

MILITANT CENTER FOR NEW YORK LABOR ESTABLISHED

Workers Center Raided by Tammany Cops While Police March

POLICE JEERED AS THEY CUT DOWN BIG SIGN "DOWN WITH POLICE BRUTALITY"

17 Workers, 9 Pioneers Beaten and Jailed When They Protest Raid and Demonstrate

Lifshitz, Sentenced to 30 Days, Declares the Communist Party Will Fight Vigorously

"We will make an issue of the police brutality against strikers and of the police raid on the Workers Center in the coming municipal elections. We will bring this issue before the workers of New York City," declared Ben Lifshitz, acting organizer, District 2 of the Communist Party, at the Fourth Magistrate's Court, yesterday morning, repeating this while waiting to be taken to the workhouse to serve a 30-day sentence.

Lifshitz Sentenced.

Following Lifshitz's statement Judge Henry M. Goodman, glancing furtively at signs seized by the Tammany police in their provocative raid on the Workers Center Saturday afternoon, especially at the fragments of the huge slogan "Down with Walker's Police Brutality" which covered the front of the building within sight of 5,000 fully armed police parading on Broadway, sentenced Ben Lifshitz to 30 days in jail on the charges of "inciting to riot" and "disorderly conduct."

Jacques Buitenkamp, attorney for the New York District of the International Labor Defense, defending the 17 workers and nine children arrested on Saturday, brought evidence before Goodman's court showing that police brutality was a fact which could be sworn to by hundreds of cafeteria strikers and needle trades workers and by the very ones who were arrested for protesting against the police brutality.

Party Will Speak.

"What is there to prevent the Communist Party from stating what is known to thousands of workers and protesting against it?" he wanted to know. In his speech in court Lifshitz told how the police, without warrants, entered the Workers Center, demanded that the sign be torn off the building and then arrested him and proceeded to tear down the sign themselves.

Upon the filing of a certificate of reasonable doubt in Special Sessions, Lifshitz will be released on bail and the case will be appealed.

The International Labor Defense, through Rose Baron, its district secretary, has announced that it will call a mass protest meeting against the police brutality in the strikes, and in its provocative raid on the Workers Center.

Judge Open-Shopper.

During the course of the trial yesterday morning, Judge Goodman, who is related to many open-shop bosses in the needle industry and who is a declared enemy of labor, demonstrated his real character.

He said that he felt that he should sneer at the defendant (Lifshitz), and stated that the police of New York City are the "best and finest" and that he is "proud" of them. When Lifshitz declared that the court was an agent of the capitalists, Goodman stated that the "defendant is defiant and real punishment should be meted out to him." Last night in the same court before Judge Louis Brodsky, Harry Milton, Herbert Morten, Herman Bindler, Joe Shendler, Jacob Tobb, Lydia Oken, Louis Baum, Edward Shaffenburg, and Jack Brownstein were sentenced to two days or a \$5 fine. They all served the jail sentence and were released at 1 p. m. yesterday. Nick Zicardo, Nathan Strauss, Mack Cooperman and Lillian Cramer were sentenced to one day in jail or \$2 fine. They also served the prison sentence and were released last night. Sylvia Goodisman and Anna Levy received suspended sentences while Sara Eley was dismissed.

Herman Abel, brutally beaten by a plainclothes policeman Saturday afternoon, is still in Bellevue Hospital, seriously sick.

Sergeant Patrick Hickey, who brought charges against the workers, showed his profundity by declaring falsely that they all spoke Russian as proof that they were "Bolsheviks." When asked by the defense attorney if he understood

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up at the Enterprises!

Negro Workers Join the Party While in Jail

Negro week, set aside by the Communist Party as part of its drive to attract more Negro workers to its program of class struggle as the only solution of the vicious race and class exploitation to which millions of Negroes are subjected, was observed at the 51st St. Court, between Eighth and Ninth Aves., Saturday. The work was done by Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers Union, who was "among those arrested" in the police raid on the Workers Center at Union Square, Saturday afternoon. Two Negro workers were proposed for membership in the Communist Party. Their example was followed by four white workers, who listened intently to Baum's explanation of the Party platform.

"It was a wonderful experience," Baum told the Daily Worker directly after his release yesterday afternoon. "Naturally, the interest of the Negro workers was aroused when they heard the Party's demand for full economic, social and political equality between black and white workers."

Yankee Stadium Panic Kills 2, Injures Many; Negroes Aid Helpless

In a cloudburst which created a panic among thousands of spectators at the Yankee Stadium Sunday afternoon, one woman and a man were trampled to death and scores were hurt. The identity of the dead woman is unknown, although she is believed to be Eleanor Price, 30, 1848 Loring Place, Bronx. The dead man is said to be Joseph Carter, chauffeur, whose address is unknown. Twenty others, several of them severely injured, were taken for temporary treatment to the Yankee Club quarters. While white baseball fans stamped their way to the exits with "sporting" disregard for the safety of others less able to force through, Negro boys fought to restore order and gave valuable aid to the injured. The panic followed the call of the game due to rain in the fifth inning of the first of the two games to be played by the Boston Red Sox and the Yankees. As the 50,000 spectators pushed over the diamond to the exits, the rain came in a terrific downpour. The crowd broke into a run, and within a few moments panic disorganized the rush to the exits.

Spend \$350,000 on New Military Uniforms for Whalen Strikebreakers

Increasing militarization of "public" forces is expressed in the new uniforms introduced by Commissioner Whalen for the police department. With the dashing windbreaker cap, Sam Brown belt and shining pistol belt, 5,000 police paraded at noon yesterday from Bowling Green to Broadway and along Fifth Ave. A sum of \$350,000 financed the new equipment, which is part of Whalen's campaign of bribery to lull public interest in the Rothstein case, which he was called in to "solve."

IRISH CHILD LABOR DUBLIN (By Mail).—Over half a million children between 6 and 16 are employed in Irish industries.

Needle Union Bares Fake in Cloak "Negotiations"

Company Union and Manufacturers Exchange Gentle Love Taps to Delude Workers

The fraudulent maneuvers in the staged "conferences" between the I. L. G. W. company union and the American Cloak Manufacturers Association were yesterday exposed in a statement issued by the Joint Board of the Needle Workers Industrial Union.

