

MILLIONS MARCH IN WORLD'S MIGHTIEST MAY DAY; 300,000 N. Y. WORKERS IN HUGE DEMONSTRATIONS

Nazis Burn Big Hall In May 1st Frame-up, Terror

Int'l May Day Turn-out Largest World Has Ever Seen

GUNFIRE IN CUBA

Japan, Spain, France See Workers' Will To Struggle

BULLETIN

HAVANA, May 1.—One worker was killed here, when soldiers on a roof fired at one section of the May Day demonstration. Seven others were wounded. One policeman received a bullet wound.

The demonstration was under the leadership of the Communist Party. Communist Party leaders declare that Wall Street-financed members of the A.B.C., a reactionary organization, together with soldiers, opened fire on the orderly and peaceful parade.

VIENNA, May 1.—The Dollfuss government's official May Day celebrations were a failure, being poorly attended throughout. Despite the raids by the Heimwehr and police on Communist headquarters, and on homes of Social democratic workers, demonstrations were held by the Austrian workers. One of the outstanding ones was that in Wagner forest, which defied the ban of the fascist government.

By HARRY GANNES

Faced with the growing danger of war and fascism, the international revolutionary working class yesterday massed its forces in the mightiest working-class demonstration the world has ever seen.

In the countries where the fascist grip is the bloodiest, Germany, Austria, Japan, Cuba, despite the most formidable array of armed forces and terror, the Communist Party mobilized revolutionary actions of the working class to express their international solidarity.

In every demonstration throughout the world, the slogan, "Free Our Comrade Thaelmann," rang from the throats of millions of workers. The fascist bloodhounds of the Hitler regime was forced to resort to another criminal incendiary act, in an effort to prevent a Communist demonstration in Augsburg, and to open the way for a more ferocious campaign of terror.

Another Reichstag fire provocation in the manner in which the Nazi scum set fire to the Reichstag, on May First they ignited the great Singer Hall at Augsburg in five places and burned it to the ground.

A United Press dispatch from Berlin, carefully censored by the Nazis in order to stop the real forces of the tremendous May Day activity of the Communist Party of Germany, declared:

"Secret police raids throughout the country in anticipation of May Day had seized quantities of Communist propaganda, and it was known that Communists, though hunted and subjected to summary punishment for their views, were active underground in many places."

Especially in Augsburg, where tens of thousands of leaflets and pamphlets were distributed by the Communist Party for May Day, the Nazi executioners feared an open May Day demonstration by the revolutionary working class, and again resorted to a criminal incendiary deed in order to inaugurate more vicious terror and to concentrate all of their fury against the Communists.

In Havana, the Mendieta Wall Street-supported government, unable to prevent the May Day demonstration, the largest Havana has ever seen, on the night of April 30 declared that May Day would be a legal holiday. When 25,000 workers at one point massed in the streets of Havana, the Roosevelt-financed Mendieta troops and police fired at the demonstration and wounded eight workers. Two police were shot. Several of the workers at the time of going to press are reported dying.

Latest reports from Havana declared that 200,000 workers were expected to be in the demonstration under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, and the revolutionary National Confederation of Labor of Cuba.

Radio Commission Bans Anti-Nazi Program on WBNX

NEW YORK, May 1.—Two anti-Nazi programs have been denied the air by Station WBNX. Theodore Nathan, director of the programs, disclosed a letter yesterday from Edward Ervin, production manager of the station, informing him that the suppression of the programs was "due to specific instructions from the Federal Radio Commission."

All Moscow Celebrates May First

Stalin and Dimitroff Review Marching Legions

By VERN SMITH

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent
MOSCOW, May 1 (By Radio).—Veterans of the class struggle on hundreds of fronts — George Dimitroff, 308 Austrian barricade fighters in the uniform of the Schutzbund, workers from the capitalist nations of the world—revolutionary reviewed the marching millions of workers and Red Army men at Moscow today.

Already at mid-afternoon, hundreds of thousands had passed through Red Square. On the tribune were Dimitroff and his mother, Maxim Gorki, Stalin, Kalinin, and other leaders of the revolutionary workers and their Communist Party.

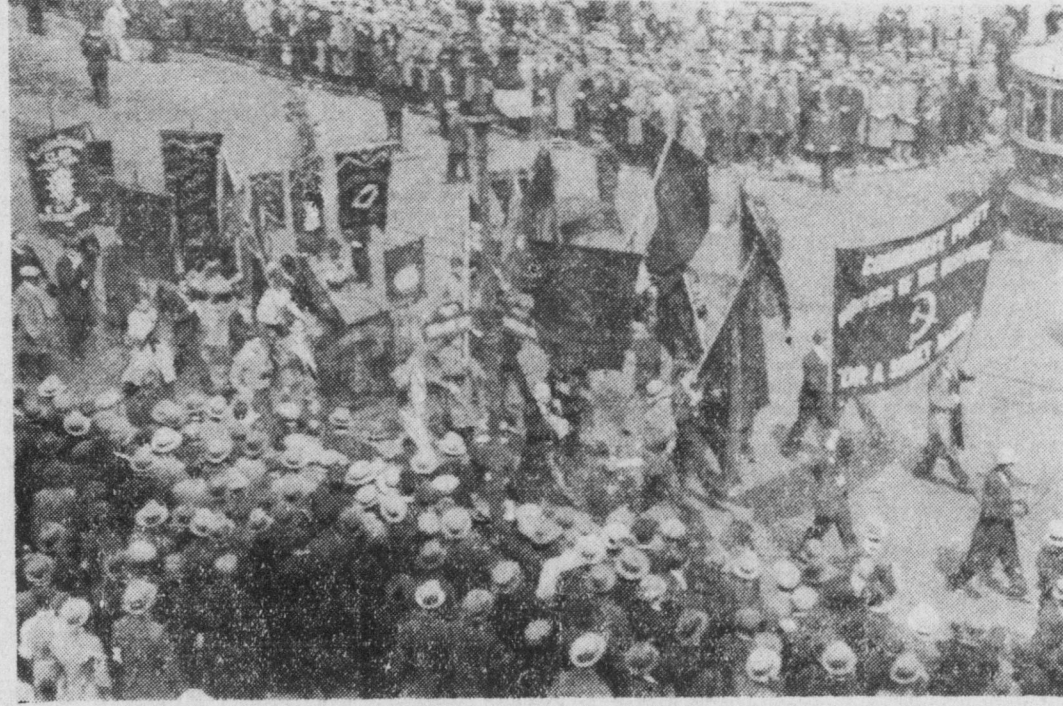
In the special front row section near Lenin's tomb, were numerous workers delegations, and the 308 Austrian barricade fighters in Schutzbund uniform. As the massed workers passed the reviewing stand, shouts and cheers greeted the heroic Austrian fighters. The Austrian Schutzbunders answered with the Red Front salute.

Greatest of All Celebrations
The May Day celebration this year was unsurpassed in color, enthusiasm and exhibence of the workers. Hundreds of thousands assembled at the factories and other centers early in the morning and began the march through the streets and to the Red Square.

Vitality and overflowing joyful spirit were manifested throughout the city, as the workers on their march held impromptu demonstrations, pausing frequently on the way to the Square, dancing and singing as the throngs hiked the streets. Truckloads of actors presented plays enroute, and other

(Continued on Page 6)

As Mighty March Began



Uptown contingent of paraders, with the banner of the Communist Party held aloft, beginning the greatest May Day march in the history of the United States. (More pictures of the parade and demonstration will be published in the Daily Worker Tomorrow.)

One Killed When Armed Thugs Fire On Strikers at Latrobe Steel Mill

4,000 Dock Men Strike in Houston; La. Docker Is Shot

National Guardsmen Out in Missouri Coal Strike

Iron Workers Out On Sympathy Strike With Steel Mill Men

Buffalo Seamen Refuse Forced Labor Relief Plan

News Flash

2,000 Strike in Washington, D. C.

Mobilize National Guard

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HOUSTON, Tex., May 1.—Four thousand longshoremen struck at midnight yesterday, paralyzing Texas shipping ports. The strike affects Houston, Galveston, Corpus Christi, Texas City and Sabine, district ports. The workers demand that the Sabine district ports be included in a new wage contract and demand an increase from 70 cents to 85 cents an hour for dock hands.

LAKE CHARLES, La., May 1.—A worker was shot and critically wounded today when fifteen shots were fired into a meeting of 300 gathered to discuss the longshoremen's strike at the Texas and Sabine district ports.

PEABODY, Mass., May 1.—Demanding a 25 per cent wage increase after having won their fight for a closed shop, 10,000 leather workers began a general strike today, closing some 30 factories in five cities, and crippling the entire industry in Massachusetts. Tanneries in Peabody, Lynn, Salem, Danvers and Woburn were shut down by the walkout.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—Thousands of workers are now massing in Union Square for the United Front May Day demonstration. New masses of workers are constantly pouring in both as individuals and in marching columns. Hundreds of banners and red flags are flying, representing revolutionary organizations, as well as A. F. of L. locals and locals of the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment.

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United Front Parade of 100,000 Largest May 1st March Ever Held in U.S.

Only Red at S.P. Speakers' Stand is in U. S. Flag

MANY GO TO SQUARE
Renegades Make United Front with Reformists

By EDWIN ROLFE

NEW YORK.—Before the largest red-white-and-blue bedecked grandstand of the Socialist Party on the East Side of Madison Square, people milled about, arguing, raising their voices occasionally. Madison Square was calm. It was noon, and although the police had thrown a cordon around Union Square just six blocks south, where the revolutionary workers were to pass in review, they were more considerate toward the S. P. leaders. They allowed access to everybody.

Despite this, however, never at any time during the day did Madison Square look more than a third filled. Union Square, however, was surrounded by workers lining the surrounding streets and sidewalks ten deep up to the time when the police broke up their blockade. Then they surged on to the Square, in steady never-ceasing streams. Late in the afternoon thousands of other workers, aside from the thousands who entered the Square with the regular battalions of marchers, surged into the historic square, a square which for almost fifty years has witnessed the vast outpourings of New York workers on this, our international day of celebration.

One worker standing near the S. P. grandstand patiently explained to a group of companions:

"Yeah, most of the people here, they are here everyday. They cut lunch from the Metropolitan Life Insurance, then they hang around the square for a half hour. But tomorrow, wait you see, the Socialists will come out with a statement that there was—oh, a half a million people here!" He ended with an expressive shake of his head and shrug of his shoulders and a somewhat more expressive but inexperienced epithet meaning, in more polite parlance, "boloney!"

As he walked away, another worker approached our reporter. "How many ya figure they got here?" he asked, and without waiting for a reply, went on: "Not much now, maybe they'll have twenty to thirty thousand before the afternoon's over."

"That's not so much," we said. "It's lousy," he said. "But" and his face brightened, you oughta see Union Square. The cops ain't lettin' anyone in yet, but the place is jammed already! Gee, they oughta half at least a hundred thousand down there!"

"I'm only waitin' around here for a while," he explained in answer to a question. "Wanna see what they try to pull off here. Then I'm headed for Union Square."

"With the reds?"

"Yeah," he replied. "You bet your

(Continued on Page 2)



LUCY PARSONS
Widow of Alfred Parsons hanged by boss-class justice after the famous Haymarket riots in 1888. May Day was declared an international labor holiday after this 8-hour movement. Mrs. Parsons spoke yesterday at the great Chicago May Day demonstration.

Vast Army of U.S. Workers in May 1 Parades

8,000 Out in Pittsburgh; 2,000 March in Paterson

TERROR IN MISSOURI

Chicago, Cleveland Report Workers Assembling

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, May 1.—Eight thousand workers from unions, unemployed workers, veterans' organizations marched through the Hill district down Fifth Ave., through the South Side, converging on West Park on the North Side, in a giant May Day parade today. The parade cut off traffic for two hours.

Delegations from surrounding towns joined the Pittsburgh demonstrations after their local demonstrations in the morning. Thousands of "Daily Workers" were sold to eager workers along the line of March.

The parade was led by a contingent of war veterans and carried slogans for payment of the soldiers' bonus by May 10, for enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 7503), for a six-hour day and five-day week, with no reduction in pay, against Fascism and War and for the freedom of Thaelmann and other anti-fascist fighters, the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney.

Speakers at the West Park demonstration included E. P. Cudahy,

(Continued on Page 2)

Scottsboro Mothers Get Tremendous Ovation from Throng

CHEER ELLA BLOOR

By CARL REEVE

NEW YORK.—Two hundred thousand workers, massed in Union Square, yesterday pledged their working class solidarity in the greatest and largest May First demonstration the United States has ever seen. In a parade nearly four miles long, which took four hours to pass the reviewing stands, one hundred thousand workers, under a sea of red banners and placards, with numerous bands and floats, marched from the Battery, up Broadway, across 38th St., arriving in Union Square at two o'clock.

Scores of thousands of additional workers lined the sidewalks over the line of march. Fifty thousand workers were already waiting around the Square, held back by an army of police, before the paraders began to arrive.

"Red Front!"

With clenched fists upraised, two hundred thousand men women and children, white and Negro, repeated after Carl Brodsky, chairman of the Union Square meeting, the Red May Day Oath of working class solidarity.

"Long live the united front of the workers," came the continuous shout from two hundred thousand throats. "Against the United front of the bosses and their agents, Class Against Class Red Front."

Anna Schultz Speaks
Thousands upon thousands of workers, unable to get into the square because of the tremendous throngs, listened to the speeches and slogans carried through the microphones. A high point of the meeting was when Anna Schultz, representative of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party, gave greetings from the heroic German Communist Party, declared that today in fascist Germany, the illegal German Communist Party is leading May Day demonstrations in spite of Hitler's butchers. Comrade Schultz called for a world-wide fight of the workers against fascism, and against imperialist war.

Greatest in U. S., Says Bloor
"This is the greatest May Day demonstration ever carried out by the workers of the United States," said Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, as the workers roared cheers for the 72-year-old leader of many class battles. "I have just received a telegram that the farmers of the west, in Nebraska and other states, are marching today in the villages. We pledge today we will not forget the Scottsboro boys, we will not forget the heroic leader of the German workers, Ernst Thaelmann and the thousands of Communists who are fighting against fascism in foreign lands. We pledge that we will remain true to these fighters under the banner of the Communist International, and carry on the fight until the day when we free the workers and farmers of this country and establish a Soviet of the United States." Mother Bloor received a rousing ovation.

"Hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers are demonstrating today throughout the United States against hunger, fascism and war," said Harry Hayward, representing the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. "We are demonstrating today for the revolutionary way out of the crisis which for four years has plunged masses into ever deeper misery and starvation." Hayward declared that the thousands of Negro workers participating in the May Day demonstration was but one indication of the growing unity of Negro and white workers now being achieved in the United States." In the "Soviet Union today," he declared, "the millions of toilers are celebrating the building of socialism over one sixth of the earth's surface, the establishment of the workers' dictatorship and the victory of the working class over their oppressors. Here in the United States the workers and farmers are seeing more clearly than the Roosevelt government, the NRA, is a government of Wall Street, of war and fascism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Communist Internation-

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(Continued on Page 2)

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The Marching Thousands Fling the Words, "May Day Is OUR Day!"

NEW YORK FLARES RED AS WORKERS POUR INTO THE STREETS IN GREATEST MAY FIRST IN CITY'S HISTORY

By SENDER GARLIN
NEW YORK.—It was like a red tidal wave, this great May Day parade yesterday.

They marched and marched, the lines swelling as workers, Negro and white, poured from the flats and fire-trap tenements of the city to join in the giant demonstration—the greatest May Day demonstration in the city of New York.

They answered the call to "Down Tools" and all morning and afternoon these tens of thousands surged over Lower Manhattan and pressed against the powerful police lines of the LaGuardia fake "liberal" administration.

The capitalist press—truly called the "reptile press"—whined and screamed; it carried threats, some implicit and some direct; it printed scare-heads telling how many guns and clubs the police had. They sought to frighten the workers away from the demonstration.

"Our Day!"

But the workers came out, they

poured out into the streets. "Into the Streets on May Day" was a living, vibrant call to them. May Day was OUR DAY, and we took not only Union Square, but the proletarian hearts of the tens of thousands of working men and women—many of whom for the first time—raised up-lifted fists as they sang the everlasting "Internationale."

The parade began from the southernmost tip of Manhattan Island, the richest island in the world and of the most horrible poverty. From the Ferry House to the Aquarium, where the unemployed seamen "are on the beach" eyes were dazzled by the bright, myriad colors as the marchers, wearing red caps, belts, blouses, ties or hats, held their banners and placards aloft as they waited for the parade to commence.

Lower Broadway, too, the sinister center of capitalism, was a mass of color, mostly red, which predominated in the marchers' attire. Up Broadway they came, and the deep canyons lined by the towering office buildings seemed to have been taken over by the marchers.

Office workers, less diffident than others, threw confetti and paper-bits down at the demonstrators. "I don't agree with their ideas," one pallid clerk on the sidewalk told me, "but I like their grit."

