles for concrete aims. This mysterious "American" psychology is merely capitalist psychology.

More, if the Communist organizers don't succeed in that, our correspondent is correct in saying that it is not the workers' fault. Yet, what ails the organizer is not a lack of college education in psychology, even "American" psychology, but the lack of a really Communist line, a remnant—more or less rooted—of a right opportunist disbelief in the "third period" and its practical possibilities, derived from the same bourgeois ideological influence. In short, the lack of "boldness and courage" is not physical, nor psychic, but political.

But still even this is not an adequate explanation. Some comrades may fully understand the political perspective, and indeed spend valuable hours expounding it to each other at inner-party meetings, but fall down on building organizationally what they say can be built.

We will not write a thesis on it, but just remark that too much steam is wasted in "large" doings, in abstract general work, to the neglect of pains-taking detailed work, the patient, persistent approach to individual workers. To get results "in a hurry" a crowd, a factory or a city is sort of "sprayed with a propaganda fire hose," whereas the genuine quickest way is to learn from that old adage about water dripping on a rock. We fancy you'll hear more of this, so take it seriously.

Etiquette

A Chicago comrade writes that she was surprised at the May Day demonstration there, to find "gloved and well-dressed women selling our literature." She thought that the Gold Coast had gone Bolshevik, until one comrade explained that a swanky appearance was "Party instructions."

She feels that this business may develop into a "yellowishness," and wonders what our opinion might be, as a sort of authority on Bolshevik etiquette.

Well, this question was treated by the Organization Department in the Party Life column of the Daily on April 23. It was there mentioned that in New York, where some comrades seem to have interpreted the policy of proletarianization of the Party as an instruction to wear garments requisite of an Oregon lumberjack and boycott the cap and hat makers, a garb more similar to that of "ordinary workers" is more sensible not only in demonstrations but in daily doings.

"Where is thy leather-jacket?" was the Shakespearian query, unspoken but audible, in New York City, where hob-nailed boots and overalls are not usual for "ordinary workers."

Possibly some comrades figured that Jimmy Walker and Alice Longworth were "ordinary workers," but we didn't see any silk hats in New York May Day crowds, though some few canes were noticed and, under the circumstances, are permissible. But special efforts at nail-staining, marcelling and manuring, plus-fours of Tuxedos, are a "distortion of the Party line" according to our own point of view, since we have a plebeian up-bringing, may be prejudiced, perhaps, but which we have just the same. And that's that!

Talk About Convict Labor!

We suggest that Mr. Fish and Mr. Wolf get excited enough to organize an embargo against farm machinery and binder twine produced in Minnesota. The state government of Minnesota, headed by the social-fascist "Farmer-Labor" Governor Olson, is producing these two commodities with convict labor in the state prison.

In California, and many other states, the auto license tags of enamelled metal are convict made. In an Associated Press dispatch of May 6 from Jackson, Mississippi, it is stated that Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, President of the Board of Trustees, has brought charges before that Board of inhuman treatment of convict laborers on the Parchman State Penal Farm.

Convicts were "inhumanly beaten" and denied water by the Prison Farm authorities, for complaining to the Board of Trustees, she said. She added a demand for an investigation of the death of a prisoner, F. B. Morris, who was officially declared to have died of a "block" artery. More she declared that another prisoner had died "from being forced to work in a cotton field under a hot sun while suffering from a chronic illness."

Convict labor! Forced labor! Cruelty and murder! Yet Fish & Co. dare to lie about the same!

Racketeering---Capitalist Government Institution

By I. AMTER, III.

WHY has the scandal in New York broken at this time? Is it because racketeering has suddenly assumed such large dimensions that something slipped—and an exposure followed? This is not the case, as the history of the American fortunes will disclose. Racketeering (although styled differently in the past) has existed for a few hundred years in the United States, and has now become a fixed governmental institution. But the increase in the government force, with more and more rackets being added, has increased the greed and the number of those directly involved, and therefore the struggle becomes keener.

But two other factors of outstanding importance have forced the exposure at the present time. One: the political struggle within the democratic Tammany Hall machine. In the last elections, the democratic machine suffered a severe defeat on the alleged score of prohibition. The solid South, which supposedly is dry, repudiated Smith, the wet, and voted for Hoover. The break was complete, and the crushing of the democratic party on this score seemed imminent. This was a fake issue, the real reason being firstly, as far as the South is concerned, that industries are growing up in the South, and that northern capital is flowing into the South, and that the same interests demand the same policies of protection. And secondly, a difference between the republican and the democratic parties no longer exists. Neither is dry or wet, neither is for free trade or for high tariff. The struggle is a sectional struggle—not of so-called industrial against bank capital (for these are now merged into finance capital), but of groups of finance capital in different parts of the country.