A Staged "Comedy." Pointing out that so-called deadlock between the representatives of the prostitute "union" and the manufacturers on the issue of piece work were framed up in an effort to delude the workers in the industry, the statement declares that the "demands" put forth by the asso-

MASS TO DEFEND GASTONIA STRIKE HEADQUARTERS FROM NEW ATTACK

Militia Again Charge Elizabethton Picketing with Bayonets; Girl Stabbed

Summary of Latest Developments:
1.—Gastonia strikers notify governor they will forcibly resist attempts of mill owners' thugs to wreck their new headquarters as masked mob destroyed previous headquarters; battle expected.
2.—Deputies continue evictions in Gastonia, driving sick children out; some families move back and defy deputies.
3.—Masked mill owners' gunmen threaten strike leader, tell him to leave town; he refuses.
4.—Another dayonet charge on Elizabethton strikers; girls stabbed.
5.—Tennessee governor's advisor tells him he should declare martial law.
6.—Secretary of War Good refuses to stop use of militia as armed strikebreakers at rayon mills.
7.—Nine strikers held over for trial after day of hearings of 87 still held out of 120 arrested in Elizabethton.

MAY DECLARE MARTIAL LAW OF MILL STRIKERS

Charge Pickets with Murder Indictment

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., May 19.—Nine Bemberg-Glantzoff strikers, three of them girls, were bound over to Circuit Court yesterday on charges of "intimidation and conspiracy" in connection with an attempt Thursday to prevent strikebreakers from going to work at rayon plants here. Charges of incitement to murder are held against some of the 87 strikers held out of the 24 arrested during the last two days. This is an attempt of the sheriffs and militia to excuse themselves for their brutal assaults on the strikers. The assaults continue, with two more companies of militia present, and the whole strike area an armed camp, machine guns on houses and trucks and tear gas bombs and bayonets in evidence.

Charge With Bayonets.

Another clash came Saturday, when a deputy sheriff, sweating under the well-merited criticism of the pickets for previous rough work, threatened to come into the crowd and make arrests. This was in front of the court house, where hundreds of workers gathered, being kept out of the courtroom by a line of militia with fixed bayonets and hand grenades. "Who the hell are you?" shouted a striker. A bayonet charge followed, and the deputy, following in its wake,

(Continued on Page Five)

BOSS THUGS SLUG IRON STRIKERS

36 Pickets Are Jailed; Strike Spreads

Exasperated by the success of the strike of nearly 4,000 iron and bronze workers, the bosses have begun to call upon their reserve force of hired thugs and gangsters in an effort to break the strike. Jail Strikers. These gentry obtained the ready assistance of the police. Following a murderous attack with clubs and hammers on a group of pickets before the Reliance Fireproof and Sash and Doom Company and the Penn Brass and Bronze Workers, 36 pickets were jailed and held on a charge of "disorderly conduct."

Officials of the company who engineered the arrests informed the police that the strikers, by picketing, interfered with their scabs entering the plants. The inability of the bosses to run their shops is proved by the hysterical telegrams sent out by W. H. Jackson & Co., a Brooklyn firm, where the workers are out 100 per cent. This company wired all its employees on Friday, guaranteeing them "police protection" if they would return to work.

Unorganized Join Strike. Hundreds of unorganized workers have joined the strike, which is being led by the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers, and the walk-out movement is spreading each day. Enthusiastic strike meetings are held each day in halls in various parts of the city, and all plants are being continuously picketed.

For a Four Weeks' Holiday for Young Workers!

New Center Organized on Broad Basis

The Metropolitan Area Conference of the Trade Union Educational League resolution creating the Metropolitan Trade Union Unity Center states the purpose and organizational make-up of this new central body to be as follows: "The purpose of the Metropolitan Trade Union Unity Center shall be the creation of one common trade union center for all class struggle organizations which shall unite class struggle unions, revolutionary minorities in the reactionary unions and all movements for organizing the unorganized, shop committees, etc., under a single direction. It must work out the concrete forms of the movement for the united front from below among the workers in the shop for joint struggles, for common aims on the basis of industrial unionism and shop committees. "All economic organizations of workers, standing upon the basis of the class struggle, and agreeing with the objects of this conference, are eligible to affiliation with the Metropolitan Trade Union Unity Conference.

Broad Local Council.

"There shall be a broad local council of representatives of the industries of the metropolitan district including unions, left wing minorities and shop committees and to include (Continued on Page Five)

POWER CO. LOAN TO DAILY NEWS

Tabloid Under Contract for \$5,000,000

A dispute over the alleged swindling of the Daily News by means of an overcharge for news print paper bought from the power trust has revealed that this New York tabloid has been under contract to receive a loan of \$5,000,000 and has had other organic connections with the power trust since 1924.

The International Power and Paper Companies, who are now under charges of extensive purchases amounting to at least 30 newspapers in important cities of the United States, are thus hooked up with one of the widest circulated New York dailies.

Contract in 1924.

The relations between the Daily News and the power trust were close and binding, a suit just filed by the News Syndicate Co., the owner of the News Syndicate Co., the owner president of the International Paper Co., shows that in 1924 a contract between the Daily News and the paper company, owned by the power trust, was made to buy all paper from the power trust at the lowest rates it gave other papers. This contract was continued and extended year by year.

On October 19, 1928, a clause was added that the International Paper Co. should loan the Daily News \$5,000,000, take a mortgage on its 42nd St. building, then under construction for it, and agree to rent ten stories of the building at a good price, \$2.64 a square foot. This placed the paper completely in the grip of the power trust, as the loan was to come in installments.

The Daily News exposed its own prostitution when it finally revolted against what it says is an overcharge amounting sometimes to \$10 a ton for print paper, and filed suits for the recovery of \$780,000.

Soldiers at "Frisco" Anticipate World War; 1 Dead, 1 Wounded

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Private Joe Morgan was killed and Private Harold Mellin wounded, perhaps fatally, in a battle at the Presidio yesterday. First Sergeant William Karcher was so badly beaten that his condition was critical.

Morgan and Mellin were shot by Frank Russo, acting non-commissioned officer, after they resisted efforts to place them under arrest. The men had been listening to officers' instructions intended to prepare them psychologically for the coming war, and had been instructed to be ruthless. They then got drunk and forgot who the enemy was supposed to be.

28 UNIONS HAIL WEAPON OF CLASS STRUGGLE AT GREAT 2-DAY MEETING

Resolutions Call for Struggle to Organize All Industries, Defend U.S.S.R., Fight Bosses

Many Delegates Represent Shop Committees; to Be Basis of New Unions; Strikes Coming

The Metropolitan Trade Union Unity Center, covering Greater New York area and vicinity, as a permanent organization of all left wing, and militant union forces here, was formally organized by the Metropolitan Area Conference at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, yesterday.

FOOD PICKETS MASS TODAY; TO DEFY INJUNCTION

Thousands Expected in
Garment Section

Although the striking cafeteria workers are now faced with one of the most drastic injunctions in the history of American labor, which makes illegal even individual picketing, several thousand workers will be mobilized at noon today in a giant mass picketing demonstration in the garment district.