Traffic was halted further up Broadway, and cops, mounted and on foot, became thicker. Up Broadway the marchers went, to Houston, Varick and Greenwich Sts., up 8th Ave. to 38th St., in the heart of the garment center—scene of many a stormy strike struggle—and then east to Fourth Ave. and south into Union Square.

Fire and Militancy
There were mighty numbers in that parade. And there was a fighting spirit—fire and militancy. And color!

They marched with a steady, determined, defiant step. It was May Day, and into the streets they went. You saw the rolling gait of the marine workers of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which has been winning victory after victory from the ship owners. The metal workers, the food workers; gay, youthful contingents of the Young Commu-

nist League, the future leaders of the American proletariat; the women of the United Council of Workingclass Women; hundreds and more hundreds of college and high school students with their National Student League pennants.

Your heart skipped a beat as the veterans came; the members of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, wearing their service hats, and carrying placards demanding the immediate payment of the bonus. Directly behind them the comely nurses of the Medical Workers League.

"Join Our Ranks!"
A scene at Sheridan Square: the parade is passing St. Vincent's Hospital, and the doctors and internes have come out onto the streets in their white uniforms to see the marchers. A nurse dressed natively in white, and wearing a perky blue hat, shouts out toward the doctors: "Join our ranks! We're working 12 hours a day in the city hospitals for practically nothing! Help us in our fight!"

How will the capitalist press laugh this off, I wondered. Here

comes the contingent from the Irish Workers Clubs, dressed in green uniforms. They carry a placard: "Down with O'Duffy's Fascist Blue-shirts! Down with British Imperialism!"

More hundreds follow, the young fighters from the countless workers' clubs and cultural organizations throughout the city. And many of them, like the Prospect Workers Club, with their own bands.

Chinese Workers March
The Lithuanian workers are represented in a body; the Polish workers march too. The little band of the Lithuanian workers plays the "Internationale" on accordions. Their music sounds somewhat quaint, but the words on their placards are familiar and native: AGAINST THE SLAVERY OF THE N. R. A. FREE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS!

The Chinese workers march, carrying placards and shouting slogans, and on the sidelines a Chinese proletarian girl sells the "Vanguard" the paper of the Chinese Communists in America.

The Chilean Workers contingent

is in the line of march and so is the Tampa Workers Club, the latter demanding the release of all class war prisoners and shouting "Hands off Cuba!"

Biting Placards
"Free the Scottsboro Boys!" is inscribed on hundreds of banners, and how stirring this giant demonstration must have been to the five Scottsboro mothers as they ride past, with that brave, white girl, Ruby Bates, sitting at their side.

Never before were so many imaginative and biting satirical placards and caricatures seen at a May Day demonstration. Here is the N. R. A. represented by a dour blue Eagle defacing in a taut silk hat of the capitalist, with the legend, "The N. R. A. Stinks." Here are ten marchers carrying a yellow dragon marked "fascism, set or see the members of the Tampa Workers' Club carrying a black coffin marked fascism.

They marched and marched. Hundreds of thousands of workers

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"This Is OUR Day," Say Marching Thousands As They Pour Into Streets

By SENDER GARLIN
(Continued from Page 1)

lined the streets of the huge city to view the parade. All eyes of the spectators—especially in the working-class districts—were fixed on the parade. Many were silent, but few showed hostility toward this magnificent demonstration of working-class solidarity—so defiant, yet so orderly and disciplined!

For Soviet U. S. A.
Then they came to Union Square, the scene of labor demonstrations for decades. In 1886, nearly 50 years back, 20,000 workers had come to this Square to demand the eight-hour day. Yesterday, nearly 100,000 workers converged on the Square in a demand for unemployment insurance, for the right to strike, and for the establishment of a Soviet Republic in the United States.

Swinging, swaying, shouting and singing the proletarian masses moved into Union Square. Within a few minutes two o'clock, more than 25,000 had completely filled the North Side of the Square, but they continued to come, first circling the Square and then entering from the northwest side. The voices of the speakers boomed through the loud speakers, and the marchers continued to come. At three o'clock the first giant columns mobilized by the fighting Needle Trades Workers' Union approached the 16th St. Dense crowds filled every inch of the sidewalk, and the cops propelled the rumps of their horses to jam the workers toward the buildings.

Police Bullying Falls
The police had failed to terrorize these workers on even more recent occasions. And down Fourth Ave they came, their bands playing the "International" and "Solidarity."

Vast Army of U.S. Workers in May 1st Demonstrations
(Continued from Page 1)
Communist candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; Jack Johnstone, District Organizer of the Communist Party; Ben Careathers, candidate for the 32nd Congressional District; Jim Eagan, of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

40,000 in Philadelphia
(Special to the Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Over 40,000 workers responded to the call of the United May Day Committee and filled Ryeburn Plaza to capacity an hour before the demonstration was scheduled to begin.

Field Artillery Called Out in Missouri
MINNEN, Mo., May 1.—Interstate roads bristled with field artillery and machine guns today, as the State government acted on the orders of the mine owners, called out the militia to prevent striking Kansas miners crossing over into Missouri to join Missouri mine strikers in May Day demonstrations.

800 Demonstrate in Stamford
STAMFORD, Conn., May 1.—Over 800 enthusiastic workers demonstrated on the Town Hall steps today for their local demands and against Fascism and War, 150 participated in the May Day parade. Many members of the Stamford Relief Workers League joined the United Front May Day Demonstration. In fact, the S. P. march travelled in a small car completely contained within the far greater area of the United Front parade.

30,000 DEMONSTRATE IN BOSTON
BOSTON, May 1.—Twenty thousand workers demonstrated on the Common today in a militant May Day demonstration. About 15,000 marched.

2,000 Out in Paterson, N. J.
(Special to the Daily Worker)
PATERSON, N. J., May 1.—Two thousand workers participated in the May Day demonstration this noon at Sandy Hill Park. Over 500 were in the May Day parade.

Set Up Machine Gun Against Springfield Workers
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1.—Deputies armed with shotguns and machine guns patrolled the Sangamon County courthouse today to prevent the holding of a May Day demonstration for which the police had refused a permit. The pretext offered by Sheriff Cole is that he "received a tip that the courthouse would be bombed."

Set Up Machine Gun Against Springfield Workers
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1.—Deputies armed with shotguns and machine guns patrolled the Sangamon County courthouse today to prevent the holding of a May Day demonstration for which the police had refused a permit. The pretext offered by Sheriff Cole is that he "received a tip that the courthouse would be bombed."

Forever. "Down with the N.R.A." "We Demand the Right to Join the Unions of Our Own Choice," their placards read.

An automobile is driving south from Fourth Ave. passes the square, ostentatiously displaying a large picture of Roosevelt with publicity slogans for the "N.R.A." In the car sit two men, one wearing an aristocratic topcoat with a chin-chilla collar. The machine drives slowly across 17th St. and when the crowd at the square catches sight of the Roosevelt visage, a bombardment of boos hits the car and its two occupants. The faces of the two men, white and black, they button up their collars and sink in their seats, as they order the driver to "step on it."

The cop in the press box is swinging his club impatiently. Oh for some heads to crack! Suddenly the Red Front Band of the W. I. R. strikes up the "Scottsboro Song," and the cop (shield number 13077) rumbles in one of the variations of the "rumba" dance.

The capitalist press said that 1,500 police had been mobilized; the headlines screamed that 1,500 heavily-armed reserves had been called out; they reported that rapid-fire pump guns had been distributed among the cops.

That squat, little demagogue, LaGuardia had shrieked in City Hall that Van Cortlandt Park was good enough for a "Communist rally."

Thousands Assembling in Chicago For Parade Through Loop
(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHICAGO, May 1.—Thousands of workers are now assembling for the May Day march through the Loop on the 48th anniversary of the historic International Labor Day in the city of its birth.

Cleveland Workers Still Surging Into Streets at Last Report
(Special to the Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, May 1.—At this time several hours before the central United Front May Day demonstration, thousands of workers already are waiting at the Public Square where the front ranks of the huge parade will arrive by 4:30 p. m.

Workers' battalions all over the city are streaming to the concentration points, with Red Flags, bands, placards with slogans against Hunger, Fascism and War and for a Soviet America. The line of march is lined with additional thousands cheering the demonstrators. At this hour it is impossible to estimate the numbers in the marching columns are constantly being swelled with new contingents of workers.

Happy Days Are Here Again
In the S. P. ranks, aside from the presence of groups of renegades from Communism and outlandish and lifeless groups were apparent all the contradictions of this most heterogeneous "united front" ever assembled in New York City. Mayor LaGuardia and other city officials did not participate on this occasion, as they had on others, with the expressed invitation of the S. P. leaders.

But the workers who lined the streets must have sensed the mockery, must have been indignant, at the S. P. and right-wing union bands marching down the streets playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and "Happy Days Are Here Again." (This second jazz melody, turned out by Tin Pan Alley as part of the big-business and demagogic prosperity propaganda campaign, was played, it will be remembered, by a group of southern lynchers who burned a Negro boy to death about a year ago.)

As we cut cross-town from Seventh Ave. to join the solid, colorful and heartening ranks of the United Front May Day Demonstration, a red traffic light cut the end of the S. P. parade in two. There was only a bit of it left—perhaps fifty yards. The small segment, a pitiful writhing tail cut off from the rest of the Socialist-Party-led march. They still waited there as we hurried our steps to reach the great body of workers—the masses marching proudly past the reviewing stand on Union Square.

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A preparatory May Day meeting of unemployed workers was attacked by the sheriff and his deputies last night.

Renegades Unite With Reformists in S.P. Parade

(Continued from Page 1)

By GRACE HUTCHINS
NEW YORK—Marine workers fell into line promptly at Battery Park. Behind them came the waterfront section of workers and the Russian Marine Workers Club of New York, then the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union and the ex-servicemen's band.

In front of us we could see the masses of color of gorgonian red. An automobile with the five Scottsboro mothers passed us slowly amid cheers and a prolonged shout: "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die."

Promptly at 10:30 we stepped out with the band playing the International and swung into Broadway for the long march uptown. Well-disciplined ranks of four abreast. Clenched fists for the chorus, as we swept past Wall Street and saw the well-dressed spectators reading the slogans on our banners and signs.

A little Negro boy, about 6 years old, and his mother came from the side-line. He lives in a flop-house. He doesn't have enough to eat, something nothing for a long time.

As we marched we after mile, we thought the mother would be tired and a comrade took on his shoulder for a block or two. Freddie kept up with the line the whole way, even though he got a blister on his heel and limped a little toward the end. His mother was tired too but she kept on marching.

Behind us a tall, hollow-cheeked seaman led the section in shouting the slogan, "Down with imperialist war!" "All war funds for the unemployed!"

Mass of Renegades—300
We walked down Seventh Ave., to 20th St. No sign of a group in sight. Only the occasional figures of passing pedestrians. We walked down to Sixth Ave. There too, no sign of life. Finally we stumbled across the "united and solid" ranks of the three groups—a pitiful total of perhaps three hundred, including wives and children. The only workers in evidence here were some of the marine workers marching with the I. W. W., holding their ineffectual, almost obsolete slogans in the air.

At the Rand School, main gathering point for the S. P. parade, there was far more color than when more people were gathered. When a Daily Worker reporter, pencil in hand, began to speak to a Negro S. P. worker now employed at C. W. A. work, a hysterical Socialist woman official clutched at his notes and tore some of them. The Negro worker, who when he last had a real job was a mechanical draughtsman, he told the "Daily" reporter. In answer to questions he said that "On the whole, I'm not in disagreement with the International Labor Defense. I believe that they handled the Scottsboro case with sincerity and loyalty to the interests of the Negroes." Other members of the Socialist Party with whom he had spoken, he declared, are also "fairly in sympathy with the I. L. D., especially its handling of the Scottsboro case."

In the Line of March

played! "We demand Unemployment Insurance!"
As we came up into the needle trades district, past the lines of other workers with their banners, waiting to fall in behind us, this tall marine worker became more vigorous. We turned toward Fifth Ave., crossed it and moved down Park Ave., where the windows of fashionable apartment houses were lined with well-fed men and women looking down on us rather anxiously. A rich man's club at 48 Park Ave. had a special cop on duty, and in the window stood half a dozen gentlemen, each with a paunch that seemed to touch the window ledge.

The tall seaman shouted slogans with greater vigor: "Down with the rich!" "Down with the money-bags!" "Down with J. P. Morgan!" His tone had such a feeling in it that I turned around and saw the haggard seriousness of his face. The seaman beside me explained: "I'll tell you why he shouts that way. He lives in a flop-house. He doesn't have enough to eat, something nothing for a long time."

As we marched we after mile, we thought the mother would be tired and a comrade took on his shoulder for a block or two. Freddie kept up with the line the whole way, even though he got a blister on his heel and limped a little toward the end. His mother was tired too but she kept on marching.

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Rhode Island A.F.L. Unions Back HR 7598

State A.F.L. Convention
Endorses Bill
Unanimously

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—The Rhode Island State Convention of the A. F. of L. with 166 delegates representing 84 local unions in practically every town and town in the state, endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) without a single dissenting vote at its meeting on Sunday, April 29.

The resolution for the bill was brought into the convention by the Painters' Local 195 of Providence and the Machinists' Local of Newport.

Although the Wagner "Reserve" Bill was sent into the resolutions committee by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., there was so much sentiment for the Workers' Bill that the Wagner bill was not even discussed.

The convention voted to send resolutions to Rhode Island Congressmen and Senators, to Roosevelt and to William Green, notifying them of the action of the convention. All affiliated locals of the A. F. of L. in Rhode Island were urged to take similar action on the Workers' Bill.

Fraternization Organizations Act
The Swedish Workmen's Association of Rhode Island, a sick benefit society, also endorsed the bill. A member of the Right to Live Club spoke on the bill at a meeting of Irish workers, at which Sean Murray, Irish Communist leader, spoke. The entire audience of Irish workers voted to endorse the bill and to work for its passage.

Just one thing the little Negro boy and his mother wanted—to get close up to the bill at a meeting of Irish workers, at which Sean Murray, Irish Communist leader, spoke. The entire audience of Irish workers voted to endorse the bill and to work for its passage.

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200,000 Workers Mass in Union Sq. In Greatest May First Meet

By CARL REEVE
(Continued from Page 1)

tional we will carry on a victorious fight for the revolutionary solution to the crisis for a Soviet government of America."

Vets March With Other Workers
The historical outpouring of New York workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party, into Union Square was an inspiring demonstration of the broadest unity of the workers. First came the huge red banner of the Communist Party, then the United Front May Day Committee. The marine workers' contingent led by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, marched in the forefront, closely followed by several thousand marching veterans under the banners of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League. The veterans carried huge banners with the slogan, "On to Washington for the Cash Bonus, May 10!"

Thousands upon thousands of trade union members marched, with banners of the revolutionary unions, the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, the United Shoe Union, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the Food Workers' Industrial Union. Other thousands of trade union marchers, members of the American Federation of Labor, carried banners of A. F. of L. local unions and of the revolutionary opposition within the A. F. of L.

One of the largest contingents in the parade was the Unemployed Councils and the Relief Workers' League, with several thousands in line, representing all colleges in the city and many high schools. The thousands of youth throughout the nation, especially members of the Young Communist League and the students, added fire to the demonstration. All nationalities were marching under their workers' club banners in line, including Indians (Hindus), Chinese, Japanese, Spanish workers, Irish, German and Jewish workers, and scores of other language workers' clubs.

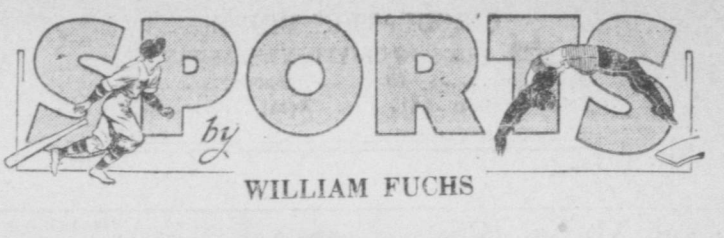
A forest of red flags and banners, of placards, trucks, buses and floats, added color to the scene in Union Sq. and to the parade. The Daily Worker was prominent in the Square, and throughout the parade. Red Builders, with white sweatshirts, adorned with "Red Builders" in red across their backs and chests, sold thousands during the course of the day.

The mother of the youngest Scottsboro boy, Mrs. Williams, called for the solidarity of white and Negro workers in the struggle to free the Scottsboro Boys from the boss class. "The International Labor Defense is the only organization that, together with the workers, can do any good for the boys," she said.

Edna Grey, whose uncle was murdered by Southern sheriffs for his militant activities in the Sharecroppers Union, the organization of Negro and white southern farmers, received a tremendous ovation when she sang the sharecroppers' song: "Lenin is our leader, we shall not be moved!"