Tammany Hall is now in the midst of a struggle between three groups: the Roosevelt, the Smith and the Walker faction. The struggle is over the presidential nomination for the coming campaign—in 1932. Smith has not given up his aspirations; Roosevelt is being groomed for president. Smith is wet, Roosevelt is non-committal. Tammany Hall's name is a stench, and too close connection will doom any candidate. The southern democrats declare that they will not be tied to the tail of the Tammany tiger. They declare that this will mean ruin for the democratic party. But Tammany Hall does not give up its control of the democratic party so easily, and Smith, who is a loyal Tammanyite, leads the fight for Tammany control. Roosevelt, who is the most promising candidate for the democratic party, senses the danger of being identified too closely with Tammany, and therefore, must find means of breaking the hold of Tammany Hall on the democratic party.

The republicans, knowing of this struggle within the democratic party and knowing that the continual defeat of Hoover in the U. S. government has shaken the faith in the republican regime; and since Hoover has been repudiated by the republicans in Congress, it is necessary to start the struggle in the stronghold of the democratic party—New York—in order to expose it and weaken its position. Roosevelt, on the other hand, refuses to capitulate to the demands of Tammany, and to promote his hold on the democratic machine, not only in New York, but particularly outside New York, he has consented to the investigation of the Walker administration.

This exposure will not proceed very far, for it will merely start the investigation of every republican and democratic administration in the country, with the result that the workers will see the rottenness of the system, and begin to recognize the need of sweeping the entire system out of the country.

The second and most important factor is the economic situation. The mass unemployment, starvation and misery of the 10,000,000 unemployed in the country; the starvation of the poor farmers; the refusal of the city, state and federal governments to provide unemployment relief and insurance; the paltry assistance only to the well-to-do farmers who can furnish security for loans from the government; have produced a condition of discontent and distrust in

PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U. S. A.

Our Partial Youth Demands at Ford's

THE burning question facing every young worker in a shop today, when he feels the effects of the crisis in the form of wage-clashes, speed-up is: "WHICH DEMANDS can I force from the boss which will better my conditions IMMEDIATELY? How can I do this and still KEEP MY JOB?" It was precisely because our League DID NOT answer especially the first part of this question to the young workers in the shops in which we were concentrating that our last Enlarged Bureau meeting stated as sharply as it did that our basic shortcoming in our shop work in the Plan of Action was the fact that in none of these shops was our work carried on around a program of PARTIAL DEMANDS.

It was only AFTER the Enlarged Bureau meeting that we comrades tackled the question of partial demands for this plant as a means of organizing struggle through the Auto Workers' Union. In drawing up these demands with the Ford Nucleus we kept the following in mind:

1. The concrete conditions of the young workers in that plant.
 2. Against what do the young workers "kick" mostly?
 3. Around what demands can we rally the majority of the youth in the plant, for immediate struggle.
- In Ford's there are three categories of young workers:
1. Trade school boys—aged from 12 to 17.
 2. Apprentices—aged from 18 to 21.
 3. Young workers—who are not learning a trade.

Trade School Boys.
The trade school boys work mostly on the assembly line, in the motor building, and now have been drawn even into the foundries, into sanding. A trade school boy starts with 20 cents an hour and gets a cent raise every two months if his work in the shop is recorded as "fair" by the foreman, who fills out a "report card" every six weeks. By the time the boys are 18 they make 50 cents an hour.

These boys spend two weeks in the shop, working 8 hours a day. The third week is spent in school, for 7 hours a day. When in school, they get paid for only 7 hours' work. The trade school boys get lunch at the company's expense the week that they spend in school, and the lunch period is only 20 minutes, 10 of which are spent on the lunch line. Trade school students between 12 and 15 receive 3 weeks' vacation with pay (wages same as when in shop), those be-

capitalist government, which those in government have to face. The opposition parties, taking advantage of this situation—the republicans in New York, assisted by the socialists—have begun the campaign against Tammany Hall, at the same time concealing the fearful unemployment and the sufferings of the workers. They are taking advantage of the clubbing and beating of the workers by the city administration in order to lay a basis in New York for the coming aldermanic elections. They see in this exposure an opportunity to befuddle still further the issue, and to raise in the muckraking fashion of years ago the issue of "good," "honest," "clean" administrations of capitalism—something contradictory in itself, and conceal the basic question: Shall the workers and poor farmers continue to support a system which is not only rotten but which is causing the misery of the masses of workers and farmers?