The latest order, aimed to crush the strike, was obtained by the Willow Cafeterias, Inc., from the laboring Judge Henry L. Sherman on Friday. This corporation owns 22 cafeterias in different parts of the city.

To Defy Order.

Demonstrating to the bosses and their faithful Tammany police that no injunction, however drastic and far-reaching, will break their strike, (Continued on Page Five)

ANTI-FASCISTS TO CONSOLIDATE

Meeting in New York
Friday Evening

A mass meeting, which will mark the consolidation of all anti-fascist organizations into the Anti-Fascist Federation of the United States, will be held in Irving Plaza on Friday, May 24. Delegates who attended the International Anti-Fascist Congress, held in Berlin last March, will report, and there will be speakers representing the various organizations which have joined to form the new federation.

The meeting will be the first of a series of meetings and demonstrations to be held in various cities, it was announced. The federation will coordinate all those forces which can struggle against the increasing manifestations of fascism in this country, and will participate actively in the struggle. It will be part of an international organization, the basis for which was laid down by the congress.

The organizations which have united to form the federation are the International Labor Defense, the Workers' International Relief, the Italian Anti-Fascist Alliance, the Trade Union Educational League, the Civil Liberties Union and the Anti-Imperialist League. Trade unions, fraternal organizations and other groups will be asked to join and support the federation. Speakers at the meeting on Friday will include A. Markoff and L. Kovess, delegates to the congress; Robert Minor, acting secretary of the Communist Party; Robert W. Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, of the International Labor Defense; Ben Gold, representing the new trade unions, and others. Carl Hacker of the International Labor Defense will be chairman.

Plans for a campaign on a national scale will be announced at the meeting. There will be no admission fee charged.

HUGE TOLL OF WORKERS BERLIN (By Mail).—The number of accidents reported rose from 1,319,594 in 1927, to 1,428,966 in 1928, or by 8.3 per cent. The large increase in the number of serious accidents is particularly disquieting. These rose from 136,273 to 157,593, or by 15.6 per cent.

'All in the Day's Work,'
Air Militarist Says of
Death in War "Games"

FAIRFIELD, Ohio, May 19.—"The accident will cause no change in the maneuver plans, which will be carried out as scheduled," was the announcement of General Foulois after being told of the death of Second Lieutenant Edward L. Meadow, killed in a crash between his plane and another squadron in the army air maneuvers at Fairfield Field here. Foulois referred to the death of the aviator as "an unfortunate affair which is deeply regrettable." A board will be appointed to investigate the accident, he stated.

Meadow was killed in the mock air war practice ("all in the day's work" of the air corps, as the militarists directing the battles declared) through which the war department is seeking still further improvements in air war technique of use in bombing civilian and military populations in the next war.

A twin-motored bombing plane will make a night raid on New York City tomorrow. It will be accompanied by a Douglas re-fueling plane.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Greeted by Lenin in the Workers Republic; Welcomed by the Masses; Kuznetz; Mopr; Haywood's Death

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD

ONE of the stewards, who recognized me, was an I.W.W., and we were able to get better fare than is usually served to steerage passengers.

We traveled to Riga through battle-scarred country, marked with cemeteries, trenches, deserted fortifications and endless miles of barbed wire entanglements.

At Riga we were loaded into box cars. The train was guarded by Latvian soldiers until we reached the border. As we crossed the Russian line, there was a mighty burst of cheers and singing of the "International." The train moved along like a red flame. Red hunting, red banners, and red kerchiefs were flying to the breeze.

When we landed in the ancient city of Moscow, now again the capital of Russia, we were met at the station with automobiles and driven at once to the hotel. Michael Borodin asked me if I would like to go to the Kremlin to meet Lenin. I was suffering from diabetes and very tired after the long trip, and I told him I first needed a rest.

Some days later an interview was arranged for me with Comrade Lenin. It is not my purpose to describe here his personality or our meeting. I will just mention one phase of our conversation before closing this book.

I asked Comrade Lenin "if the industries of the Soviet Republic are run and administered by the workers?"

His reply was: "Yes, Comrade Haywood, that is Communism."

(Publisher's Note: Haywood's death on May 18, 1928, prevented him from completing his memoirs. The publishers therefore requested a friend and co-worker of Haywood to write a short account of the latter's sojourn in Soviet Russia. It is printed below.)

READERS of "Bill Haywood's Book" will have learned from his own narrative that he was seriously ill before he left America. Undoubtedly his illness either arose from or was made worse by his imprisonment. All who knew him after his release noted his state of ill health. While in New York before his departure, he was very sick and constantly under a doctor's care. While he improved considerably after he arrived in the Soviet Union, as time went on his health gradually declined. This interfered greatly with the writing of his book and prevented him from writing additional chapters in which he planned to tell of his life and work in Soviet Russia.

Haywood was welcomed by the Russian masses and by the leaders of the Communist Party as befitted an old fighter of Labor's struggles. He was received everywhere with eager acclaim and decorated as a Revolutionary Hero with a medal which he wore with pride and which lay upon his breast when he at last reposed in death.

He regarded himself as a political refugee, "pending the revolution in America," and carefully followed every development in the American labor movement with great interest. He wrote articles for the press, and Moscow papers called upon him repeatedly for his opinion of the meaning of American events. His room, in a comfortable Moscow hotel, was a center of attraction for all American workers visiting Moscow, with whom he would discuss their problems and spend hours of comradely conviviality, until the early Russian dawn began to appear over the gilded domes of the ancient city. Haywood's room was also a center for the children who romped about the corridor near his door, and often a young one would be found spending an afternoon with "Bolshevik Bill," regaled with dainties and with stories in Russian, which he learned but never mastered. He married a Russian office worker and lived calmly in Moscow, often much amused to read accounts of American papers of his "persecution by the Reds" and "flight across snowy steppes" to Turkey.

Always a man of action, he wished to take a hand in the reconstruction of industry shattered by war and counter-revolution, and in 1921, shortly after his arrival, he participated in the Organizing Committee of the Kuznetz Colony. This project had as its aim the reopening and operation of industry in the Kuznetz Basin, about a thousand miles east of the Urals near the city of Tomsk. This area holds enormous coal deposits, and the Soviet Government turned over this district, the mines and deserted chemical plant, the only chemical plant in Siberia, to the autonomous Kuznetz Colony, which brought in American skilled labor, imported tractors for its farms and reopened the plant and the mines. Haywood took a place on the Management Board in 1922 and spent several months in the colony, later returning to Moscow where he worked at the colony's office until late in 1923. In the general reorganization of Soviet industry, the government took over the administration of the Kuznetz area in 1925.