Lenin is our leader, we shall not be moved!
Just like a tree that's standing by the water.
We shall not be moved!
"Free the Scottsboro Boys" was the demand on many placards. Other slogans carried by the marchers called for "Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598)," "Fight Against Fascism and War: Long Live the Revolutionary Trade Unions," "Free Angelo Herndon," "Down with Roosevelt's Forced Labor Camps," "One huge sign stated, 'Forward Under the Banner of the Communist International!'"

The students carried a large banner inscribed, "We Pledge Not to Support the Government of the United States in Any War It May Conduct." Many signs called for the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann, and against German and world Fascism; for exposure of the strikebreaking N.R.A.; for the "Unity of the Communist



Rah-Rah!

DR. FREDRICK ROBINSON, the president of City College, is a gentleman much respected by the old ladies to whom he gives tea parties. He is an inspired man, devoted to patriotism and speeches, and like his predecessor and friend, Mr. John Finley, who also sees visions, he will undoubtedly suffer himself, eventually, to be enticed into a job where the gold is more plentiful and the subjects, perhaps, less irreverent than they are in City College. Mr. Finley is now one of the editors of the New York Times, and even though he is ungrammatical and dull, he is quite an authority, to the readers of that high-minded rag, as can be judged by the number of his invitations to address such learned societies as Rotary and the Junior League. He has, also, by dint of his many virtues and perception, managed to get a number of friendly bankers to look out for his financial interests.

It is to be deplored, therefore, that the state of humor has fallen so low in City College that Dr. Robinson is known as "Umbrella Fred." This is a contemptuous and a horror. It is said that the mere mention of the appellation causes Dr. Robinson to become so agitated that instead of masticating his lady-fingers like a gentleman, if he happens to be eating at the time, he crushes them between his teeth. Thus it can be seen that Dr. Robinson is a gentleman with a delicate gorge. The proper element brings him bliss; only the radicals in City College plague him.

The radicals are responsible for his vulgar nickname. Not being content to believe that the bankers and industrialists are benevolently managing national and international relations, and that a war is good for the workers, they succeed, by their nefarious propaganda, in staging a huge anti-war demonstration on the grounds of City College, last year, which they followed up, again successfully, this year.

The first demonstration, it will be remembered, Dr. Robinson, returning from a tea-party, with a number of ladies, rushed into the midst of the crowd, using his umbrella as a spear. The umbrella was gently taken from Dr. Robinson's hand and his body was deposited a number of feet away.

THIS indignity, Dr. Robinson has not forgotten. Nor has he failed to take cognizance of the fact that the students of City College are becoming, as he says with hands raised in supplication, "rapidly bolshevized." Not only are they participating in demonstrations of increasing size, but they unhesitatingly strike during school hours and, what is more, force the college administration to take only very faint punishments to these violators of the grove it seeks to railroad.

With the result, as the Sun reported last Saturday, that there is now a "political edge" in C. C. N. Y. football. The college has acquired Prof. Benny Friedman, a noted man with the pigskin, to coach the eleven, with the idea of "offsetting Red propaganda." "A born morale-builder," writes

When developed into rahrahism; and here we have an illustration in the attempt to use it in that form. It must not be forgotten that it was rahrahism which put scholarship in the background during the so-called prosperous days, and which the Carnegie Foundation denounced. Instead of being judged by their ability in 1. sports; 2. boozing; 3. seduction; 4. gambling. All these lend themselves among cultured alumni to rahrahism.

It seems to me that if Friedman does not immediately protest Trevor's statement that the part of the undergraduate body and alumni which has principles and senses should make a determined effort to yank him out. If he has been engaged to give City College rahrah he is certainly no flower on the acetone. I am pretty sure the Carnegie Foundation will not investigate these purposes of rahrah.

Who these alumni are it is difficult to say, save that the group engaging Friedman is headed by one Maurice Deiches, a graduate of Michigan, as well.

Trevor's remarks, of course, are typical of the ignorance and heedlessness of the general run of sports writers. There is about it especially something downright hypocritical and hideous. He talks of an "ideal antidote" for the poison of "adolescent Bolshevism," which has taken form in protest against war. What he offers recommendation to is "rahrahism."

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Need Unity of Jobless In Milwaukee to Win Cash Relief Demands

Must Accomplish Unity Despite Tactics of Socialist Leaders

By L. BARNES

MILWAUKEE.—On April 17 about 6,000 workers came to the Court House, less than half of them marched down Wisconsin Ave. and met others at the City Hall, under the leadership of the Socialist controlled Workers Committee on Unemployment. Shortly after the C. W. A. came to an end, the Workers Committee had called a demonstration. Rank and file members suggested that the Unemployment Council also participate. But when the Unemployment Council issued a leaflet calling on workers to join the demonstration, the leaders of the Socialist Party called it off.

That is what the workers of Milwaukee were demonstrating for, cash relief and jobs, and for Unemployment Insurance. The Hoans and Bensons gave us the run around, shouted hoarsely at people thousands of miles away, and did nothing about cash relief, did not even mention that the Common Council the day before had endorsed the Workers Bill (H. R. 7599). They don't want cash relief, because they represent the bosses in Milwaukee, and their interests say "commissary relief."

Unity for all Demands The workers of Milwaukee, and especially those in the Workers Committee and Socialist Party, will have to repudiate this socialist misleadership, set up rank and file control and democratic procedure in their organization, and join in united action with the Unemployment Council and other organizations, for cash relief. The tasks of the Unemployment Council are to set into action immediately against the relief cuts, against the turning off of electric and gas in the Negro district, to put up a battle over the soup kitchens, they are trying to establish for the single men, and to struggle for equal rights for Negro workers, single men and women and foreign born workers. By carrying on neighborhood struggles around these issues, which exist as much in "Socialist" Milwaukee as in any other city, we must arouse the workers to the issue of immediate cash relief in Milwaukee County, and at the same time carry forward our part of the national campaign for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

If these tasks are carried out in Milwaukee, with a persistent effort toward unity among the rank and file of the Workers Committee and the Socialist Party, the Unemployment Council will grow and the do-nothing leadership of the Socialist Party will be isolated from the masses of workers.

one in Minneapolis was not violence. Communist led demonstrations are not always attacked by the police. But in Minneapolis the workers were militant, and they demanded concrete and immediate concessions from the city. The city was forced to grant these demands, even though they afterward treacherously went back on their word. The workers of Minneapolis, under the same leadership will force the bosses and their tools to swallow this treachery. In Milwaukee with some 6,000 workers, nothing was gained, because nothing was demanded. If 6,000 workers had determined to stay at the Court House until they had cash relief, we would be getting cash relief in Milwaukee today!

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The committee to present demands was not elected. The demands were not voted on by the workers. What were the demands? A special session of the legislature in Madison, and ten billion dollars appropriation from Congress for a works program. Not one concrete immediate demand. Not one thing that could be acted on here where the workers were assembled.

Hoan Slanders Minneapolis Workers Mr. Hoan in his speech slandered the workers of Minneapolis by stating that violent demonstrations were all wrong. He praised the workers here for their peacefulness. But in Minneapolis the police attacked the demonstration because the bosses knew that the workers, under the militant leadership of the Communist Party would demand something.

The real difference between the Milwaukee demonstration and the

Boss Press Screams for Workers' Blood

POLICE ARMED WITH RIOT GUNS FOR MAY DAY

HUGE NAZI HALL DESTROYED; BLAZE LAID TO COMMUNISTS
POLICE MASS TO HALT RIOT AS 150,000 REGS MARCH
COPS ALERT FOR MAY DAY; New Rochelle Riot Failed
SCHOOL BOYS TO GO TO POLICE STATION TO GUARD AGAINST RIOTING HERE
PROPE CALLS ITS TROOPS OUT TO CURB MAY DAY DISORDERS
Police Prepared for May Day Demonstrations by 400,000

NEW YORK.—As the bosses quaked on May Day, before the mobilized might of the working class demonstrating throughout the entire world against Hunger, Fascism and War, their police watchdogs and prostitute press engaged in the most open and vicious provocations against the working class.

The reptile press attempted to hide the sinister purpose of the huge mobilization of armed forces by city and state governments against the toilers by brazen distortions of the aims of the demonstrators, by weird stories of bombing plots, etc. In this way, they set out to build up a "justification"

in advance, for the bestial terror unleashed in many cities of this country, as well as in France, Spain, etc., against the teeming masses demonstrating against the capitalist war-mongers, against the nightmare of wholesale slaughter of whole populations of cities and towns, and for bread, freedom, Socialism and peace.

The accompanying examples of headlines in the boss press tell the story of slimy lies and violent provocations against the workers—the established policy of the capitalist press in every instance that the workers put up a fight for their day-by-day demands, or demonstrate their indignation and hatred

of the old bankrupt, death-dealing system of capitalism, and their determination to build the new system of Socialism.

To the thoughtful worker, these headlines will constitute an indictment of the capitalist press and a powerful reason for building up a strong revolutionary working-class press. Read the "Daily Worker" for your news. Spread it in your shops and neighborhood! Expose the lies and provocations of the capitalist press! Answer the provocations of their bosses and their press with the building of a firm proletarian United Front in the struggle for our every-day needs, in the mass fight against Hunger, Fascism and War!

Auto Body Men Go Out On Strike In Philadelphia

Fifteen Shops Closed When Workers Demand Union Recognition

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—One hundred and fifteen auto body workers went on strike yesterday under the leadership of Commercial Auto Body Workers Union, affiliated with the Auto Workers Union, closing down 15 shops 100 per cent. This was the result of instructions to strike given by a unanimous vote of the membership late last week of the Association did not meet the demands for union recognition, and a minimum wage of seventy cents an hour for all mechanics.

The union had drawn up demands, and demanded a reply from the Association or from individual employers. Up until today, the Association has ignored the demands, and only one employer, Through Body Co., met with the negotiations committee and signed the agreement granting the demands.

The union is confident of reaching the rest of the four hundred workers in the industry here, and closing it down.

Report Cleveland Gas Station Strikers To Return Back To Work

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Striking gasoline station attendants today voted 1426 to 244 to accept terms to end the strike pending negotiations on wages and working hours, according to capitalist press reports.

Furniture Union Raps Injunction

BOSTON, Mass., May 1.—All locals of the National Furniture Workers Union have been mobilized to support the Boston Local in its fight against an injunction against picketing the Columbia Myers Upholstery concern which was issued by Judge Alonzo Wood.

The Boston Local has answered the injunction by mass picketing and 27 workers were arrested on April 20 and later given fines ranging from \$10 to \$25.

All locals of the union have sent protest telegrams and resolutions to Judge Wood, Mayor Mansfield and Governor Ely of Massachusetts demanding that the injunction be removed. The New York, Hartford, Newark, Jersey City and Cleveland locals of the union have sent in contributions of funds to the Boston local to aid the furniture workers

AFL Leaders Move To Break Knitgood Strike In Phila.

Make Efforts To Oust Militant Leader To Paralyze Strike

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The A. F. of L. misleaders in the United Textile Workers have now openly added their forces to the bosses, the police, the thugs, the bourgeois press, the magistrates, in efforts to break the general strike of the knitgoods industry, now in its sixth week, which has been the most militant strike in the labor history of Philadelphia.

McMahon, president of the U. T. W., tried to prevent the strike at the beginning, when he ordered I. H. Feingold to instruct the workers to return to work and put their demands before the Regional Labor Board for arbitration. The membership voted to ignore this order, as well as the order of the Labor Board to the same effect.

Last week, "Women's Wear," the bosses' trade paper, said that it had information from "reliable" trade sources that responsible union officials were making efforts to oust Feingold from the leadership of the strike, and substitute others "who would be fair to both sides." An enraged

Two Strikes Continue in Camden, N.J.

Shipyards Strike Is Holding Up New Deal War Preparations

CAMDEN, N. J., May 1.—The Campbell Soup strikers have turned down an increase of two and a half cents an hour offered by Arthur C. Dorrance, president of the company, and are holding to their original demands of a 40 per cent increase over the present rates, which would bring them up to the 1929 level.

Dorrance increased his offer from 7 per cent to 10 per cent, when threats of injection of the National Labor Board into the matter, and the intermittent continuation of the company's demand for an anti-picketing injunction failed to have any effect on the group of militant strikers who insisted on mass picketing and rank and file action in the strike. The press reports that both sides are now in a deadlock, which means that new means of smashing the strike are being hatched.

The New York Shipbuilding Company strikers are now waiting word from President Roosevelt on the disposition of their demands for union recognition and wage increases. The President stepped into the picture when other mediators failed to smash the strike because the company is working on a \$52,000,000 contract with the Navy for new battleships, in the government's break-neck race to prepare for war.

Hold Up War Plans

The strike has held up war preparations in this particular respect for almost six weeks now, and the President is apparently getting ready to "crack down." Militant resistance is now more necessary than ever, but there is great danger that the Socialist policies of the strike leaders may entangle the strike in formal negotiations that will strangle the strike, when all efforts should be made to solidify the strikers' ranks and prepare them for real mass action, which in this case is of great political significance.

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A committee of strikers called on the U. T. W. district organizer and demanded that he either brand this statement as a lie, or publicly admit that it expressed the policy of the A. F. of L. leadership.

Aviation Strike In Baltimore Stifled By A. F. of L. Leaders

Pittsburgh, Kansas Jobless Workers March for Relief

Picketing Stops All Work At Federal Air-Port

While we do not subscribe to the policy of using only manual labor on relief work, as is indicated in the communication from a worker which we print below, raising instead the demand that with the introduction of new and improved labor-saving machinery hours be reduced and wages increased, we print this worker's letter of the struggle in Pittsburgh, Kansas, in which a relief commissioner was beaten.

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Kan.—The Workers' and Farmers' League, recently organized here, and numbering more than 500 workers and farmers in Crawford County, marched on the federal airport, project on April 13, demanding that the steam shovel there be replaced by manual workers. This demand was granted, but all federal works were closed for ten days.

While the relief heads were attempting to settle differences with the Pittsburgh Midway Coal Co., who own the steam shovel, they promised the workers that if the use of the shovel was permitted, 400 workers would go back to work.

When work was resumed, 40 men were hired, making a total of 833 men in the county, leaving 6,187 by official figures, without work.

On the morning of April 24, the workers mobilized at the airport, and by effective picketing, stopped all work on the steam shovel. No trucks were permitted to enter the airport and the drivers joined the pickets.

By this time the workers voted to march on the relief headquarters and demand shoes and clothing for a worker who was forced to march barefoot.

When the elected committee of the workers entered the Red Cross-Federal Relief Headquarters, Beasley, relief commissioner, grabbed a teard gas gun and fired into the midst of the workers. In the struggle that followed, Beasley was knocked unconscious.

Joseph Sylvia, their organizer used them to turn over their grievances to arbitration and to return to work, while arbitration proceedings were going on. The strikers returned to work on April 23rd. When the received word from their representatives that they had been unsuccessful in reaching a satisfactory agreement, these workers came out on strike again.

Harry Baldwin, manager of the Ashland mill stated that he could assign no reason for the new walk out. He said that plans had been made for a fourth discussion

Recently the National Textile Workers Union local, which is organized in the Ashland, Bleachery in Jewett City distributed a leaflet to these strikers warning them about the betrayal policy of Joseph Sylvia. The leaflet especially urged the strikers not to place their hope on arbitration, but to take up the grievances directly with the management thru their own elected strike committee. The strikers are becoming convinced that this is true, and are rallying to the program of the National Textile Workers Union.

300 Fired At Marti Plant; More Slated To Go This Week

BALTIMORE, Md., May 1.—Workers of the Berliner Joyce General Aircraft Co., who had been on strike for two weeks under the leadership of the A. F. of L., returned to work yesterday.

The strikers returned following meeting of 44 of the 109 union members who were on strike. Twenty-nine of those present voted to call off the strike. The president asked the remaining 15 to withdraw their decision to remain on strike.

Demands of the strikers were: 10 per cent increase in wages; abolition of the proposed bonus system; reinstatement of several workers who were discriminated against in the company. The company refused to agree to any of the demands.

Led in the typical A. F. of L. fashion by a narrow committee consisting of the union president and two workers, the strike was being steered toward defeat at the very outset.

Must Take Matters In Our Hand The workers in the aviation plants will now have to take the matter in their own hands, setting up their own rank and file committees to lead the struggles in a democratic way.

In the Marti plant 300 workers were laid off last week and the same number are slated to go this week.

Committees should be elected in the Marti plant to lead in the preparation for action against the wholesale layoff.

Connecticut Rayon Men Again Strike

JEWETT CITY, Conn., May 1.—The 300 workers of the Ashland Rayon Mill again walked out last Thursday, after they learned that their grievances had not been settled. These strikers, under the leadership of the United Textile Workers Union, had demanded a 25 per cent wage increase.

Joseph Sylvia, their organizer used them to turn over their grievances to arbitration and to return to work, while arbitration proceedings were going on. The strikers returned to work on April 23rd. When the received word from their representatives that they had been unsuccessful in reaching a satisfactory agreement, these workers came out on strike again.