This is the fundamental question that the muckrakers cannot raise, for both of them, the republicans and the socialists, are supporters of the present system and shiver at the idea of a change of the system. Both of them, in other cities where they control, use the same methods, and therefore must be judged not by their eagerness to "clean" City Hall in New York, but by their practices in cities where they control.

In the following and last article, we shall deal with the muckraking parties.

tween 15 and 17 get two weeks on the same basis.
This group of workers studies a trade at their OWN EXPENSE. They are found in the same processes of production as are the trade school students. However, more apprentices work in the foundry tool room and at more dangerous types of work than are trade school boys. The apprentice starts with 25 cents an hour, his wages are also raised according to his "report card," and at the end of about two years he can make 55 cents an hour. He works 8 hours a day.
Four hours a week are allotted for learning a "trade," the four hours divided into two-hour sessions, twice a week. He receives no pay for these four hours, this is a considerable cut, for the apprentices do not work a full week now. The apprentice receives no vacation at the company's expense.

Other Young Workers.
The young workers, who are learning no trade, work mostly on the production line, in the motor building, in the glass plant and also in the foundry. They start with \$6 a day and in general go no higher than \$7.60, working 8 hours a day.
How does the wage of the trade school boy, the apprentice, compare with that of the adult workers in Ford's? On the assembly line, in the gear shift department, the adults get from \$7.60 to \$8 a day, in the foundry tool room (the hardest and unhealthiest work) they get \$8, \$9 and \$10 per day. Very few of the adult and young workers work more than three days a week—which means that the trade school boys do the same work the rest of the week for almost HALF the pay. Ford does not cut wages directly—but greater SPEED-UP is his "Golden Rule" method. Because of this speed-up not a day goes by without some accident.

Our Demands.
On the basis of the above conditions we have worked out the following demands:

- For the Trade School.**
1. Boys from 12 to 15, to work 6 hours a day; boys from 15 to 17 to work 7 hours a day. Both with no reduction in pay.
 2. Minimum starting wage to be 30 cents an hour, with a sliding scale of 1 1/2 cents increase every six weeks.
 3. No trade school boy to work at dangerous machinery or unhealthy work (sanding, foundry).
 4. One half hour for lunch—when in shop, to receive lunch at company's expense.
 5. All boys to receive four weeks' vacation with pay.
 6. Students to have permission to form student councils, clubs, etc.
 7. Half time off in speed as compared with adult workers.

- For the Apprentices.**
1. To get study of trade at company's expense.
 2. Minimum starting wage to be 35 cents an hour.
 3. Work 7 hours a day with 8-hour pay.
 4. One half hour for lunch—no time off for lunch period.
 5. Two weeks' vacation with pay.

- For Young Workers Not Learning Trade.**
1. Seven-hour day with 8-hour pay.
 2. One half hour for lunch—no time off for lunch period.
 3. Same vacation as apprentices, with pay.
 4. No dangerous operations to be performed by young workers under 21 (foundry work applies especially to Negro youth).
 5. No discrimination of single workers in giving jobs.

- Other Demands for All Young Workers.**
1. No night work for young workers under 21.
 2. Double compensation for young workers under 18.
 3. Soap and towels to be supplied regularly by company.
 4. Two 15-minute rest periods daily.
- Only in the struggle for our partial demands will we be able to win both the adult and young workers in Ford's to really fight for our chief demand, which is Equal Pay for Equal Work.

The American Bandits In Nicaragua

By ROBERT DUNN,
(National Chairman of the Anti-Imperialist League.)

IN order to understand the hypocrisy of the Yankee imperialist bandits in Nicaragua, workers should keep in mind the long history of Wall Street intervention in that country. Here are the highlights of the story:

Twenty-three years ago, in 1908, the United States government sent battleships and marines to overthrow the Zelaya government of Nicaragua because (1) it was considering the cancellation of the concession of a mining company in which the U. S. Secretary of State had a majority interest; (2) it had failed to suppress with sufficient "vigor" a strike in the banana fields of United States companies; (3) it had placed a large loan with an English firm instead of in Wall Street.