HAYWOOD felt very deeply the persecution of labor men in the United States, and following his connection with "Kuzbas," began a period of activity with the "MOPR," the Russian section of the International Organization for the Relief of Revolutionary Fighters with which the International Labor Defense in America is affiliated. He made several speaking trips through the Soviet Union for this organization, spreading the stories of Mooney and Billings, the Centralia victims, the I.W.W. and other criminal-syndicalist law prisoners.

While, as a refugee, he maintained his affiliation with the American Communist Party, and his interest in the American labor movement never waned, he was ever ready to boast, almost as of a personal accomplishment, of the advance of Soviet economy, pointing out to visitors the busy cooperative and government stores, the humming factories and new buildings, and contrasting this with the famine and ruin which he saw on his arrival. He would listen courteously, as he always did to any worker, to followers of Trotsky in the latter's conflict with the Russian Communist Party, some of these old fellow workers of his in the American I.W.W. who were prone to conclude from some bureaucratic abuse that Russia was "going back to capitalism," and at the end would remind them of the greater issue of the growth of socialist economy contending against world imperialism and soldiering tell them they had lived too long in the Soviet Union and should "go back where they came from" to get a fresh taste of capitalism. Not long before he died he transferred to the Russian Communist Party.

IN March, 1928, Haywood was preparing to attend the Fourth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, as he had done on previous occasions. He was regretting that the opening session was to take place on March 17, as he was assigned by the Communist Party to speak that night in commemoration of the Paris Commune, when both of these activities had to be put aside. He was overcome by a paralytic stroke the night of March 16, and was taken to the Kremlin hospital, where he received the best care by eminent physicians.

His wonderful vitality and the treatment given him enabled him to return to his home, as he wished, after about three weeks. But he was obviously weak, though able to walk about. His mind was again busy with the labor movement. He received many of the R.I.L.U. congress delegates who were still in the city, and discussed the problems of the congress. But suddenly he was again taken ill, and although removed at once to the Kremlin hospital, passed away on May 18, 1928.

His funeral was attended by the whole group of American workers in Moscow, delegations from the Russian Communist Party and the various international organizations, as well as personal friends. Flowers were piled high over his coffin, which was taken to a crematorium as he had desired. His ashes, as he had directed, were divided into two parts. One was buried under the Kremlin wall at a great demonstration in the Red Square. The other half of Haywood's ashes lies, by his request, in Waldheim cemetery, Chicago, near the graves of the Haymarket victims, whose story so profoundly influenced him.



MORE VICTIMS OF BLAST DIE MILL WORKERS

Militarists Exploit the Cleveland Tragedy

CLEVELAND, May 19.—Another victim of the Cleveland Clinic explosion in which hundreds of patients, doctors and volunteer workers died in agony because of the criminal negligence of the clinic authorities who are now "investigating" the cause of the explosion died today. Two others who breathed the deadly gas became seriously ill.

The fumes which killed the victims of the explosion were pronounced by chemical militarists to be more deadly than any gas mixture used in the last world war. "We don't know what the combination was yet," Major General Harry L. Gilchrist, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service of the U. S. Army declared. His technical interest in the deadly combination, whose secret is already being sought by investigators even as they are engaged on an alleged "preventive study," is already suggesting to him and other chemical warfare officials new and more efficient methods of mass slaughter for use in the next war.

Official maneuvers to steer public interest in the explosion away from city negligence which made its results so fearful was made by Gilchrist in his suggestive comment: "I really believe the people who died here must be regarded as sacrifices to experience rather than as victims of negligence," he stated. The stricken relatives of the "sacrifices to experience"—an experience valuable to the war department in its scientific research into "satisfactory" means of destroying whole populations by gas—got whatever consolation they could from an "official" day of mourning. Thirty-six victims were buried today, some of them from Akron and Elyria.

Mustard gas, as used extensively in the world war, is a gas of this type. Released by a swiftly flying airplane, it could spread death throughout the area. A whole metropolis could be destroyed because of the persistent quality of the gas which, heavier than air, is able to penetrate all buildings.

Such horrors, which the rival powers plan to introduce extensively in the impending clash, can easily reach the most distant countries. The time of American "exceptions" to European military conflicts has long passed. The technique of the trans-Atlantic flights—the recently abandoned "Graf" trip is one of a chain—is being developed to the point where bombing planes carrying far more deadly gases than those which murdered the Cleveland victims will be considered only casual militarist adventures in the next war.

DRIVE FOR FUNDS TO FREE SHIFRIN

Urge Workers to Back I. L. D. Campaign

A vigorous campaign has been started by the International Labor Defense to raise a fund of \$10,000 to defend William Shifrin, militant worker, who has been framed on a charge of second degree murder for having defended himself against an attack by six knife-wielding thugs.

A recent conference, at which 80 working class organizations were represented, made plans for mobilizing every section of the working class in a mass campaign that will force the capitalist courts to release Shifrin, whose indictment was secured at the demand of the corrupt Jewish Daily Forward—"socialist" United Hebrew Trades clique. Shifrin's case is expected to come up shortly and it is announced that \$1,000 is needed within a few days in order to prepare the defense.

One thousand dollars was pledged at the Shifrin defense conference. The Retail Grocery, Fruit, Butcher and Dairy Workers Union has already contributed \$75, the councils of the United Council of Working Women have given \$50 and the millinery workers \$25.

Plans made at the conference call for tag days on June 15 and 16 and a mid-summer ball and swimming carnival to be held July 20 at Washington Baths, 21st St. and Boardwalk, Coney Island. The Labor Sports Union will take part in this carnival.

The International Labor Defense urges all workers and working class organizations to start collecting funds for the defense of Shifrin at once, as only a determined fight can save him. All contributions should be sent to the I. L. D. national office, 80 E. 11th St., Room 402.

As far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians long ago described the evolution of the class struggle, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution the following propositions: 1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain phases of material production; 2) that the class struggle tends necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that this dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal.

Prepare for the big struggles that are coming by building the Communist Party.

TURNER BETRAYS MILL WORKERS

British Lockout Threat Withdrawn by Bosses

MANCHESTER, England, May 19.—The dispute which caused a lockout of over 150,000 workers to be threatened in the Lancashire cotton spinning trade was "settled" yesterday by misleaders of the Textile Union.

Lockout notices had been posted, but the cardroom workers' executive committee met in the Oldham Town Hall and considered "new proposals." The mayor of Oldham was summoned to the conference and the agreement announced.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners issued notices instructing that the lockout notices be withdrawn. Arrangements were made to resume work Monday.