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From Shooting Down Workers to Licking Hitler's Boots

THE PATH OF THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS: FROM ZORGIEBEL'S BULLETS TO "HORST WESSEL"

By MILTON HOWARD. THE drumming of machine gun bullets broke the singing of thousands of German workers who gathered in the streets of Berlin on the first of May, 1929. Thirty-nine German workers dropped dead, of the marchers waved and fell. The police charged, revolvers spitting death.

The order for the massacre of German workers celebrating the great day of international working class solidarity came from the Berlin Chief of Police, Zorgebel, a leading member of the German Socialist Party at that time. He was leading the Berlin police in the massacre of German workers because they were ordered to disobey orders prohibiting May Day demonstrations.

Five years pass. It is May Day, 1933. The Fascist Hitler, has been placed into power by the Prussian militarist, Von Hindenburg. Hindenburg had been kept in power by the voters of the German Socialist Party. The German Socialist workers voted for Hindenburg because their leaders had told them "a vote for Hindenburg is a vote against Hitler."

In the Reichstag the Socialist deputies are standing. They are singing. Their hands are raised in salute. They are singing the brutal battle-song of the Fascists, the obscene Horst Wessel song. They are pledging to Hitler who stands before them on the rostrum of the Reichstag that they will be "good Germans" in support of the Fascist Third Reich. They promise Hitler, these Socialist representatives in the Reichstag elected by the German Socialist workers in the factories, that they will take their loyal place in the Fascist prison of "national unity."

It is May 1, 1933. Hitler calls for the workers of Germany to march before him in a Fascist "day of labor." Hitler tries to rape the great holiday of the international working class, the great day of international pledges of struggle against capitalism for the liberation of humanity from the yoke of wage slavery.

The Socialist trade union leaders of Germany answer this call of Hitler. They urge their workers to march before Hitler. Leptari and Wels, leaders of the German Socialist Party, call upon the German Socialist workers to defile themselves by answering Hitler's call for a Fascist "day of labor."

bullets of Zorgebel on May Day, 1929, to the bootlicking, the obscene singing of the Nazi Horst Wessel song on May Day 1933. That is how the Socialist Party leaders of Germany served the capitalist class of Germany.

FASCISM in Germany has ruled for one year. Its rule has been stained with the blood of thousands of the best sons of the German workingclass. It has torn into the ranks of the German revolutionary working class with a savagery, a cruelty, sadistic torture, that have few parallels in all history. Through the Fascist dictatorship in Germany the employers, the big owners of monopoly industry, the millionaires, like Thyssen, Siemens, etc. now rule by open violence. Fascism is the military rule, the openly reactionary, rule by means of the prison camp and the bayonet, in the interests of the big capitalist monopolists. In Germany Hitler is the servant of the big iron and steel, coal and munitions owners and the big industrialists. In the United States Fascism would be the open military-police gang rule of Wall Street, the Morgans, the Rockefeller, the Mellons and the DuPonts.

Hitler promised the German masses that he would end the curse of unemployment. He promised the ruined peasants that he would relieve the yoke of debt and landlord slavery. He promised the petty bourgeois of the cities an end of the economic crisis. He promised the youth of Germany an end of the stagnation and hopelessness of their position.

Fascism promised the German people an end to the yoke of the Versailles treaty by which imperialism of the Allied powers drains millions from the toiling German masses in bond payments and indemnities.

Fascism promised a "national Socialist revolution" against the "international bankers" and the "capitalists."

Broken Promises. But what has one year of Fascism brought the German working class, the ruined petty bourgeois and the impoverished small peasant in the countryside? Has Fascism accomplished a real "revolution"? Has Fascism made life better for the masses?



Berlin police attacking the May 1st 1929 demonstration. The cops were headed by the Socialist police chief, Zorgebel, who banned the demonstration and, when the workers defied his ban, sent police to shoot down the heroic men, women and children in the proletarian sections of the city. Thirty-one were killed by the police in the fighting which lasted three days.

Instead he has "spread work" by dividing whatever jobs there were among a greater number of workers thus reducing the wages of the whole German working class to a level which even a liberal English paper like the Manchester Guardian describes "as the lowest in fifty years."

Hunger Grips Fascism in one year has driven the living standards of the masses to terrible levels of deprivation and hunger. Prices of necessities have risen. Hitler sets up light tariffs on agricultural and dairy goods so that the big dairy producers in Germany can charge the German masses higher prices for butter and milk. The workers in the cities as well as the small farmers are being crushed under the weight of these rising prices of food deliberately forced up by the fascist government to protect the profits of the biggest Prussian landlords, and the rich peasants.

Not only are wages cut, but the fascists have robbed the German workers of millions of dollars through the "voluntary" donations to the "relief work funds" which the Nazi Storm Troopers collect in the factories.

More Jobless Unemployment grows in Germany. The official government statistics reveal 500,000 more jobless than last year. In many cases the government figures are full of lies hiding the steady growth of unemployment even in the face of the spreading of the available work among more workers. One government report shows a discrepancy of more than 2,000,000 men in the number of employed, so desperate has the twisting

of the official government statistics become. Hitler promised the workers relief from the yoke of the "capitalists." Instead he has destroyed the trade unions and all the independent working class organizations. He has instituted the infamous "labor law."

This law makes the German capitalist "an undisputed master in his own factory." It gives him complete power over the workers in his factory to hire and fire. It places the jurisdiction of a fascist labor "arbitrator." The workers must accept everything he says. His Storm Troopers and the threat of the concentration camps where torture and even murder await any worker who protests.

Fascism has thus brought misery to the German toilers, while it has tightened the grip of the biggest, most powerful, most reactionary monopolies, giving them rising profits at the expense of a further degradation of the life of the German masses.

Fascism, far from being a "revolution" for the workers against the bankers, the money-lenders, the imperialists, has made Germany a military prison-house for the vast majority of the German population. In everything it does it is the rule of the most reactionary clique of the biggest capitalists.

IT IS this degrading of the life of the majority of the German masses that is the soil out of which grows the steady wave of hatred and disillusionment with the fascist regime. The fascist terrorism against the

Fascism polarizes the class forces within a given country and immeasurably aggravates the class tensions. Fascist violence not only delivers blows against the working class, but by its very use of unbridled, savage violence against the masses, teaches the masses the necessity for class violence in the struggle for the smashing of the capitalist rule, and thus speeds the process of the education of the Socialist workers toward the road of armed struggle for Soviet power.

Above all, Fascism speeds the destruction of the capitalist dictatorship by sharpening all internal and external antagonisms to a breaking point, narrows the mass basis of the bourgeois dictatorship through its widening of the gulf between the needs of the masses and the ruling class character of the State to an extraordinary degree, revealing the State more and more as the tool of the most ruthless monopoly exploiters.

Fascism, therefore, "at once, hinders and accelerates the forces of the proletarian revolution."

THE failure of the Fascist terrorism to stem the rising tides of proletarian revolution in Germany is expressed in the utter failure of the fascists to destroy the heroic German Communist Party, which has gone through the ordeal of the most raging Fascist brutality and emerged, despite heavy losses, with its ranks intact, standing at the head of the whole anti-fascist movement in Germany.

The German Communist Party, moulded under the Bolshevik leadership of Ernst Thaelmann, has maintained its roots deep among the masses, and no fury of Nazi terrorism has been able to break them. Under the very noses of the Nazis, the illegal Communist paper, Rote Fahne, is printed. With extraordinary ingenuity, the factories are flooded with Communist leaflets. Nothing daunts the German Communists. Thousands of Thaelmanns and Dimitroffs defy the Fascist police every day in Germany, organizing the masses for struggle against Fascism.

The revolutionary crisis which steadily seizes the whole capitalist world, grows in Germany. It is not a period of prolonged Fascist reaction that the masses face. It is a period of approaching revolutionary storm.

Today, on May Day, great day of international solidarity, the huge tocsin of world revolution against the hideous oppression of capitalism is sounded throughout the world. In the ears of the Fascist exploiters, sounds the rising roar of the world proletariat—toward Soviet Power! And in the very frenzy of their savagery the Fascists know that they will not be able to escape their historic doom.

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Zimmerman Rushes to Aid Shoe Misleaders in Auburn Forces Rule of McKee and Costello in Face of Workers' Opposition

By a Shoeworker Correspondent
LEWISTON, Me.—A tragedy, of which the last page is not written yet, occurred here in Local 27 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union of Auburn, Me.

From the first letters you know ready, the opposition developed toward the new organizers, kicked out from Boston and New York, respectively. Brothers McKee and Frank Costello, the splitting tactics of McKee and Costello of putting the workers against each other on account of political union or race was making them diversely unpopular. It was the plan in the shops and in the streets, and a show-down was expected at a local meeting April 19.

But the big leaders, afraid of being the workers, brought down their protector, Brother Zimmerman, and stood behind his back. Brother Zimmerman, secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee, interested for his own political reasons in their being here, even against the will of the workers, went down to save the situation. He ignored all the protests of the workers in the previous meetings, their letters to the Co-ordinating Committee, and decided to use his rule over the workers, which was different from the Boot and Shoe leaders.

At the said meeting, the chairman, under Zimmerman influence and instructions, came down with prepared list of speakers, all so-called "leaders," not giving time to usual questions and discussions from the floor. When one started to speak from the floor, the chairman closed the meeting, stating that Brother McKee will be organizer and everybody should shake hands with him. Brother Zimmerman spoke of union democracy—of rank and file control, and other wonderful things, when the dirty job of forcing on us leaders—orders—was put up.

It is interesting that Brother McKee had such a cold reception that he did not speak more than a few minutes—it was too much for him. Costello did not speak at all, the atmosphere was too thick. It is now left to see, will the workers in Auburn stand for such tactics and deals. From my chats with different groups of workers it seems they will not allow this to be put over on them.

Two Starvation Homesteads In South Carolina

By a Worker Correspondent

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The first step in the campaign to herd part-time textile workers onto subsistence homesteads in the Piedmont area is being taken with the establishment of two such "homesteads" at Taylors and LaFrance, South Carolina. Both of these will be located near large cotton mills which are run on a seasonal basis. These will be three to six acres.

It is hoped, according to M. L. Wilson, director of the subsistence homesteads for the federal government, that these starvation homesteads will spread through the Southern textile regions.

Work 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. At Basket Stores Co.

By a Worker Correspondent

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—I am going to write a few lines to let the workers of other places know how the A. F. of L. and N.R.A. are serving the retail sales corps. The corps were organized into the A. F. of L. union last September. Their business agent and chairman are owners of the Basket Stores Co.

The N.R.A. code calls for 60 hours per week. In one basket store, the corps work code hours on week days. On Saturday they go to work at 7 a.m. and work till 10 p.m., without any lunch. They are afraid to raise the issue for fear of losing their job.

In our factories one worker does the work of three workers.

United Front in Doherty & Wadsworth Silk Mill Wins Wage Increase of 10%

A.C.W. Delegates To Convention Are Handpicked

Local 176 Executive Board Does All the Electing

By a Needle Trades Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Some time in May, I believe, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America of the A. F. of L. is going to have a national convention in Rochester, N. Y. Do you want to know how they democratically elect delegates? Take my Local No. 176 as an example.

In the first place we never got official notice of the convention. It got to us by the same route we learned we had become part of the A. F. of L.—by rumor. Then the local executive board met and the business agent proposed himself and the local chairman. This was followed by calling in their lackeys (an activity meeting, it's called) to endorse them. Then they said: "Maybe we'll call a meeting of the rank and file and maybe we won't." They didn't.

All this was done despite the fact that the constitution of our union, and a letter sent to all locals by the joint board, called for democratic nominations and elections of delegates.

The reason is quite obvious. The local officials (Brother Cimentatti and Johnny Patti included) are afraid of the rapidly growing opposition in our local. When we issued a local rank and file bulletin, they let loose a campaign of terror and intimidation against all militant elements. They threatened to fire and expel them.

However, despite all this, the workers are going ahead in their fight for a democratic rank and file union, to insure better conditions in the shop. Members of Local 176, join the A. C. W. Rank and File Committee at 116 University Place, New York City. Write for your local paper, send it financial aid. Down with Hillman bureaucracy!

Members of Two Unions and Unorganized Workers Join in Militant Action

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The weavers in Doherty and Wadsworth Silk Mill, the second largest silk mill in Allentown, won a 10 per cent increase in wages recently. This means a raise in pay of \$1.50 to \$1.80 a week.

This shop is unorganized but due to the low wages and bad conditions the workers picked a committee of militant workers right in the shop and sent them into the office to prevent the demands for the increase.

The committee gave the management till next day to come across or else the workers would strike. The next day the entire night shift stayed out of the mill for 15 minutes. When the bosses saw that the workers would strike, they immediately announced the 10 per cent increase.

This action proved to the workers that only by militant struggle can we win better conditions and more money. The unity of the workers was very important here. On the fighting committee were members of the American Federation of Silk Workers (A. F. of L.), the Allentown Silk Workers' Union (Independent) and unorganized workers. A real united front in the shop.

This United Front action was a big step in cementing the unity of all workers in the shop, which is necessary to win any fight for better conditions. The confidence of the workers was greatly strengthened for future struggles and to build a union.

Compare our militant fight and pay increase in Doherty and Wadsworth with the role of the leaders of the A. F. S. W. in Paterson where they helped to force a wage cut on the workers recently, or the policy of the A. F. S. W. here in Allentown.



where they refused to put up a fight when the workers in Roberts-Muma silk mill had to take a 10 per cent cut in wages and 25 per cent in hours. This proves again the leaders of the A. F. S. W. will not fight for our interests, but help the bosses to cut our wages.

Our action shows clearly that only by a United Front of the workers, and a militant policy will win, and not the policy of the A. F. of L. which says no strikes, the N. R. A. will help us. However, the workers realize more every day the N. R. A. does not help us but the bosses.

The action of the Doherty-Wadsworth expresses the sentiment of the Allentown silk workers who are ready to fight and will fight for better conditions. We must now consolidate our victory and build a strong organization run by the Rank-and-File and not by the A. F. of L. misleaders—to prepare for future struggles.

ILGWU Officials Caught Grabbing Big Salaries

By a Needle Worker Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—On April 12 the silk branch of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local No. 50, was called to a meeting for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention of the union, which will be held in May. Due to the fact that Reiberg steamrollered at the last meeting and no question of the trade were taken up, the workers were disgusted and the turnout was very poor. But the meeting proved to be a lively one.

Right from the start the tactics of sidetracking important issues was tried. On popular demand the floor was thrown open to discussion and the leadership was forced to admit things which they certainly wanted to keep a secret.

The question of a raise for the union staff was brought to the forefront and it was revealed that they already received these raises since Feb. 12. The manager of the union, who was getting \$70 per week, is getting \$85 at the present time and the business agents who were getting \$40 are getting \$50 per week and so down the line. Even the members of the Joint Board are to get \$1 each meeting they attend.

The workers were indignant, first because raises were granted, and second because it was done without approval of the membership. For three hours the workers discussed the question.

When Reiberg took the floor his face turned deep purple, and for lack of a better method he tried the good old tactic of blaming the Communists. A half dozen workers were on their feet at once to declare that he should not bring in his side issues. One worker exclaimed that every one had a right to his political belief.

Then Reiberg got on the defensive. "Didn't the workers get a raise in the shops since the N.R.A. came into effect? Why shouldn't we who run your business get it? Besides," he said, "aren't you ashamed to refuse your own workers a raise? How will you be able to ask for a raise from your bosses? I for

one will be ashamed to face the manufacturers if you reject the raises for the officials."

Refuses Financial Statement

As to the financial statement of the union he informed us that we cannot have it for the simple reason that the manufacturers must not know how much money we have, therefore, we, too, must be kept in the dark. He also informed us that the other two branches, the cotton and the cutters, have approved the raise so that it will go through anyway even if you people don't approve. Nevertheless, he ended his talk with pleas for the raises.

By that time most of the workers were on their feet clamoring to be heard. Mr. Reiberg quickly took advantage of the disorder and adjourned the meeting without taking the question to a vote. He announced that the following Monday a continuation meeting will be held to vote on the raises and make nominations and vote on the raises.

At the Monday meeting no discussion from the floor was allowed. To gain still more time the chairman proposed to take up nominations first. Again the leadership was forced to admit that the two-year ruling (that is, that only members who are two years in the union are permitted to run as delegates to the Convention) hold good for our local in Philadelphia, in spite of the fact that 95 per cent of our membership came into the union 11 months ago during the general strike, which means that these workers actually remain without representation.

It was also revealed that Reiberg was deliberately falsifying when he said that the question of raises were passed in the other branches. It had not even been taken up in the cotton branch, and the cutters only passed it because they were promised a \$5 raise from the bosses.

In the end Reiberg succeeded to maneuver in this question in such a manner that it was referred back to all the executives of the local. Officially the case is still pending, while in actuality they are getting these raises.