This was the beginning of American intervention. For several years, the tool of Wall Street interests, Diaz, was kept in power by the U. S. Marines. Whenever his regime seemed to be weakening the American minister in Nicaragua would wire, "A warship is necessary for the moral effect." The vessel would be sent.

Once when some Liberals started a revolution Major Smedley Butler, the gambling marine, was sent from Panama with 400 marines to save the government and the American bankers. The revolution was crushed, and an "election" held under marine "supervision." The candidate of the U. S. bankers was easily "elected."

Diaz remained in office from 1912 to 1916, and American naval officers later testified before a Senate investigating committee that he was so unpopular he could not have remained in the country 24 hours without the protection of the U. S. marines.

Then came another equally servile president, Chamorro. Major Butler was later asked by a U. S. Senator: "How long would Chamorro remain if the marines were withdrawn?" Butler laughed and replied: "He wouldn't remain at all. He would be on the last coach of the train that carried the marines from the capital."

In the meantime the bankers had sunk their claws into most of the wealth of the country and loaned money to the government maintained in power by the marines. Brown Brothers and J. and W. Seligman & Co. were the chief bankers involved, and later the Guaranty Trust Co. The U. S. government had meanwhile picked up the site for another canal and a naval base under a forced treaty which according to the American customs collector in Nicaragua, was "an important link in the chain we are attempting to forge, of preparedness and national defense, and the protection of our investment in the Panama Canal."

By 1924 a Liberal administration that tried to talk at some of the orders of Wall Street somehow got into power. Only then were the marines withdrawn for a few months. Why? To permit Chamorro to start another "revolution" financed by Wall Street. It was successful; but when the Liberals were again gaining the upper hand in their efforts to oust the Yankee agents, the marines were sent to Bluefields, August, 1926, and saved Chamorro from

defeat. Later that year the Wall Street government had its old puppet, Diaz, put back in the presidency. But the Liberals continued to fight and were only stopped when marines from 9 battleships were landed at Puerto Cabezas and established "neutral zones." They defeated the Liberals and kept in power the faithful lackey, Diaz.

Then in April, 1927, Henry L. Stimson was sent to pacify all factions, and buy off Moncada, a general of the Liberal army, who had always, as a matter of fact, been in favor of American intervention. Moncada was, therefore, prompt to comply when Stimson told him to put down his arms—and be paid \$10 apiece for them—or have them shot out of his hands by the American marines. Essentially a traitor, and having presidential aspirations, Moncada took the place of Diaz as imperialist tool. He was promptly elected president in an "election" run by marines.

At that time only one Liberal general refused to be bribed into betrayal by Stimson. In spite of the fact that Stimson said in 1927, "the civil war in Nicaragua is now definitely ended," adding that Sandino had only 50 or 60 men, the struggle has not ceased. The Yankee imperialists put a \$30,000 reward on Sandino's head and have hunted him like a wild beast in the mountains. Hundreds of peasants and workers have given their lives for the expulsion of the Wall Street invaders from Nicaragua. The harbor workers of Corinto once struck to support the armed fight. The Anti-Imperialist League of the U. S. sent medical supplies to the Army of Liberation.

After training the Nicaraguan National Guard to protect its interests and clinching the power of its servile Moncada, the bloody Washington government now adopts a "new policy." But at the very moment when it declares it will no longer send marines to protect American property in the interior of the country, it is dropping bombs on the Army of Liberation, and slaughtering the heroic workers and peasants who strike against slavery on the plantations of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Co.

Let no worker be bamboozled by the Stimson "change of policy" propaganda. The American imperialist policy today is precisely that of Coolidge when he stated in 1926:

"We must guarantee rights to build the canal across Nicaragua even if necessary AGAINST THE WILL OF THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE because Central America and the Nicaraguan Canal will represent for us with our expanding interests and trade as a center a necessary protection across the trade routes between Atlantic and Pacific." (Emphasis ours.)

The marines have been in Nicaragua, with the exception of a few months "vacation," ever since 1908. Only the force of the workers and peasants of Nicaragua combined with those of the workers and poor farmers of the United States can get them out. Every worker should join and vigorously support the Anti-Imperialist League which supports the struggle of the Army of Liberation under general Sandino, the revolt of the workers and peasants, and demand the immediate withdrawal of all marines from all Central American countries.