It was understood the new agreement provided that the cardroom operatives at the Alma Mills, around whom the dispute centered, shall return to work on condition that if an "investigation" within a month of resuming work it is shown that their earnings are not equal to what is provided in the universal list of prices, their wages shall be amended accordingly and the difference refunded.

The reactionary head of the Textile Union is Ben Turner, who led in the betrayal of the general strike in Great Britain in 1926. He has constantly stated he opposed all strikes, and was for "friendly conciliation" with the mill bosses. The general lockout was threatened by the bosses if the several hundred strikers in the Oldham mill did not return to work. The militant elements refused to bow before the bosses. Turner, however, sold the mill workers out.

SEEK RESPITE ON TARIFF MEASURE

Canadian Parties Split Over Bill; Want Votes

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Lobbying for the purpose of obtaining early passage of the tariff revision bill continues. Republicans do not look for the passage of the bill before the end of August. They fear, however, that the measure may not reach the White House before the fall.

Interests of "overworked" members of the house were expressed by Speaker Longworth, who calculated that it would take the Senate Finance Committee a month to re-visit the Hawley tariff revision bill and at least another month for Senate debate on the report of the Senate Committee. He accordingly suggested an armistice under which the House would take a two months' vacation. The Senate would take a 30-day recess, he suggested.

Secret meetings between various groups in the House over attempts to settle differences over the Hawley bill continue in the meantime. The proposed bill is bitterly denounced by the Conservative Party in Canada, which demands "retaliation" to protect Canadian business interests. Their hostility is condemned by the "liberal" King government group, which under the plea of "viewing the situation with equanimity" and "furthering our interests in our own way," seeks conciliation with American business interests with which most of their group is connected.

The issue is believed to be a possible source of difference with which both parties will seek to get votes in the next general election 18 months ahead.

KILLED BY POVERTY
Unable to face the problems of married life on the meager pay of an infantry private, Charles B. Canto, 27, of the 16th Infantry of the regular army, shot and killed his wife and fatally wounded himself at the Battery yesterday morning.

Ironically enough, Canto pulled the gun which ended his troubles on board the Statue of Liberty ferry-boat.

Canto had enlisted in the army when he was 17.

LOCKOUT THREATENED
LONDON, May 19.—Silesian textile mill owners have decided to close their plants on May 25, due to the failure to reach an agreement on wages, an Exchange telegraph dispatch from Berlin said today.

The Communist Party is the political leader of the working class.—Stalin.

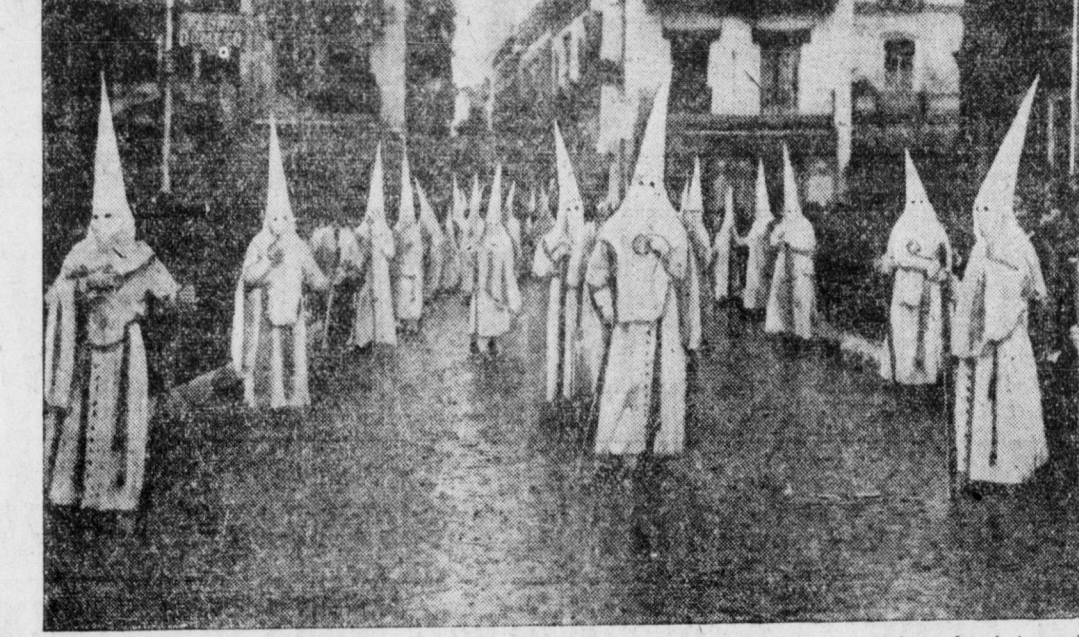
For a Six-Hour Day for Underground Work, in Dangerous Occupations, and for the Youth Under 18!

Getting Them Ready for the Slaughter of Workers in the Coming War



Photo shows New York University cadets demonstrating an infantry attack in the military field day at the university, held Friday as part of Wall Street's preparations for the coming imperialist war.

Religious Rites Used to Befuddle Minds of Workers



These fakery look very much like Ku Kluxers, but they are another variety of workers' foes. The weird dress is part of a religious ceremony in Seville, Spain, used by the catholic church to befog the workers.

WAR MANEUVERS PLAY 'RED' SCARE

Imperialists Mobilizing Their Forces

WRIGHT FIELD, Dayton, Ohio, May 19.—After an announcement that the "Red Army" had been defeated in the largest preparatory mobilization for imperialist war staged by the United States war department—which was played up in an unmistakably insidious manner in the capitalist press—the "Blues" are today reported to have gained an advantage.

The "Blue Army" is supposed to have its base at Wright Field, while the "Reds" are in control of Columbus, the "strategic city" of the province being attacked by the "blue-blooded 100 per cent Americans."

The war maneuvers have been calculated to work up the press and public opinion not only for imperialist war but for class war against the Soviet Union and against the working class. While the thousands of soldiers are being made to go through drills, marching, carrying loads, the capitalist press is playing up the thing for all it is worth.

At the same time, publicity for the imperialist navy does not lag far behind. Staff correspondents of the Ohio papers are writing publicity stories for the graduation exercises at Annapolis, playing it as picturesquely as possible, representing the army of "cameramen" as opposed to the "navy," with other sweet turns such as this one.

BRITISH WOOLEN WORKERS STRIKE

Wide Walkout Against Wage Cuts Looms

BRADFORD, May 19.—A strike has been declared in 28 woolen mills employing 2,500 workers against a 10 per cent wage cut, following the refusal of the mill owners to recall the cut.

The workers in 24 Calder Valley mills and in four mills in Bradford agreed to go on strike rather than accept the wage cut.