ACW Heads Protect Graft, Persecute Militant Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK — L. Kirshbaum's article published recently by your modern sweat shops called to my mind the interesting career of this worker who almost single handed carried on what may be termed an individual struggle against corruption and graft in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

In 1926 he published a pamphlet in which he pointed out the arch enemy, parasite and racketeer, the present notorious Dr. Benjamin Squires. He showed there how Squires and another honorable professor, Leo Wolman, devised a scheme of Unemployment Insurance, so-called, which was nothing else than the biggest source of corruption and graft for the racketeers and its machine. It was and still is "insurance" in name only.

He repeated these charges four years later in "Justice for Organized Workers" before he published the latter pamphlet he submitted the manuscript and charges to Norman Thomas and most of them intimate friends of the Amalgamated and its leaders. The latter were called upon to refute the charges, but they couldn't. They were trapped. These liberals then wrote forewords and endorsed the pamphlet.

But the Amalgamated leaders issued statement after statement in which they lamented that this man who "enjoyed a national reputation," said they, should be thus accused. The Advance, the Amalgamated's official mouthpiece lavished praise for the honorable professor.

The professor grew and expanded. He reached Washington. He was going to stop strikes. He was now a Federal member. Yes, the professor was on his way to the White House, with the crooked labor leaders pushing him ahead, for the highest honors.

And then came a Chicago Grand Jury and suddenly indicted the man with a "national reputation," for graft, conspiracy and coercion. But let us return to Kirshbaum and see what happened to him as a result of his persistence. For nearly four years he was kept out of his trade. He was ultimately compelled to get a job in a different line. He worked and earned less than one half of what he could make in his own trade. But he's rather do that than submit. This lasted a year and a half. Then the Amalgamated came in and organized this trade. They wanted him to join, but he declined on the ground that he had been declared "expelled" without a hearing.

The local officials conferred with the higher ups in the organization about giving him a hearing but the latter said nothing doing. They would rather have him out of the organization and let him work in a union shop without belonging to the union than give him a hearing before their own machine.

It should be decided once and for all whether the machine in this union and other unions should be permitted to eliminate their opponents and the friends of the rank and file by declaring them suspended or expelled without charges

Jack Dubin Hat Workers Average \$9 a Week Wages

Can't Get More Because AFL Officials Forbid Struggle

By a Millinery Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—To us, the workers of the Jack Dubin millinery shop, the "collective agreement" of the boss and union officials has been more than a huge joke because the joke has been on the millinery trimmers. The only thing collective for us has been the 40 cents dues collected weekly for the A. F. of L. millinery union.

About three weeks ago we all decided that the rates we are getting for making hats, which not only did not give the agreed \$1.06 an hour, but didn't even average 50 cents an hour, was not going to be tolerated by us any longer. The price committee, together with the girls, worked out a list of prices that would give the girl with average rate of speed about 75c an hour. This even though less than \$1.06 an hour, still was met by the boss with anger and refusal.

When we demanded 75c an hour we took into consideration that we worked part time, not full time. Our work is seasonal and the average of the 24 girls in the shop is about \$9 a week.

Our boss immediately turned the matter over to the millinery bosses' association. We turned the matter over to the union. Then began one of the most disgusting and humiliating experiences the girls had ever witnessed.

Almost daily the shop committee had to go to the association to hear the negotiations between the union officials and the bosses' representatives. This ham-stringing went on for three weeks during which time the girls were not paid. They were, however, given permission to borrow money on account from the office "up to a certain amount."

A committee of six went up to see Miss Deutsch, an organizer of the union, and intimated that we were going to stop work unless our prices were settled. She tried to soft-soap them, but she soon found that it didn't work. The next day the prices were settled, but so miserably low that they were nearer to 6 cents an hour than \$1.06 an hour.

There is a mass resentment against these misleading A. F. of L. officials and a strong desire to struggle to better our conditions. The incident is not closed, for we intend to fight against these prices and change them for fairer ones. One thing we know, and that is not to depend on the union officials, but to fight with our strongest weapon, strike even though we are forbidden and intimidated by the union officials.

LAY-OFFS AT CURTAIN SHOP
By a Worker Correspondent
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—At the West Brighton Clay Smith Co., which makes curtains, there have been employed 150 men in March at 35 1/2c an hour for 46 hours a week. Now for April they have paid off the day and night shift except 50 men left temporarily.

NOTE
We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in those industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

TWO OF A KIND
New Haven, Conn.

The capitalist papers announced that Professor Dana of Harvard would give a lecture on Soviet Russia, on the 19th, at Trades Council Hall. The lecture would be accompanied by a play, about thirty-five people attended. The A. F. of L. chairman announced to the audience that the professor got his dates mixed up and wouldn't be there, but Reverend Lakewell, of the First Methodist Church would take his place. No pictures were shown. His whole lecture was taken up with an endorsement of the A. F. of L. unions. He said President Roosevelt, Johnson, Miss Perkins, and Wm. Green were the greatest friends of the downtrodden.

When he came to mention Wm. Green as a friend of the poor people, four women that were seated right in front of him, got up and walked out simultaneously. This embarrassed the Minister. It took him several minutes before he got his composure. He never said one word in defense of the Soviet Union. He said there are a certain crowd of radicals in this country that are mad because these great people are pulling this country out of the depression. He stated that a new form of trade unions are in the works, which will be known as the Federal Union. It will be inspired by such people as Roosevelt, Perkins, Green and a score of others who have the interest of the workers at heart. They then had a short discussion on trade unions. The pure and simple, and Socialists that were present, gave him a rising vote of thanks.

W. L.

and without even their own hearings. Think this over, workers. It is for your own good. It is your duty not to neglect this, lest you lose what you have gained after many years of hard struggle. Remind Hillman that you are paying him for representing you and not for selling you to the N.R.A. or to the bosses.

PARTY LIFE Milwaukee Section Sets Self Two Months' Control Tasks

Must Recruit Negro Workers, Push Shop and Unemployed Work, Expose Social Fascists

The Milwaukee Section, at its recent convention, adopted the following control tasks, which they have set for themselves to be carried out by July 3rd. We publish these, as an excellent example for other sections. The comrades from Milwaukee explain the small quota of Negro workers to be recruited into the Party by the fact that in the entire city there are only 200 Negroes, and at the present time there are no Negroes in the Party here. The District, in commenting on this point, says that the Section could have set themselves the task of recruiting 5, and realized it. We therefore suggest to the membership of Section 5 that they attempt to carry out a counterplan of recruiting a minimum of five Negro workers into the Party in this period.

(7) To recruit at least 2 Negro workers into the Party.

(8) To carry on a fight against the war plans of the Roosevelt government through extending the influence of the American League Against War and Fascism, by selling the magazine Fight, etc.

(9) To help build the Y. C. L. The Party to recruit at least seven members into the Y. C. L. from the shops. To build a Y. C. L. nucleus in the Simmons factory.

(10) To recruit at least five women into the Party. To push the organization of a woman's auxiliary in the Simmons Federal Union.

(11) To develop cadres for our mass work:

- Shop nuclei 5
- Fractions in mass orgs 6
- Editors of shop papers 1
- A. F. of L. opposition groups 5
- Worriors 3
- Agitators & prop. 4
- Unemployed work 3
- Women 2
- Simmons 2
- Nash 2
- Allen-A 1

(12) Increased sale of theoretical and mass literature. Daily Worker. Subs. increase 10. Bundle inc. 10.

(13) In the carrying out of the above tasks to boldly and openly expose the class role of the social-fascists, (Socialist Party and American Federation of Labor leaders) (Using scabs ads in Leader, articles in press showing role of Socialist Party in Milwaukee exposing local Socialist Party councilmen). To fight against any deviations from the correct line, especially in the carrying out of the United Front. To bring forward the slogan of "Soviet Power" and its accompanying demand for a Workers and Farmers government. To popularize the achievements of the Soviet Union, thus mobilizing the working class for the defense of the U. S. S. R.

(14) To carry on a day-to-day check-up on the fulfillment of these control tasks through the use of a wall chart to be placed in the Section office, and to stimulate the units through revolutionary competition for the completion of their tasks.

Adopted by the Section Committee.

E.R.A. Called the Evil Robbery Association

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The ERA is supposed to be Emergency Relief Administration, but here is the real meaning of the ERA here in New Orleans, at 739 Grand St., Evil Robbery Association.

Old, blind, deaf, dumb, afflicted cripples, yohng, insane and sane—these grafters will rob all. Threenths get relief and the others get premises. Visitors "did call and no one was at home" that's the way they pass the buck on the unemployed. Those that get relief have to give an account if any in the family is dead, what did he or she die of and how old they were, when were they born and what date and year. All those silly questions. If they have one in the family working, they tell you there is no relief for you.

Girls ranging in age from 16 up are the committee. They don't know any more about what a family needs than a hog knows about Sunday. They will ask you everything in this world. Fellow workers, unite together and organize and stop this vicious attack.

Doctor Luttinger advises:

Capitalistic Health Medicine vs. Communist Health Service (Continued)

At the Stalin Automobile Works they are surgeons on duty day and night so that an injured worker can receive prompt medical aid, no matter whether he belongs to a day or a night shift. There are eleven medical stations operating in the different departments of the Stalin Automobile Works. In each department there are health nuclei composed of the most active workers who are interested in health work and it is these "activists" who are called, who see to it that every worker in the factory should utilize all the possibilities that are offered by the medical sanitary system of the factory. It was one of them who saw to it that our young friend got immediate preventative medical attention.

After staying at the Crimea health resort for three months, our young friend has gained thirty-five pounds, his lung condition has been cleared up entirely and he is pronounced fit to return to his job. After working at it for a year he got leave. In absence to come back to the United States to see his family. Is it any wonder that, after hearing his story, five other members of the family are anxious to go back with him to the Stalin Automobile Works? The great contrast between the medical treatment received by these two young men, shows the great difference between the two economic systems under which the workers live in this country and in the U. S. S. R. In Soviet Russia where the Social Philosophy has abandoned the individualistic gauge and everything is thought and acted upon from the collective point of view, medicine is not a merchandise which is sold by a few of the initiators. Medicine which in its essence is made to protect, to cure and to relieve has come into its own. It has broken with disorder and mercantilism. In Russia medicine is organized and perceived from a given plan: the plan of universal socialism. Medicine has ceased to be a private un-

dertaking and has become socialized. The treatment our young mechanic received shows the fallacy of the well-known argument that only the private family physician is capable of interesting himself in his patient. No doubt that at one time, the private physician, the "good doctor," the country doctor was able to take care of his patient, but this is no longer so. The private physician, under the present capitalist scheme has become a busy little business man. His morale has floundered.

(To Be Continued.)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Vital Information Forbidden

Dorothy—We regret that we cannot give you the information you request in this column. The capitalist laws forbid such information to be broadcast, no matter how vital it is for the health and happiness of the people. We should be glad to advise you if you call at our office. There will be no charge for the consultation.

Chancroid

A. J. Montgomery, Ala.—From your description, it seems that you are suffering from a bubo (not "blue ball") which follows the venereal infection known as chancroid or soft chancre. If the gland in your groin (at the juncture of the abdomen and thigh) is sore again, you better go back to the physician who first lanced it and have him look at it. The "knot" is liable to remain for many years as evidence of your carelessness. It is fortunate for you that this venereal disease does not have any effects on the general health, nor is it hereditary.

Super-Adjuster

An Inquirer, St. Louis, Mo.—Sorry we cannot reply to your inquiry regarding that "wonderful" machine in this column. You will find a detailed answer in the May issue of HEALTH. In the meantime do not buy it. You will also find some information about the same contraption in the Daily Worker of Nov. 24, 1933, in answer to an inquiry from F. S., Detroit.

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

ANCHORED OFF THE ROCKY SHORES OF BRILLIANT ANILINE ISLE

Due to the news and messages coming in this week over the ship's radio, we didn't leave the "Beauty Quest" as early as we had expected, to explore the color-islands further. In old times, mineral, or non-toxic colors from animals or plants, were used in cosmetics. Until rather recently, pigments used in painting pictures as well as in making cosmetics, were drawn from a bewildering variety of sources. (The chemistry of coloring matters is given in an intensely interesting book, "The Permanent Palette," by Martin Henry Fischer—a splendid book for any artist to read.)

Anilines and a whole family of related colors, are now drawn from coal-tar and coal-tar products. Coal's compressed decayed vegetable growths—wood, ferns, plants; also sea animals, bugs, and the like: all the accumulated contents of the living forest, dead, and compressed—this is coal, from which the anilines are produced chemically. The vivid, varied hues of long-dead flowers bloom again in the aniline vats.

In addition to their wide range of brilliant hues, anilines possess a special quality: they are "thin" and "transparent"—there is little solid matter in them, so they possess great powers of penetration, especially in substances like flesh, for which they have an affinity. They are highly soluble in water; they are in fact dyes, which penetrate and do not lie on the surface like an old-time grease-paint.

Unhappily however they happen to be poisonous, containing toxic substances which react badly in the body; sufficient amounts may have a deleterious effect on the eyes and skin, or cause a rash or eczema. The brilliant range of hues, their cheapness, and their indelible property, are all duck-egg for the cosmetic manufacturers. What is it to them if anilines are poisonous, and that a law prohibits their use in lipsticks? While the dollars roll in over the cosmetic counters, are they going to be stopped by mere laws, when infractions carry such trifling penalties as they do?

Anilines are also used for tinting photos, as the gelatine film on the paper on which photos are made also absorbs anilines as skin does—gelatine being chemically like skin. Anilines used for photo-tinting are sold in powder form, or liquid, or spread on small paper sheets bound into booklets. The "Peerless" booklet contains a brilliant bluish pink called "Geranium Pink." It has a peculiarity. In solution it appears a sick yellowish orange.

Now I see "geranium pink" flooding the toilet counters everywhere, in powder, in lipstick, in rouge, in fingernail goo. The manufacturers have seized on its peculiarity to "make magic." Marvelous "color-change" lipsticks are advertised—orange lipsticks, and the color changes "to the correct rosy tint just for you" when you apply it, or some such blarney.

More About The Spy Who Heads Drivers' Local

By a Needle Trades Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There appeared in a recent edition of your paper an article by Hy Boris relating to the many injustices to which members of Local 102, Helpers and Drivers' Union, affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union with the A. F. of L., suffer.

As spokesman for a group of members of this local, I have been selected to write to you telling of our complete agreement with each and every statement made by Mr. Boris in his article. Through fear of loss of positions, we must remain anonymous, but we want you to know that only this fear prevents each and every member of this group that commissioned me to write to you from signing this letter and coming out in open support instead of merely writing to show that spiritually we are with him 100 per cent.

It is true that Mr. Metz is an entirely selfish person who is using his position only to extract as much personal gain as is humanly possible, and he cares not a whit for enforcing union conditions, and it is true that he reports what is related to him (supposedly in strictest confidence) right back to our bosses, and then between Metz and the boss, the man is framed and discharged, forcing the remaining men to put up with less than the union wage scale, no overtime pay, and no voice at all in the governing of our union.

I will close now with our sincere congratulations and thanks to Mr. Boris for the championing of our cause and the prayer that some day in the near future we may be all able to openly side with him. Thank you.

18 Cents Paid For Completing Dress

By a Needle Trades Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Conditions at the shop run by Paul Respole at 35 West 21st St. are very bad, and I will be very pleased if you will send an organizer to investigate and if possible to let us join a union. I will explain briefly some of the conditions we are working under.

1. The hours are just as the boss pleases to make them and if we say something he tells us if you don't like it to go home.

2. The prices are unbelievable. We get paid 18 cents a dress. This is for completing the whole dress.

3. The conditions of the shop itself are terrible, such as the dressing room, the shop and so forth.

Editor's Note:—This letter has been referred to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union at 131 W. 29th St. for immediate action. However, the process of organizing the shop would become very much easier if the worker would get in touch with the union himself, in order to give advice and assistance in mobilizing the other workers.

In sending in new subs to the "Daily" please write the name and address of the new subscriber clearly.

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

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

Dear Michael Gold:

Recently, at a street-meeting in Yorkville, I listened to a girl, a member of our Party. She was only twenty-two, and she had that blaze of courage in her eyes, which makes one's hand rise, instinctively, in salute. Her face was dark, bitter and yet calm in the intensity of its purpose, with the nose large, the mouth wide and twisted. A surface worshipper of symmetry would never have called her "beautiful," but she was, nevertheless.

Standing on the ladder and facing the people, many of them hostile, she spoke of the Nazi butcheries and the program of hate, lies and stupidity which they are attempting to spread in Yorkville, throughout the city. She described the conditions of workers in Yorkville and elsewhere, toiling ten and twelve hours a day, tricked, clubbed, soft-soaped, blinded, endlessly, by their sly and fishy-eyed masters, and she exhorted these workers to rise, shake the mist from their heads, put a rage in their hearts, and link shoulders and arms in iron ranks ever advancing.

It was a thing of beauty to watch her sway some of the crowd to greater thought. Her voice—invisible and massive from the strength in one, frail body—hammered at the crowd, gathered to a force greater and more animated than any visible steel could have been, because the voice was made of mind and emotion forged to one, swinging penetration.

Jailed for Militancy

I know another girl, only 19, also a member of the Party, who joined when she was barely 18 and was jailed for her militancy on the blood-quenching afternoon at the "Olympic-Stadium Games," when runners suddenly circled the track, with banners on backs and chests reading: "Free Tom Mooney!" and comrades threw leaflets to the crowds in the stands, and drove a wedge of fear into the assembled functionaries and sponge-faces packing the seats.

Intellectual critics scarcely ever center on girls of this kind, state that they possess "a dynamic and engaging personality," describe their "honesty and talent," call them "disarmingly charming," or announce that they went to listen to them with the expectation of a "pleasant evening." Perhaps the girls themselves would not appreciate such worn-out and stilted bouquets. They are entirely content to work and fight in the ranks, with their praise, if it occurs, confined to the words and handclaps of other comrades struggling with them on the noisy, robbed, tortured street-levels of existence in this country.

"Psychological Problems"

They, too, came from middle-class surroundings. They also had, and still have, to a much smaller extent, "psychological problems," temptations toward vanity and misunderstanding, and yet, it was not necessary to "knock them down and drag them home" into the Communist Party, and, in fact, such a complaint, soaked with an easy and over-delicate aversion to bluntness and fervent sincerity, never presented itself to their minds and hearts. Accidentally, they ran into a meeting of the Party, heard the speakers, felt startled and wondering for the first time in their lives. Then they attended other rallies, conversed with some of the comrades, afterwards, and read the literature of the Party, and fought it out, in the stillness of their rooms, for months, until a gradual, resistless conviction forced them to throw off the former drugs, inflations, bandages, to realize, once and for all, that they had been miscast in their beginning environments.

Avoided Limelight

They joined the Party, slipped quietly into the ranks. A limelight was never focussed upon them and they would not have desired it. When they entered no aura of indulgence enticed them, or threw a glamor on their little, fearful wobbles. They were not writers and it never occurred to them that they should sojourn in a factory-district, for two or three months, and then write patronizing accounts of the hardships and persecutions forming the daily lot of the workers within these districts. They reached their decision in the sickening, writhing core of heart and mind, where it must always be made, without pampering, without people waiting with bated breath for them "to come in, in their own way," the routine of side-steppings, of preening and half-response, which leads nowhere and which is always so comforting to the person holding it.

I repeat, they were not writers, and perhaps that was fortunate. The tendency, on the part of radical critics, to cajole, spare, and even, immediately, to trust any writer who possesses a name, who has been praised by most of the "liberal, influential" reviewers, is a tendency which must be combated at all cost. Any pet of the other side, who indicates the slightest class-consciousness, the smallest sign of revolutionary leanings, is spanked half-heartedly, at times, and then lauded and assured that he will develop into a much-needed convert to the revolutionary cause. Conversely, other writers, who were never the teachers' pets of the opposite side, fail to receive such a considerate and persistent attention. This situation leads, inevitably, to the question: "Are certain, radical critics opportunists, filled with much more admiration for the polished, 'serious' literature-mongers on the other side than they ever confess, either to themselves, or in print?"

Critics Too Indulgent

I have a sincere and ready appreciation for many of the qualities and aims, to which these critics devote themselves—their general determination to struggle against the middle-class traditions which once held them, and their fine willingness to write, nearly always without pay, for the cause in which they believe, and frequently, the precision and delving united in their mingled style and content, but I must, nevertheless, challenge them on the preceding score. In regard to any, possible, literary convert, there is, undoubtedly, a point beyond which indulgence and easy trust becomes misdirected, hampering to their objectives. Far from capturing the possible convert, they serve, instead, to make him equally indulgent to himself, to blind him to the necessity for a disciplined earthquake down to the last atom and marrow of his being. This does not mean that the opposite extreme must be advocated, the one of unbroken harshness, intolerance, and suspicion, but, beyond question, there are many degrees and attitudes existing between these poles.

What Is Subtlety?

In another direction, the question of subtlety in revolutionary literature interests me even more. Often, I read the phrase: "More subtle and effective literary form." In this connection. But what is subtlety? It is another word for "indirect." It circles the subject. It is worried over details of defense and attack. It must always fear that some clarifying shade has been overlooked, that weak spots exist somewhere in its presentation, since otherwise it couldn't possibly retain its own identity.

We have been deluged in the past with subtle literature, which delighted the rulers of its time, apologized for them—consciously, or unconsciously—and saturated itself in the drugs of "great and noble ideals," of metaphysical escape, and whenever this literature did slap the rulers of its time, the slap was nearly always one of extraneous details, or personal animus, or cynical retirement, offering no actual hope, encouragement, or solution, to the toiling and struggling masses on earth. We are confronted with subtlety in our present day, not only in middle-class writing, but in the tactics, speeches, dishonesties and compromises, among those who rule us and grind our lives.

Simplicity as a Weapon

In every-day life, as well as in literature, a straight, careful, determined opposition is sorely needed. Simplicity is a much better weapon and reply—simplicity of a certain kind. It doesn't have to be obvious or hackneyed. It doesn't need to be crude, over-confident. It can and must avoid slipshod and hasty qualities. It should always be responsive to self-criticism. And yet, it must also avoid the clogging of too many details, the hesitations within too much self-immersion, and all of the polished intricacies, which are essentially meaningless, both to themselves and to the workers whom they are striving to reach. On the positive side, it can be a straight, painstaking, fervent approach, a sincerity willing to use shaded methods, but never preoccupied with them, a desire to present itself in clear terms, not too far above the heads of the masses, and a faith in the eventual liberation and up-rising of the proletariat—a faith too relentless and blazing to sacrifice itself, in any way, to all of the curlicues, the handspings and slants, so dear and insistent to the purposes and motives on the other side of the fence.

Fraternally, MAXWELL BODENHEIM.

The World of the Theatre

NEW THEATRE. Organ of League of Workers Theatres. April, 1934. Published at 5 E. 19th St., New York. Price 5 cents.

Reviewed by HAROLD EDGAR

THE April issue of New Theatre, organ of the League of Workers Theatres, is in many respects the best that has appeared this year. There are fewer waste spots—haphazard notes, ineffective articles, casual reviews, of which the first numbers unfortunately provided too many examples. Practically all the plays reviewed in the current number are worth reviewing (although they appear in a far too scattered form) and Ben Blake's remarks on the production of "They Shall Not Die" are very valuable. He is the only writer that has pointed out the lack of distinctive approach to the material of Weixley's play on the part of the Theatre Guild; the absence of an idea for the production which would be different from that of any other realistic play containing a trial scene.

The two articles on the dance: "Whither Martha Graham?" by Edna Ocko, and an "Open Letter to Workers Dance Groups," by Blanche Evan—particularly the latter—both reveal a true critical awareness and genuine interest in their subjects. Edna Ocko's article is excellent for its interpretation of Martha Graham's actual work in the dance medium, but appears to us a little over-enthusiastic in its assumption that because Miss Graham is a fine dancer and a sincere artist she is either capable or desirous of applying her art to the contemporary social scene. If we admire Miss Graham's dance, our admiration may have to confine itself to that which she has already created, and regret that she does not satisfy our sense of immediate revolutionary needs may be somewhat beside the point. If we wish to urge artists to a point of view closer to our own, we must choose those artists—however famous—who may still be—in whom we distinctly observe the needs of such a point of view. But this far the emotional content of Miss Graham's work has about it something coldly passionate, unearthy and removed which are not qualities for revolutionary art. To tell Miss Graham we want our work presented to us, "in the way," "We would like you so much better if you were not what you are!"

The two movie articles, an excerpt on Dvozhnikov from a Russian book by M. Bajan, and a review of Harry Alan Potamkin's pamphlet, "The Eyes of the Movies"—are likewise interesting and appropriate, though the first is much too brief and sketchy. There is also a short article, "Hollywood or Lenin Hills," the last of Potamkin's work.

PERHAPS the most exciting contribution to the present "New Theatre" however, is the account of the recent "upheaval" in the ranks of the Actors Equity Association (the actors union). This narrative and explanation of the movement that is attempting to make Equity an organization to represent and fight for its members, both in its expostation and in its suggestions addressed to the actors, is first-class. It is clear, pertinent, not merely that, however, it is almost the only adequate report that has appeared anywhere. The Theatre Arts Monthly stands aloof from such matters as the difficulties of Equity organization, Variety (the theatrical trade-paper) is gossipy and indifferent and like the daily newspapers picks up its news through hearsay and clever "scoops" that are generally superficial and misleading. It is encouraging to see that "New Theatre" has been on its toes in a matter that concerns the intimate life of the American theatre.

Also included in the current issue is a short technical article on lighting which is useful, and notes on various Workers Theatre activities the world over. If you are interested in the theatre, or part of the revolutionary movement you should read "New Theatre."

Stage and Screen

"I, Myself" Coming to Mansfield May 9; Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet" Here May 7

"I, Myself," a new play by Adelyn Bushnell, is announced for next Wednesday night at the Mansfield Theatre by Pearson-Baruch, a new producing group. Charles Trowbridge, Regina Wallace, Frank Wilcox and Walter Baldwin head the cast.

Herbert and Allan Jones have been engaged by the Shuberts to sing the leading roles in Noel Coward's operetta, "Bitter Sweet," which will open here on Monday night at the 44th Street Theatre. "Pirates of Penzance," instead of "Patience," will be revived by the Gilbert and Sullivan group at the Majestic next Monday night. "Patience" will be presented later in the season. The current operetta at the Majestic is "Lolita."

"The Shining Hour," the Keith winter drama, is now in its last weeks at the Booth Theatre. Following its run here, Max Gordon will present the company headed by Gladys Cooper, Adrienne Allen and Raymond Massey in London.

There will be a special performance on Friday afternoon of "She Loves Me Not" at the Forty-Sixth Street Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund.

"Trovatore" at Hippodrome Tonight; "Samson" on Friday

"Il Trovatore" has been substituted and is presented instead of "The Masked Ball" at the Hippodrome this evening. The cast includes Anna Leskava, Bruna Castagna, Pasquale Ferrara and Joseph Royer. Other operas of the week are: "La Traviata," on Thursday evening; "Samson and Delilah," Friday evening; "Barber of Seville," Saturday afternoon; "La Forza del Destino," Saturday evening; and "La Boheme" on Sunday night.

From the Diary of a Relief Investigator

PHILIP STERLING

DEC. 27, 1931.—I've got a job. I'm to report on Jan. 4 for work as an investigator in the Bureau of Home Relief in the Department of Public Welfare. I'm not clear as to my duties but I'm going to get 24 great big dollars a week—like a plumber, mixer, though, when I begin to think of all the things I'll have to do with that money. I better not dwell on the matter or I'll be discouraged before I start.

JAN. 10, 1932.—For two years now I've been reading newspaper reports of increasing unemployment and hardship. I've watched the business index go down, down—like a plummet, but I haven't known what unemployment means. I'm beginning to understand it now in human terms. Our bureau is in the borough of —. It covers an area of approximately nine square miles. We're taking about 200 applications a day. The office is a madhouse. No equipment, no telephones, desks, office supplies. When I get to work at 9 a.m. the gymnasium of the school building in which we are quartered is crowded with men, women, children.

I sit down at my desk (a long plank on two saw horses) and the interviews begin. Name, address, wife's maiden name, previous addresses, employment record, names and birthdays of all the members of the family, names and addresses of relatives, information on insurance, past financial resources, etc. Every question brings not only the simple answer necessary to our inflexible, high-speed routine, but an irrelevant (to the Home Relief Bureau) outpouring of pent-up misery.

"We used to have money in the bank," my husband can't work, he got gastric ulcers, and my girl can't find a job, she's just out of high school." "My boy is in a T.B. sanitarium, I'll have to bring him home now." "The children are going to school in canvas sneakers—and in such weather." I can't make them stick to my questioning routine.

And as they suddenly realize they're telling all this to a stranger

who probably doesn't give a damn, they burst into tears. It's painful. But Mrs. Portman, our supervisor, isn't embarrassed. She's a hard-boiled little Greenwich Villager from a private social service agency who has traded in tears for a long time. "Don't let yourself be misled or confused by tears," she tells us. "They don't mean a thing. Very often, the louder they weep the less they need help." And to staunch the flood of tears which has been playing hell with office routine she advises: "Don't show them any sympathy. A little kindness makes them cry more quickly than the sternest treatment you can manage."

JAN. 19, 1932.—The flood of applicants for the day we've got to stop. I understand now how the drowning man feels when he discovers that it's only a straw he's clutching. Every applicant is nervous and jumpy as if the long drawn-out insecurity which has been hovering over him will suddenly resolve itself into a horrible certainty of destruction. Those families already on relief are in an even worse frame of mind. If they have a food ticket has become their only resource and the bureau is so disorganized, chaotic, short-handed, because the money has to go to the bankers, that we can't write food tickets fast enough. But even worse is the fact that the daily money allotment to our bureau is far too small. When we've written \$4,000 worth of tickets for the day we've got to stop. The result is a flood of semi-petulant but absolutely justified complaints. We've been working overtime almost every night.

FEB. 9, 1932.—The flood of applications has been so great that we're still way behind in our investigations despite the fact that our doors have been closed for more than two weeks. After we've given Mrs. Portman tried a new wrinkle to determine which applicants are deserving of emergency treatment. We ask each one, "Have you enough food at home to last through tomorrow?"

One woman answered "Yes" in a trembly voice. "What have you at home?" I asked. "Oh, bread and

tea," she replied. "And we have about three cans of beans. We've been getting by on stuff like that for the past three weeks. I guess we can manage a few days longer." Then she burst into tears. I glanced at her application card. There are three children in the family, five, eight and eleven years old, respectively.

FEB. 20, 1932.—Something happened today which, I am sure, will help jar the bureau out of its vacillation and shoulder-shrugging. For a week there have been street meetings of the Unemployed Council across the street from our office despite the bitter cold. Today there was another one, but instead of disbanding, the meeting marched in a body across the street and up to the gates of the school. The cop on duty, acting on Mrs. Portman's orders, refused admittance to a delegation. He sent someone in to phone for more cops and meanwhile stalled the 300 or more who had marched across the street.

When re-enforcements arrived from the near-by police station and shouldered their way through the crowd to take up a defensive position, the lieutenant in charge announced, "Mrs. Portman doesn't want to see any of you. Go on home now."

The big woman who was chairman of the meeting and leader of the delegation turned to the crowd and shouted, "If Mrs. Portman won't see a delegation, we'll all go in." As she spoke two cops started

to hustle her down the stairs. Other policemen plunged into the crowd. Standing at the head of the stairs I had a good view. The blue uniforms were engulfed. The crowd surged toward the door and away from it as the cops unlimbered their billies. The crowd thinned out and fell back. But about two dozen women, instead of retreating, moved forward to meet the murderous attack. They locked with their blue-coated adversaries, clashing, slapping, kicking. They were unarmed, save for their knowledge of where to kick.

It ended after still more cops came and five women were corralled in the vestibule. They screamed their encouragement to those on the outside. The cops tried to silence them with blows. I saw one cop adjust his black-jack so that it protruded from his clenched fist for about a quarter of an inch. Then he pinned a screaming woman against the wall with his left hand and swung his right hand in short, murderous jabs against her mouth. He appeared to be hitting her with his fist, but actually he was banging her teeth loose with black-jack blows.

What's Doing in the Workers Schools of the U.S.

Farm School on Wheels

We have word from the Middle-West that they are laying plans to conduct a Farm School on Wheels this summer to operate throughout the farm regions in North Dakota, South Dakota, etc. This school on wheels was tried out last summer and it proved to be a very valuable supplement to the education work done by the Party.

There are two classes in Organization Principles being conducted in Russellville and Dardanelle, Arkansas. These classes meet twice a week and are each attended by more than twenty-five Negro and white workers and farmers, including two women. Plans are being made to begin a class soon in Social Forces in American History.

The Spring Term of the Harlem Workers' School, 200 West 135th St., New York, had its postponed opening last night (April 30th) with a registration of close to 150 students.

When last heard from, the Los Angeles Workers Schools reported 104 additional students registered for the courses added to their curriculum when they moved to their new headquarters in the Workers Cultural Center at 330 Spring Street. This makes a total of 200 students registered for its first term of existence.

Chicago Conference on June 24th

ON JUNE 24th a conference of all mass organizations in Chicago will be held to launch a campaign for the expansion of the Workers School into the neighborhoods surrounding basic industries of the Chicago area. In addition to the schools in the steel region, the outlook of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Workers is to build a

Tasks of Workers Schools in Light of Decisions of Party Convention

Note.—This column this week initiates a series of short articles on problems of the Workers Schools, such as training of instructors, outlines, etc. The first article follows:

By A. MARKOFF

THE Eighth National Convention of our Party demonstrated that the problem of political education within the Party as well as within the trade unions and mass organizations is a very urgent and immediate task at the present time. The Party has made considerable inroads into the basic industries winning numbers of proletarians from the basic industries into the Party, the Young Communist League, and revolutionary unions. There is a crying need for additional leading forces in the movement. The material for the development of forces is here; it is only a question of getting busy with our theoretical training of the many new elements in our movement.