Following the posting of notices by the owners of the Greenholme Mills and the Parkside Mills in Bradford of a 7 and one-half per cent wage cut, to be effective May 24, the workers in those plants agreed to go on strike at that date against the cut. About 900 workers are affected in these mills.

This is part of a general wage reduction throughout the woolen industry and if the mill owners insist on reduction a general strike throughout the industry may follow.

WORKER'S WIFE SUES
SEA BRIGHT, N. J., May 19.—John J. Quinn, attorney, said today he had filed for Mrs. Edward Sheridan a suit for \$100,000 damages against P. Sanford Ross, wealthy Kumson and New York clubman.

An automobile driven by Ross recently knocked down and killed Mrs. Sheridan's husband, who was working at a gasoline filling station.

FLIER MISSING
SYDNEY, Australia, May 19.—The aviator, Moir Owen, on a projected flight from England to Australia, was missing tonight and considerable fear was felt for his safety.

Harlem Tenant Tells of Evils In Her House

(By a Tenant.)

The people who live in Harlem are mixed nationalities of all countries and the landlord benefits by it. I live at 1664 Park Ave. To find my name in the letter-box would be impossible, because they cannot be called letter-boxes, but just holes in the wall. The bells have not rung for a number of years and if we would hear a bell ring we would think that there is a fire in the building.

Dumbwaiter-Closets.
The dumbwaiter shafts are in the hall and the tenants throw all garbage down the shaft. The smell is terrific in the house. We have so many ants and mice that when you prepare your food it gets its share of vermin. Mice are everywhere. When you take a garment out of the closet it is sure to have one or more in it, because the closet and dumbwaiter shaft are built together.

It is supposed to be a high-classed house. We have steam and a bathtub. The bathroom was formerly a clothes closet, so there is no window, and you can't get into the bathroom through the width but in a corner through the length. Having no window in a room like this, you can imagine how healthy the apartment is for human beings.

Lot of Children.
My apartment is on the third floor, three rooms facing the rear, no sunshine, for which I pay \$42 per month. When I ask the landlord to fix something for me he says that I am not paying enough rent and if I don't like it I can move, since he can always get more rent from a Spanish family.

Most of the people who live here are very low paid workers and the men do not make enough per week to support a family, so the wife also has to go to work, and, no matter how many children she has, she must leave them to shift for themselves. The children, not having a guiding hand near them, use the most abusive language and are almost always in some accident, due to the neighborhood congestion. There are very few real healthy youngsters, for they are cooped up in school for so many hours and when they get home they must shift for themselves, and make their own lunch, with the result that seven out of ten of the children in Harlem are undernourished. LENA RAY.

Graf Zeppelin May Try to Cross Ocean Again Second Week in June

TOULON, France, May 19.—The dirigible Graf Zeppelin probably will be repaired sufficiently to permit it to return to its home hangar at Friedrichshafen, Germany, next Sunday, according to officers of the ship, which is at the Cuers aerodrome awaiting arrival of new parts.

The dirigible may start for America again about the second week in June.

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—Just Off the Press!

RED CARTOONS 1929

A BOOK OF 64 PAGES SHOWING THE BEST CARTOONS OF THE YEAR OF THE STAFF CARTOONISTS OF THE DAILY WORKER

[Fred Ellis Jacob Burck]

With an Introduction by the Brilliant Revolutionary Journalist Joseph Freeman \$1.00 Edited by SENDER GARLIN

Sold at all Party Bookshops or Daily Worker, 26 Union Sq.

POLE COMMUNIST JAILED, IS HIDDEN

Austrian Police Seize 8 Hungarian Workers

(Wireless By "Imprecors")
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., May 19.—The Communist, Paschin, may have been murdered, Anna Karpova, a citizen of the Soviet Union, who has just arrived in this city from Germany has notified the International Red Aid that she was arrested in Latvia, near Riga, along with Paschin.

Karpova was held five days and then sent to the Soviet Union frontier under escort of Latvian police. Paschin was taken to Duenaburg to meet the Polish secret agents and all traces of him have been lost. It is feared he was murdered or illegally extradited to Poland.

Illegally Jail Hungarians.
VIENNA, Austria, May 19.—The Austrian police, acting in cooperation with the notorious Hungarian police chief Schweinitzer, have arrested eight Hungarian workers here, held them illegally in prison, and violated Austrian law by letting Schweinitzer examine all their letters and documents.

The Austrian law demands the sealing of documents found on accused prisoners until their trial takes place.

Admit No Cause.
The Austrian police admit the prisoners if guilty of anything are guilty only of false registration, which is a trivial offense, calling for 48 hours imprisonment. The bourgeois press is trying, however, to create a second Bela Kun affair. Kun was held for Hungary, and finally, with deportation to Hungary, which would have meant death, and finally, because of the determined opposition of the workers to that procedure of the workers to that procedure, was deported to the Soviet Union.

Make every factory our fortress. Organize shop nuclei. Issue shop papers. Build the Communist Party.

GUN PLANT BLAST KILLS 1, HURTS 2

Powder Explosion in Winchester Co.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—A gunpowder explosion in the primer division of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company plant here today fatally injured one worker and seriously injured two others.

Patrick Doherty died shortly after 2 p. m., John Coogan was reported in a critical condition at Grace Hospital and Fred Hoeger, foreman, was in a less serious condition at the same hospital.

Women Workers and Young Workers! Join the Ranks of the Struggling Workers!

LAST FIVE DAYS!
—"A picture one should not fail to see."—DAILY WORKER
Dynamic! Vivid! Realistic!
AS GOOD AS A TRIP TO RUSSIA!
FIRST SHOWING IN AMERICA!
MOSCOW TODAY
A SOVKINO FILM
A Penetrating Close-Up of the Seething Soviet Capital
—and on the same program—
EMIL JANNINGS as HENRY the VIII
A Brilliant Characterization.
in "DECEPTION" Directed by Ernst Lubitsch
a comprehensive film record of the RED CAPITAL
intimate aspects of life in Moscow, giving a vivid idea of conditions under which workers live
conduct of official life of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics behind Kremlin walls
Starting this Saturday, May 25—"PAWS OF DESTINY"—a tense, poignant drama of a woman caught in the web of the Russian Revolution; featuring GLGA CHEICHOVA, the noted emotional artiste

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TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF UNITED STATES

An Address by the Executive Committee of the Communist International

DEAR COMRADES: The Executive Committee of the Communist International together with the delegation of the Sixth Convention of the Communist Party of the United States has very carefully discussed the situation in the American Communist Party. Having given to all delegates the fullest opportunity for expressing their views and for making proposals, having carefully examined all material presented and having considered the question from all aspects, the Executive Committee of the Communist International deems it necessary to place in all seriousness the situation within the Party before all members of the Communist Party of the United States.

The Open Letter of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Sixth Convention of the American Communist Party, which placed before it the fundamental tasks arising in connection with the accentuation of the inner and outer contradictions of American imperialism in the present period, pointed out the necessity of the Party's converting itself as soon as possible from a numerically small propagandistic organization into a mass political party of the working class, which particularly at the present juncture is indissolubly connected with the intensification of the struggle against the right danger. This Open Letter declared categorically that the fundamental prerequisite for the successful carrying out of these tasks is the cessation of the unprincipled struggle of many years standing.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International is compelled to record that at the Convention itself and after it not only was there no appreciable result achieved in the matter of doing away with factionalism, but on the contrary the factional struggle has become still more accentuated. Due to the unprincipled factional struggle the Sixth Convention of the American Communist Party failed to produce the results which it should have produced in regard to bolshevization and the establishment of a healthier condition within the American Communist Party. Many of the most important political questions and tasks confronting the Party were not discussed by the Convention. The errors of the Majority and of the Minority of the Party were not explained at the Convention as they should have been as a matter of Bolshevik self-criticism. The Party was not mobilized for the struggle against the right danger. No consolidation of all forces of the Party for struggle against factionalism was secured at the Convention. On the contrary this Convention, which was composed of the best proletarian elements of the American Communist Party who uphold the line of the Comintern, became an arena for unprincipled maneuvers on the part of the top leaders of the Majority as well as on the part of the leaders of the Minority. The Convention was forced off of the line proposed by the Comintern and was mobilized for purposes of further factional struggle by both groups.

A gross distortion of the line of the Comintern was the theory inculcated into the Convention alleging that organizational proposals of the Executive Committee of the Communist International were in contradiction to its political letter instead of being a necessary guarantee for carrying out the line of the Open Letter to the American Communist Party. A clearly factional distortion of the meaning of the organizational proposals of the Executive Committee of the Communist International were also the efforts to interpret them as handing over the leadership of the Party to the Minority, which was not and is not intended by the Comintern since the fundamental task of the Open Letter and organizational proposals of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Sixth Convention was the consolidation of the Party on the basis of the line of the Comintern in the direction of the struggle against the factionalism of both groups. The Minority of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States endeavored to make the Open Letter and organizational proposals of the Executive Committee of the Communist International an instrument for getting the leadership of the Party into its own hands. The Executive Committee of the Communist International condemns these attempts of the Minority which show that it factually distorted the meaning of the Open Letter of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and its organizational proposals and that certain leaders of the Minority have shown themselves unfit to play a role of a uniting factor in the struggle of the Party against factionalism in conformity with the directions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. It is the factional leaders of the Majority with Comrade Lovestone at the head that are mainly responsible for making use of the Convention for factional purposes, for misleading honest proletarian Party members who uphold the line of the Comintern, for playing an unprincipled game with the question of the struggle against the right danger in the Comintern and in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for inadmissible personal hounding of the delegation of the Comintern at the Convention, for the organization of caucus meetings of the delegates of the Majority in direct contradiction with the Open Letter of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and in spite of verbal acceptance of that letter, for hounding those comrades who departed from the Majority faction and unconditionally accepted the line of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, for a campaign against certain responsible comrades of the Minority who were carrying out the line of the Executive Committee of the Communist International—for all these methods and intrigues which cannot be tolerated in any section of the Comintern and which clearly bear the imprint of petty bourgeois politics.

Both factions of the American Communist Party have been guilty of right errors. Both factions show serious deviations to the right from the general line of the Comintern, which creates the danger of an openly opportunist right deviation crystallizing within the Party.

Since the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International the Majority of the Central Committee of the American Communist Party has been committing a series of gross right errors pointed out in the Open Letter of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. These errors found their expression in overestimating American imperialism and putting the question of inner and outer contradictions in a wrong way, which led to the obscuring of the inner contradictions of American capitalism, in underestimating the swing to the left of the American working class, in underestimating American reformism which led to weakening the struggle against it, in underestimating the right danger in the American Communist Party, in substituting in place of the question of the right opportunist danger only the question of Trotskyism, in dealing with the question in a manner which led to the obscuring of the right danger.

The Minority of the Central Committee of the American Communist Party was committing, in regard to questions dealing with the crisis

of American capitalism and the swing of the masses to the left, "left", but in reality right opportunist errors; it dissociated the development of the inner contradictions of American capitalism from its external contradictions and from the general crisis of world capitalism, and in regard to the question of the struggle against the war danger it was sliding down to petty bourgeois pacifist slogans ("no new cruisers"—Comrade Bittelman). The Minority of the Central Committee was unable to dissociate itself at the right time from Trotskyism and did not properly struggle against it. An ideological lever of right errors in the American Communist Party was the so-called theory of "exceptionalism" which found its clearest exponents in the persons of Comrades Pepper and Lovestone whose conception was as follows: There is a crisis of capitalism but not of American capitalism, there is a swing of the masses leftwards but not in America, there is the necessity of accentuating the struggle against reformism but not in the United States, there is a necessity for struggling against the right danger but not in the American Communist Party. And yet the present period, when the process shaking the foundation of capitalist stabilization is going on, signifies for the United States that it is being ever more closely involved in the general crisis of capitalism. In America too the fundamental contradiction of capitalism—the contradiction between the growth of productive forces and the lagging behind of markets—is becoming more accentuated. The bourgeoisie is increasing its efforts to find a way out of the growing crisis by means of rationalization, i. e. by increased exploitation of the working class. The internal class contradictions are growing; the struggle for markets and spheres for investment of capital against other imperialist states is becoming more accentuated; there is a feverish growth of armaments and the war danger is getting nearer and nearer. With a distinctness unprecedented in history, American capitalism is exhibiting now the effects of the inexorable laws of capitalist development, the laws of the decline and downfall of capitalist society. The general crisis of capitalism is growing more rapidly than it may seem at first glance. This crisis will shake also the foundation of the power of American imperialism.