The Commission on Schools set up at the Convention discussed this problem under three main divisions; the inner Party education, the Workers School, and educational work within trade unions and other mass organizations. At this time we wish to deal with the Workers Schools.

The Workers Schools constitute a very important instrument in the work of our movement. It serves two purposes,—the spreading of the Marxist-Leninist teachings among the broad section of the population, and the training of many rank and file members of the Party and the League. A thorough examination of the character and the work of our schools is essential. Due to the shortage of time the Commission on Schools was unable to go into this problem. We must examine our achievements and shortcomings, for only by a thorough analysis of our work will we be in a position to improve the work. We, therefore, propose to our comrades engaged in the school work to utilize the weekly column in the Daily Worker for a discussion of the tasks before us. The articles should not be more than 300 words.

The Commission at the Convention adopted a motion to call re-

Eugene Nigob Will Give Piano Recital At New School May 6

NEW YORK.—Eugene Nigob, accomplished pianist, will give a recital Sunday, May 6, at 2 p.m. at the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St. The varied and extensive program will include the Waldstein Sonata by Beethoven, and the popular Rhapsody No. 2 by Liszt. Tickets are on sale at the New School, the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 12th St., and at Nigob's Studio, 132 E. 23rd St.

to hustle her down the stairs. Other policemen plunged into the crowd. Standing at the head of the stairs I had a good view. The blue uniforms were engulfed. The crowd surged toward the door and away from it as the cops unlimbered their billies. The crowd thinned out and fell back. But about two dozen women, instead of retreating, moved forward to meet the murderous attack. They locked with their blue-coated adversaries, clashing, slapping, kicking. They were unarmed, save for their knowledge of where to kick.

It ended after still more cops came and five women were corralled in the vestibule. They screamed their encouragement to those on the outside. The cops tried to silence them with blows. I saw one cop adjust his black-jack so that it protruded from his clenched fist for about a quarter of an inch. Then he pinned a screaming woman against the wall with his left hand and swung his right hand in short, murderous jabs against her mouth. He appeared to be hitting her with his fist, but actually he was banging her teeth loose with black-jack blows.

THE Boston Workers School is organizing four-weeks classes in Fundamentals of Communism in Quincy and in Lynn, charging a very small fee for each lesson. They are doing this to lay the basis for building real branches in these cities as well as in Cambridge, in the fall. They are reorganizing their School Committee so that it functions as a so-called social club during the summer months, with the main purpose of reorganizing schools in the fall. To put this into immediate effect, they have organized a picnic for the last week of school.

The Workers School in New York is launching a \$1,000 Drive this week to prepare a fund for the fall term. A campaign will be conducted in the classes, private parties for the benefit of the Drive are planned by groups of students, and six prizes are being offered.

THE COMMISSION on Schools I adopted a number of central tasks for the Party in connection with the building of more Workers Schools. The number of schools at present is too small; we have Workers Schools in a number of places but there are important centres where schools can be and must be built as soon as possible. The Commission placed as its first task to establish schools in the following places in the coming fall: Philadelphia, Newark, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Newark. The comrades in the respective districts must begin to plan for it immediately. Committees for this purpose have to be set up. It is sufficient to assign one energetic comrade for this work. This comrade can attract a number of sympathizers from the workers and intellectuals who are close to the Party thus forming a preliminary organization committee. The entire plan of work should be discussed, duties assigned to individual members, such as the securing of necessary finances, a proper location for the school, the physical equipment for the school, etc.

A small school in the beginning well organized, placed and conducted in a systematic manner will insure the growth of the school. It has been our experience in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and other places that with a small initial sum of money the school can be established and will quickly pay for itself.

The curriculum of the school should be carefully planned together with the comrades of the district committees and leading comrades from the trade union movement. In all these problems the Workers School in New York stands ready to help with advice, guidance, etc. The committee in charge of the school should be established and will quickly pay for itself.

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TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF—Baseball Resume
WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WABC—Ray and Son
7:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—Talk—Harry Herzhfeld
WJZ—Sports—Edmond—J. W. Nichol, Vice President International Business Machines Corp.
WABC—Ray and Son
7:30-WEAF—Shirley Howard, Songs; Trio
WOR—Mixed Quartet
WJZ—Yvette Rupal, Soprano
WABC—Ray and Son
7:45-WEAF—The Goldbergs—Sketch
WOR—True Stories of the Sea—Sketch
WJZ—Sketch, With Irene Rich
WABC—Booker Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Jack Pearl, Comedian
WOR—Wallenstein's Symphonies
WJZ—Every One Dies Once—Sketch
WABC—Men About Town Trio
8:15-WEAF—Edmond—J. W. Nichol
8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orchestra
WOR—Frank Mann, Tenor; Orch.
WJZ—Carlos Gardel, Baritone
WABC—Ray and Son
8:45-WJZ—Baseball Comment—Babe Ruth
9:00-WEAF—Rayton Orchestra; Fred Allen
WOR—Illicita—H. Stockes Loti Jr.
WJZ—Ray Knight's Cuckoo
WABC—Mino Martini, Tenor
9:30-WOR—Success—Harry Belafonte
WJZ—John Charles Thomas, Songs
WABC—Lombardo Orchestra; Burns
9:45-WOR—Robison Orchestra
10:00-WEAF—Billie Music
WJZ—Ray Knight's Cuckoo
WABC—Mino Martini, Tenor
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30-WEAF—Jewish National Fund Drive
WOR—Dorothy Miller and Gardinell Swift, Songs; Shackley Orchestra
WJZ—Dorothy Miller and Gardinell Swift, Songs; Shackley Orchestra; Harry Richmond, Songs
WABC—Albert Spalding, Violin; Conrad Tibbault, Baritone

Letter from Herndon Reveals Jail Torture

The following letter, received by a comrade from Angelo Herndon, confined in a prison in Atlanta and facing a term of 18-20 years on the chain-gang for activities on behalf of the unemployed, once more emphasizes the need for strengthening the campaign to force this young Negro's release.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Fulton Towers Prison, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Comrade Lass:

This morning I received your interesting and encouraging letter. Am somewhat better in health, but not as well as I should be.

Your apology was unnecessary, because I realize that there are so many things happening of late that it is very easy for some of our responsible comrades to underestimate the importance of certain cases, but I am sure that once they have been reminded, steps will be taken to avoid this in the future.

As far as my prison is concerned the apology was not necessary. However, in view of the impending sharp class battles it is imperative that we organize a much better movement to enforce the rights of all political prisoners as such. No doubt you are aware of the criminal and horrible way they are forced to spend their lives behind the oppressive walls of capitalist prisons. One who has been incarcerated for his activities in connection with the fight for a living under a system that is no longer able to provide even a small subsistence for its slaves, is hidden up with the most hardened criminals and degenerates. And in most cases is treated much worse than the others are. Although they are not anxious to give political the treatment they do in one way or another look upon them as different from the others. But, of course, that is only done after pressure has been brought to bear upon the brutal finkies, known as officials of prisons.

For example, when I was first arrested and before I was convicted, I almost died from the horrible experiences I was forced to go through. Since then, although I am in the death house, they have been very cautious in their treatment of me after their plots to murder me were frustrated. But to say this is not to exclude their general line of brutal and savage tortures. And I am convinced that if the movement for my freedom and better treatment had been much broader than hitherto, my position now would be much better. Being in the death house is not an easy thing to endure when your plots to murder me were frustrated. But to say this is not to exclude their general line of brutal and savage tortures. And I am convinced that if the movement for my freedom and better treatment had been much broader than hitherto, my position now would be much better.

Nothing could be more barbaric and inhuman, for it has a great mental effect upon anyone. But such a foul and stupid act is revealed the hideous plots of the revolutionary slave-masters to break my revolutionary fighting spirit. But if they were human enough they certainly should know that the spirit and morale of anyone who has been forced to live a horrible life (almost parallel to the one at present) cannot be so easily broken, for the sharper the oppression, the more determined he is to work for the destruction of such a system that imposes unspeakable horrors and bestial conditions upon humanity.

The long tedious days behind these bars are excruciating enough but I know that it must be much worse in those dark pits and semi-prisons where the oppression is felt the greatest, even though they may have access to the air and wide-open spaces which I am now deprived of. So this is what makes me take my medicine like a man, for I know that some day not far distant we shall have some of the same medicine back down the throats of those who are now giving it to us. And I know too that if I did have access to the free air and wide-open spaces, I would be of much more use in helping to turn the medicine back into the mouths of those who should get it.

I am glad to know that you who come from a petty-bourgeois family understand that your place is in the ranks of the revolutionary working class. Yes, I receive the "Daily," and you may send me magazines, etc. I shall let you know later about the books. Would also like you to send me a few stamps and Sender Garlin's column in the Daily Worker about my case.

Write again soon.
Comradely Yours,
ANGELO HERNDON.

Detroit Film and Photo League Opens Photography Class

DETROIT.—The Film Photo League announces a class in Elementary Photography to open at the Workers' School, May 8, to run for 12 weeks, every Tuesday from 7:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. No experience or equipment is required. The course will be a practical one, with the student learning by doing things for himself, although part of each class meeting will be devoted to a study of the basic principles involved in photographic technique. Registration takes place every evening at the Workers' School, 333 Everside St. The fee for 12 weeks is \$2. The instructor will be J. A. Tansoff, acquitted in Leipzig in connection with the Congress of Communist Party, etc. 14th Street & Union Sq.

AMUSEMENTS

—THE THEATRE GUILD presents—**JIGSAW**
A comedy by DAWN POWELL with ERNEST TRUAX—SPRING RINGTON
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Theatre, 47th Street, W. of Broadway
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thur. and Sat. 2:30

EUGENE O'NEILL's Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD—Ninth Street, W. of Broadway
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
"MARY OF SCOTLAND"
with HELEN PHILIP HELEN
HAYES MERIVALE MENKEN
Theatre, 32d St., W. of Broadway
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2:30

ALVIN

—YEAR'S GREATEST HIT!—
stevedore
Thrilling drama of Negro and white workers on the docks of St. Louis
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 105 W 11th St.
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:45
TICKETS ON SALE AT \$1 & \$1.50

No Tax
For information on benefits Phone Wat. 9-2451

GILBERT & SULLIVAN STAR
All This Week "JOANNE"
Week of May 7 "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44th St., Evs. 8:30
50c to \$2.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to \$1.50

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, AT 8:30
DOUG BRINKLEY
Popular American Radio Journalist gives unbiased view of past exciting months in
"This Is Germany Today"
Dan C. Seltz, Chairman
Tickets 50c. No Reserved Seats

—2 Great Soviet Features!—
Last 3 Days
"Superior to Famous 'Road to Life'"
—N. Y. Times.
BROKEN SHOES
A Soviet Talkie. English Titles
Soviet News Extraordinary!
George Dimitroff, Popoff and
Tansoff, acquitted in Leipzig
Trial, arrive in Moscow—Red
Army parades in Red Square
in honor of 17th Congress
of Communist Party, etc.
14th Street & Union Sq.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
80 St. & 6 Ave.—Show Place of the Nation
Opens 11:30 A. M.—2nd Big Week
"STAND UP
and CHEER"
with
Warner Baxter & Madge Evans
plus an Elvira
MUSIC HALL STEE SHOW

REO Jefferson 14th St. & New
3rd Ave.
JIMMY DURANTE & LUPE VELEZ
in "PALOOKA"
also—"LAZY RIVER" with
JEAN PARKER & ROBERT YOUNG

GLADYS ADRIENNE RAYMOND
CLOPPER ALLEN MAXSON
THE SHINING HOUR
BOOTH THEATRE, W. 45th St., Evs. 8:30
Matinee: Thursday & Saturday 2:00

MUSIC
—HIPPODROME OPERA—
Pasquale Amato, Director
TONITE, 6:15—IL TROVATORE
THU. EVE.—LA TRAVIATA
FRI. EVE.—SAMSON AND DALILA
—25c-35c-55c-83c-99c incl. tax.
—HIPPODROME, 6 Av. & 43 St., V. N. 5-4866

Daily Worker

FOUNDED 1924

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1934

Forward from May Day!

MAY DAY this year will not soon be forgotten by the capitalists and their fascist hounds throughout the world. Internationally, there was a tremendous surge of the proletariat and oppressed peoples, militantly expressing their unity in the fight against capitalism and for the liberation of all toilers.

Never before in the history of the world has there been such revolutionary ardor, such a mighty voice and action of the proletariat of all lands, pledging determined struggle against war, against fascism, for the victory of the world proletarian revolution.

From the very dungeons of capitalism, Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, issued his May Day appeal, urging the revolutionary fighters against Hitler, against fascism, to continue and broaden the struggle.

In Germany, the fascist hangmen, fearing the growing revolutionary activity of the Communist Party of Germany, which this May Day, despite the ferocious fascist terror, made its voice felt throughout Germany, resorted in its rage to another incendiary crime. Another Reichstag fire blazed over Germany expressing the fiendish savagery and impotence of the Nazi bloodhounds to stamp out the valiant leader of the German proletariat, the Communist Party.

In Austria, the proletariat let the Dollfuss murderers know that the revolutionary struggles have not been crushed, but now enter a more determined, more decisive stage.

In Cuba, Argentina, Mexico, throughout Latin America; in Japan, in China, where imperialist war may burst out at any moment, the proletariat at the greatest risk and with the greatest self-sacrifice, expressed their firm international revolutionary solidarity. In France and Spain the workers, by the millions, flung the challenge of revolutionary struggle in the teeth of the fascists.

In the United States, though full reports are not in, it is beyond question that

this country has never seen such a mighty revolutionary demonstration as took place on May Day 1934.

AT LEAST a quarter of a million workers demonstrated in New York City, and though split by the traitorous socialist leaders, the mightiest outpouring marched under the banner of the United Front organized by the Communist Party of the New York District.

In the Soviet Union, the demonstration, larger than any ever held before in the land of victorious proletarian revolution, was one of unbounded joy, one of the highest enthusiasm, one of the greatest achievement of the victory of advancing socialist construction.

The proletariat and collective farmers in the Soviet Union joined hands with their brothers in capitalist lands, pledging unyielding loyalty in the international struggle for the destruction of world capitalism, for the establishment of the world Soviet, for the freedom of the toiling peoples throughout the world.

In the Soviet Union, writ large in the streets of all cities, shouted in a mighty chorus by all workers, was the demand that the fascist scoundrels that plague Germany free our brave and heroic comrade Thaelmann, leader of the German working class, leader of the Communist Party of Germany.

MAY DAY 1934 brings greater responsibilities to the revolutionary workers in the Communist Party. Tremendous numbers of working masses are moving into action, against the increasingly fascist measures of the Roosevelt regime, for better living conditions, and for the revolutionary way out.

May Day, this joyous day of revolutionary will and pledge of struggle, should be the starting point for increased activities on all class fronts. It should lead to greater struggles for the rallying of the masses in the reformist trade unions, in the revolutionary trade unions, against the hunger, fascist and war program of Wall Street, for unemployment insurance and higher wages. It must lead to a tremendous increase in recruiting for the Communist Party, for the world party of the revolutionary proletariat, the Communist International. It must lead to greater efforts to establish unity of all workers, to smash down the barriers that the socialist leaders set up to keep the rank and file of the Socialist Party from uniting with their class brothers in the Communist Party for a united front against hunger, war and fascism.

With the inspiration of this mighty May Day demonstration, we must go forward with greater determination, greater energy and courage, through concentration in the basic industries, through the day-to-day struggles, to win the American workers for the revolutionary way out, for Soviet power—for a Soviet America.

Note to Japan Drives to War In the Far East

U. S. Declares it Will Protect "Interests" in China Colonies

TOKYO, May 1.—The bitter conflict between American and Japanese imperialism was heightened today by the United States note delivered by Ambassador Grew to the Japanese foreign minister Hirota, declaring that the Roosevelt regime rejected the Japanese policy of hegemony over "China."

Stressing Wall Street's determination to continue its arming of Chiang Kai Shek and the penetration of the Chinese markets, the Grew note says: "The United States has with regard to China certain rights and certain obligations."

Filled with the usual diplomatic phrases about "good neighbors," and "principles of international law," and the provisions of treaties to which the United States is a party, the note actually serves notice on Japan that the United States is prepared to go to war to insure imperialist plunder of China on behalf of the American bankers and exploiters.

While withholding the American note from publication in the press here, the Japanese foreign office added more fuel to the rising flames in the Far East by telling the American government that Japan also was ready to take the necessary steps to follow up its declaration that China was its special preserve.

Japan cannot remain indifferent to anyone taking action under any pretext which is prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order in East Asia for which she, if only in view of her geographic position, has the most vital concern.

Consequently, she cannot afford to have the question of China exploited by any third party for the execution of a selfish policy which does not take into consideration the above circumstances.

The result of these interchanges, which so deeply shake the imperialist foundations in the Far East, will be still more rapid war mobilization, with the danger of war becoming imminent.

Nazis Burn Big Hall in May 1st Frame-up, Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

stration are incomplete, but state there were clashes in many cities. The flag of Communism dotted the cities of France in a militant, mighty demonstration against fascism and for Soviet Power.

Strikes were effective in Paris, Marseille, Toulon and other cities, and strikers clashed with the police.

Arrest Communist Deputy Paris was an armed camp, completely surrounded by picked troops, with armored tanks at strategic places throughout the city. Lucien Monjaux, a Communist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, was arrested when he spoke before a factory, calling on the workers to strike and join the May Day demonstration. At Gentilly, there was a severe clash between workers and the police, when the Red Flag was hoisted on the City Hall. There were clashes in Bobigny, Gennevilliers and Alfortville. Reports on the huge demonstrations under the leadership of the Communist Party in Vincennes Forest have not yet been received.

Japanese Masses Fight War Numerous May Day demonstrations against imperialism, war, for the defense of the Soviet Union and the Soviets of China, were held in many parts of Japan, the United Press reported. Many arrests were made.

A general strike completely stopped all industry, business, and traffic in Spain as the entire working class walked out in a monster demonstration against fascism, against the reactionary Lerroux government, and for a working-class government. The capitalist press admitted that in Spain May Day was a national holiday.

For three days the workers of Santiago, Chile, fought the police for the right to hold a May Day demonstration, which was absolutely forbidden.

One worker was killed, and 13 injured. Three thousand workers took part in a demonstration. Thirteen clashes with the police took place. Hundreds of workers were arrested and severely beaten. Twenty street cars were wrecked.

State of Siege in Buenos Aires Buenos Aires, Argentina, was in a state of siege while May Day was celebrated by the working-class. Open air meetings were held. Street cars, railroad trains, shops were all stopped for five minutes as a pledge of international revolutionary solidarity.

May Day demonstrations were held in Panama. The Communist Party of Panama proposed a united Socialist leaders refused, arranging a separate parade.

Parade and demonstrations marked May Day in Mexico, Costa Rica, and all the countries of South and Central America.

In fascist Austria, the Heimwehr and the Dollfuss police were unable to prevent the heroic Austrian proletariat, the day after the "legalization" of the Fascist power, from expressing its revolutionary working class solidarity and struggle for the overthrow of its fascist exploiters. Shooting took place in Vienna against the Heimwehr and Italian fascist representatives. Hundreds of revolutionary workers were placed under arrest in Vienna and Linz.

Observers of the Havana, Cuba, demonstration admit that before the police fired on the workers, the demonstration was orderly. The

UNCONQUERABLE!



"Izvestia" Contrasts Decay of Capitalism, Victories of USSR

By VERN SMITH (Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 1 (By Cable)—In an editorial today Izvestia, organ of the Soviet Government, compares the two worlds—the world of decayed capitalism and the world of reviving humanity, the world of constructing socialism.

In the first part of the editorial, headed "Twilight of Capitalism," the newspaper stresses the fact that the international proletariat is celebrating the present May 1 at a moment when clouds of a fresh bloody imperialist war are assembling.

"It appears," continues the editorial, "that the butchery of 1914-1918 was insufficient to capitalism. After a whole period devoted to false phrases about peace, the bourgeoisie, aided by the Social-Democratic traitors, has instituted the period of open fascist dictatorship. Capitalism, incapable of further development, arms itself with the fascist axe. But fascism is incapable of creating any international unity. Fascism is war.

Capitalism Leading to Catastrophe "Modern capitalism, rotting away, and in mortal fear of the imminent menace of proletarian revolution, has already led humanity to the borders of a formidable catastrophe.

"But in reality revolutionary forces are ripening into powerful molds of international history. The unknown heroes of German Communism, the victorious regiments of the Chinese Red Army, backed by tens of millions of Spanish proletarians and peasants, by the wounded lions of the Viennese revolt, by the French workers who brilliantly repulsed the fascists by the red and the white, the toilers of India, all these are symptoms of the terrible hour which will come. The comrades who perished and are tortured have batallions of avenger for them.

War Into Revolution "The leaders of capitalism desire to retain their power over their dismally world by fresh, great catastrophes but the bloody pool of war will

only hasten the imminent, final ruin of capitalism. This pool will be transformed into a triumphant Communist revolution, a dazzling flame, purifying with a terrific power."

In the second part of the editorial, headed "Springtime in Humanity," Izvestia emphasizes the immense differences between countries agonized by capitalism and the country of gigantic socialist construction, the Soviet Union, where superhuman efforts have laid the foundations of Socialism.

Soviet Victories "Led by the Communist Party," it says, "brilliantly carrying into practice the theories of Marxism-Leninism, at the price of precious blood, the sons of the U.S.S.R. have won victories whose significance are now becoming apparent. Gigantic plants, beauties of socialist industry, are rooted in the Soviet earth. New towns are scattered like anti-bombs around the country. Hundreds of thousands of tractors resound in borderless plains. Amid the noise of construction, where earth is covered by the sweat of creative labor, new buildings are being erected, new ways are being laid, new dwellings are being prepared for the new, creative, constructive socialist worker.

U.S.S.R. Peace to Slaves of Capitalism "The collective farm peasants are rapidly beginning to move toward a life really human, really prosperous, really social.

"To the millions of proletarians, to the millions of the colonial slaves of capitalism, the Soviet Union represents the new springtime of humanity. From the darkness of ignorance, from exploitation, from the bloody mess of imperialism, from war and from sticky, dirty nationalistic quarrels the workers have directed their country upon the path of socialist creative work—a unique path assuring a radiant future. The Red Star of proletarian victory burns. Its dazzling light will inundate the whole universe with its vivifying rays. The springtime of humanity will never burn out!"

previous night Wall Street's ambassador, Jefferson Caffery provoked the Menditea armed forces into violence, ordering armed guards to be on hand at all American properties.

The Havana proletariat were marching through the streets carrying red banners, singing revolutionary songs and shouting: "Down with American imperialism." "Down with the ABC!" "Down with Batista and Menditea," when the shots rang out and many workers fell to the streets dangerously wounded.

American Machine Guns Soldiers on rooftop, stationed there at the order of Roosevelt's ambassador, Caffery, shouted "Break it up," and then began slugging and beating workers. Machine gun fire and tear gas bombs supplied by American firms were then opened up on those demonstrations who refused to break ranks.

In the forced May Day Nazi demonstrations in Germany, which marked the inauguration of the Fascist slave labor law, the Hitlerites whipped high the war spirit. Nazi Hitler himself made a provocative speech declaring that "Germany will not submit splanely to discrimination by the rest of the world."

A huge Nazi demonstration was held at Tempelhof Air Field, which Hitler addressed.

All Moscow in Huge May First Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1)

trucks distributed refreshments to the workers. All other traffic was halted for the day.

This outburst of vitality came after hundreds of thousands had surged through the streets all night, inspecting decorations and making everything in readiness for the monster celebration of victorious Socialism. At midnight on April 30th, Red Square was still half filled with throngs of workers marching through it in preliminary rehearsals of today's demonstration.

Red Army Marches The demonstration began today with an imposing three hour display of the armed strength of the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union, the Moscow Garrison and the armed workers.

As the ten in the Kremlin boomed then, Klementi Voroshilov, commander-in-chief of the Red Army, rode out of the Kremlin Gate on horseback. As he inspected the troops, drawn up in imposing ranks, each unit cheered as he passed it, and then administered the pledge that every Red Army man repeats on May Day.

In unison the Red Army men repeated the pledge: "I, a son of the toiling masses, swear to remain a true guard with the life cause of the workers and proletarian revolution."

Voroshilov Addresses World's Workers In a fifteen minute speech before the taking of the oath by the Red Army men, Voroshilov, addressing himself to all the toilers of the Soviet Union and the workers of the capitalist countries of the world, said:

"Today the class conscious workers of the whole world are on the streets, demonstrating the strength of their militant class ranks."

"Today they will face the capitalist rulers who are armed to the teeth, and some workers may pay with their lives. But no oppressive measures can break the will of the class which must build in the place of the decaying capitalist system a new human life on the basis of scientific Socialism. The proletariat of the Soviet Union demonstrates today the new victories of the workers, and represents an unbreakable bulwark for world peace."

"Long Live World Proletariat! Let our workingclass brothers in the capitalist countries know that they are not alone at this moment, that at their head stands the strong victorious working class of the Soviet Union, which is showing the whole world how to build a new human society and conquer the old decaying capitalist system."

Voroshilov ended his speech with its victory over its class enemies."

A 600-piece band played while solid columns of infantry and armed workers' detachments marched in wide formation and close order, constantly filling half the width of the Red Square.

The band then moved to the side of the Square, and cavalry and horse drawn artillery trotted thru. The constant patter of the horses' hoofs was punctuated by cheers as they passed the reviewing stand.

The band then left the Square entirely, and solid masses of tanks of every description—light, fast, and very heavy tanks with artillery mounted on the turrets predominating moved through Red Square.

Planes Darken Sky Motorized artillery then moved through the Square. Light and heavy artillery, very heavy artillery, followed by specialized service, transport trucks for infantry, searchlights, range finders, and airplane detectors in great numbers swept by.

Two of the Pan-German members of parliament voiced a protest at the illegality of the rump parliament, and after having said their piece, walked out.

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

MAY DAY AS THIS is written, reports on International May Day have not arrived. All preparations, however, leave no doubt that the revolutionary proletariat throughout the world on May First made the very foundations of capitalism tremble with the call for struggle against war and fascism and for the World Soviet.

From the Soviet Union the stream of cables and radiograms coming to the Daily Worker office breathe the joy of socialist achievement of the toiling masses. The name of Comrade Thaelmann, tortured in fascist dungeons, was echoed by tens of millions throughout the world with the pledge that May Day would see a more determined, unrelenting campaign to tear the heroic and beloved leader of the German working class from the clutches of his hangmen.

In two countries, the working-class were handed "presents" on May Day by their exploiters. Under cover of the engineered and regimented drill-sergeant May Day celebration of the Nazis in Germany with the smoke screen of "honoring labor," the Nazis yesterday made effective their National Labor Law. May Day in Germany is the forced celebration of Fascism of the final wiping out of all vestiges of independent labor organizations, of every last shred of the workers rights.

May Day in Germany inaugurates the absolute rights of German capitalism in dealing with labor. The Fascist Labor law, effective May Day, wipes out the principle of collective bargaining and abolishes all wage agreements formerly in existence. It gives the capitalists the absolute right to set wages and hours. It makes of the exploiters the "leaders," and of the exploited, the "followers."

No trade union, no factory council, no legal organization of the working class has any more right to say a word against the intensified exploitation of the German workers.

In wiping out all existing wage agreements, German fascism opens the way for the still further lowering of the standard of living of the entire German working class.

NAZI BEARING GIFTS NAZI labor "courts of honor" in which the worker will be dishonored by the absolute subordination to the horses, are set up on May Day. These courts who have final say on working conditions, are ruled over by a judge representing the murderous Fascist state; by a representative of the capitalists, and supposedly by a representative of the workers. The workers' representative is chosen by the Fascist administrators of the law.

Comrade Varga, writing in International Press Correspondence, says regarding the new fascist labor law: "There is no doubt that the publication of the new National Labor Law will go far towards increasing the struggle of the illegal Communist Party against the fascist regime, and that this new law will arouse the workers to fight still more energetically against the hangman's regime of Hitler."

MAY DAY BANK CRASH THE other "present" was given to the Swiss workers in Geneva. On May First, tens of thousands of working class bank depositors will mass at the Swiss Discount Bank to find its doors closed, bankrupt. With original assets listed at \$53,000,000, despite all state subsidies this huge and powerful bank, connected with dozens of smaller provincial and village institutions, collapsed on the eve of May Day.

What is extremely significant is the fact—which will become more evident in the bigger capitalist countries—that despite state subsidies, despite the robbery of the whole population to keep the rotter banks alive, they begin to crumble with further tremendous losses for the toiling masses.

"There is some apprehension over the May Day demonstration tomorrow," says a cable from Geneva, "especially since the collapse throws 500 persons out of work and affects numerous small businesses, especially in Geneva."

This bank crash for Switzerland will be another Stavinsky scandal.

craft batteries were passing, the first giant bombing plane flew over the Square, and following it, hundreds of smaller craft, fairly darkening the air at times, proving that the workers of the Soviet Union are at all times prepared for defense on all fronts.

The workers from the factories followed. In one solid mass, stretched from end to end of the Square, preceded by the whole massed band of musicians, enormous banners glittering in the air, the victorious toilers of the Soviet Union marched. From that moment on until night, the Square was one solid marching column of workers from the factories, the sports and cultural organizations and schools and farms.

Release Hundreds of Balloons All in a festive mood, they sang and cheered, releasing hundreds of small and large balloons inscribed with slogans such as: "Greetings to Comrade Stalin, leader and organizer of the world proletariat!" "Honor to the Cheluskyn heroes!" "Honor to the Udmurti (Shock Brigades—the heroes of labor)!"

The balloons were usually released directly in front of the reviewing stand. Pigeons were released to circle around the square and Pioneers and other young inventors threw up model gliders and planes, some of which flew for several minutes.

At times the entire Red Square was covered with transparent portraits of Stalin, Lenin and other leaders. Again the balloons were released in honor to the heroes of the Cheluskyn stratosphere flight.

Soviet May Day Honors Fallen Heroes; Hail Thaelmann and Austrian Fighters

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 1 (By Radio)—The entire May First number of "Izvestia," Soviet newspaper, is devoted to the fighting day of the international proletariat today.

In the first column this great day is honored by the following words:

"On May Day our first word is a word of commemoration for the heroes who perished in our great cause; to the memory of the heroes and martyrs of the proletariat who gave their lives for Communism, who were tortured, annihilated for it, strangled by the noose in enemy dungeons, who perished under the sword of the executioners, hung and shot under the order of capital; to the memory of the perished sons of the Soviet land upon whose blood and bones the flowers of a new life have bloomed.

"Our first words are consecrated to the memory of the fighters who every day are perishing under the blows of the executioners, combatants who never bow their heads before their assassins, whose lips never ask for mercy, whose knees never shake upon the scaffold, whose names shine like stars, whose stifled moan before death is a call for great vengeance and great victory.

"Our first word is dedicated to the memory of the glorious combatants of the proletariat—Liebknecht and Luxemburg—torn to pieces by the furious dogs of the Noske clique and the bestial officers, to the memory of the martyrs and heroes whose glory is imperishable.

"Today, May First, our second word is a word to those actually imprisoned in the lands of the class enemy, of the cruel enemy which must be overthrown; to those comrades languishing in concentration camps, in forced labor prisons, and in deportation.

"To those in fetters and dungeons, deprived of light and air. To those tortured and tormented by fascist executioners who make the whip and the axe

the basic principle of their culture. We send brotherly greetings to those class brothers, those brave fighters, those valiant comrades, knowing neither fatigue nor fear. We know well that no fascist rage can save capital from imminent and inevitable ruin.

"Today, May First, we send our greetings to the workers' leader Thaelmann, who is unflinchingly defending the honor of his party notwithstanding all suffering and tortures.

"We cry hurrah to our courageous friend Dimitroff and his comrades! We greet by exclamations of 'Rot Front!' the heroes of Vienna who fought like lions in the streets of the Austrian capital against artillery and machine guns of the bourgeois civilizers.

"Today, May First, we send our greetings to the heroes of the working class in the unions, to the millions of collective farmers, to the whole army of constructors who with triumphant steps are advancing towards their glorious aim.

"We send greetings to the iron Party whose red banners bear the marks of shots attained in the fights, proudly soaring high upon the heights of socialism, and waves against the blue sky visible to the whole world.

"We send our greetings to the firm courageous staff of the Communist Party and to its leader, Stalin, commander of great combats of oppressed peoples, organizer of the great works of socialism.

"We know that no imperialist war, no intervention will prevent the mighty, majestic growth of our new life. We know the heroic country of socialism will repulse all attacks. Its regiments of proletarian youth, its veteran fighters, its heroes will annihilate all those lifting their bloody bandit hands against it.

"Long live the cause of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the cause of world communism!"

"Long live May First, day of struggle and formidable preparation for the day of victory of the Communist International!"

Company Union Move Launched By Bosses Of Hotel New Yorker

NEW YORK.—A move to saddle a company union on the workers of the Hotel New Yorker was launched Monday night by the Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Workers Guilds at a meeting called by the Women's Food Guild, at 117 W. 46th Street.

Announcements urging the women employees to attend the meeting were placed on the bulletin boards of the hotel.

The 50 girls who attended the meeting were told by Miss Charity Street, organizer for the Guild, and other leading lights of the organization, that the "company wants you to join and we don't want strikes."

Buffalo A.F.L. Leaders Attempt To Stifle Militant Workers

BUFFALO, May 1.—The resolution of the Central Trades and Labor Council barring Communists who are not union members, from attending local meetings, went into effect today.

This is understood by local militant unionists to be an attempt to stifle struggle against the bureaucratic A. F. of L. leadership.