Under these conditions the theory of "exceptionalism" is a reflection of the pressure of American capitalism and reformism which is endeavoring to create among the mass of workers the impression of absolute firmness and "exceptional" imperialist might of American capital in spite of its growing crisis and to strengthen the tactic of class collaboration in spite of the accentuation of class contradictions. The Executive Committee of the Communist International points out that not only the mistakes of the Majority but also the most important mistakes of the Minority were based on the conception of American "exceptionalism." While it records the political mistakes of both groups as well as the growth of the right danger in the American Communist Party, the Executive Committee of the Communist International regards as a factional exaggeration the claim alleging that the group of the Majority as a whole is a bearer of the right tendency as well as the claim alleging that the Minority group represents the Trotskyist deviation. There are in the ranks of both groups elements with strong right tendencies which either show themselves openly or are masked by "left" phrasology. Neither of the two groups has carried on a proper struggle against these right tendencies in the ranks of its own faction and the factionalism of both groups has been the great impediment to the development within the Party of the necessary self-criticism and to the political education of the Party members in the spirit of Bolshevik steadfastness based upon principle. A factional lack of principle which is also an expression of opportunism finds its expression in the fact that both groups were putting the interests of their faction above the interests of the Party. On the strength of this the American Communist Party is confronted now in all sharpness with the question of the danger of the political disintegration of the present leading cadres which threatens to undermine the whole work of the Party. A characteristic manifestation of rotten factional diplomacy in regard to the Communist International is the attitude of the Majority of the Central Committee of the American Communist Party on the question of Comrade Pepper's conduct. In spite of repeated decisions of the Comintern on the removal from work in the American Communist Party of Comrade Pepper who repeatedly exhibited opportunist tendencies, the Majority of the Central Committee violated these decisions of the Comintern, shielding the political errors and gross breaches of

discipline which were being committed by Comrade Pepper. The inconsistency and lack of principle in the attitude of the leaders of the Majority of the Central Committee in regard to Comrade Pepper found vivid expression in the fact that the Central Committee of the American Communist Party expelled him from the Party, pointing out that "the political platform of Comrade Pepper is no doubt the real cause of his cowardly disinclination to do his duty and to go and place himself at the disposal of the Comintern" (decision of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the American Communist Party approved by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee), whereas a few days later in spite of the political characteristic given to Comrade Pepper the Central Committee reinstated him in the ranks of the Party. The Majority as well as the Minority in 1929 was engaged in inadmissible, unprincipled speculation with questions of the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in the Comintern. If the Minority speculated in the version as if it were the only group in the American Communist Party sharing the attitude of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in its struggle against right deviations, the Majority, making use of methods of rotten diplomacy, went to the length of unprincipled maneuvering in regard to this question. This has found expression in the adoption by the Convention at the initiative of Comrades Lovestone and Gitlow and without the least attempt at informing the delegates of the Convention about the situation in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of a resolution which proposed organizational measures in the struggle against the right deviation. And subsequently to the arrival in Moscow the delegation of the Majority in the person of Comrade Gitlow made a declaration which practically disavows this resolution and upholds the slanderous attacks of the right elements on the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Comintern.

The Executive Committee of the Comintern draws special attention to attacks entirely unworthy of a Communist, which during the Convention, Comrade Lovestone permitted himself to make on the leadership of the Comintern (Comrade Lovestone's reference to "a running sore" in the apparatus of the Executive Committee of the Communist International). The Executive Committee of the Communist International emphasizes that these attacks of Comrade Lovestone represent a repetition of slanderous attacks upon the Comintern made by right opportunists.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International draws special attention to the declaration of May 9th in which Comrades Bedacht, Lovestone and others tried to discredit beforehand the decision of the Comintern by stating that "the Executive Committee of the Communist International wants to destroy the Central Committee and is therefore following a policy of legalizing forever the factionalism of the opposition block and is recommending that it carry it on also in future."

The Executive Committee of the Communist International holds that this most factional and entirely impermissible anti-Party declaration of Comrades Bedacht, Lovestone and others represents a direct attempt at preparing a condition necessary for paralyzing the decisions of the Comintern and for a split in the Communist Party of America. The same manifest determination to oppose their faction to the Comintern found expression also in a second statement of May 14th submitted by the delegation from the Convention only in more diplomatic form. The assertion of the leaders of the Majority faction concerning their "loyalty" to the Comintern contained in that statement was clearly exposed at the very session of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International at which the statement was reported, by the refusal of the majority of the signers unconditionally to carry into effect the decisions contained in this letter. The Executive Committee of the Communist International declares that in case the authors of the declaration refuse unconditionally to submit to the decisions of the Comintern and to actively put them into practice, the Executive Committee of the Communist International will be forced to adopt all measures necessary to put a stop to all attempts at splitting the Party, to secure unity in the ranks of the Communist Party of America and to realize the decisions adopted by the Comintern.

In the course of years the Executive Committee of the Communist International had repeatedly demanded the liquidation of factionalism

in the Communist Party of America. Thus for example in the resolution of the 5th enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in 1925 it is stated: "The Executive Committee holds firmly to the opinion that the factional struggle between the two groups must absolutely cease."

In a resolution of the 6th Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in 1926 on the American question, among other things it is stated: "To enable the American Communist Party to fulfill its historic mission the first prerequisite is complete and unconditional termination of the factional fight within the Communist Party not in words but in deeds."

In its resolution of July 1st 1927 the Executive Committee of the Communist International again reminded the Party that "this demand was not being carried out seriously enough" and that there is still in the Party "an impermissible situation of faction formation" which may lead to "a crisis in the Party."

The Sixth World Congress of the Comintern in 1928, while mentioning in its political theses that in the Party there is to be "observed a slackening of the long standing factional struggle," nevertheless found sufficient ground for deciding that "the most important task confronting the Party is to put an end to factional strife—which is not based on any serious controversies on points of principle."

Finally the Executive Committee of the Communist International, with the object of carrying out the decisions of the World Congress and in view of the fact that the inner-Party situation in the United States became anew accentuated, had addressed an open letter to the American Party in December 1928 and demanded from the Convention then pending that it begin at last really to carry out the decisions of the Comintern concerning the liquidation of factionalism. All of this was absolutely of no avail so far. The leaders of the Majority as well as the leaders of the Minority of the Central Committee, who repeatedly gave their verbal pledges to the Executive Committee of the Communist International that they will carry out the decisions of the Comintern, have systematically violated the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and their own pledges. Therefore the Executive Committee of the Comintern, approving in the main the work of the delegation of the ECCI to the Sixth Convention of the American Communist Party, resolves to adopt the following measures:

1. To place the Majority as well as the Minority of the Central Committee under the obligation of dissolving immediately all factions and ceasing all factional work. To call upon all organizations of the American Communist Party to secure the putting into practice of this instruction, not shrinking from the application in regard to factionalism of the most severe disciplinary measures clear up to expulsion from the Party.
2. Comrades Lovestone and Bittelman as the extreme factionalists of the Majority and Minority, to be removed for a time from work in the American Communist Party.
3. To reject the demand of the Minority of the Central Committee in regard to the calling of a special Convention.
4. To recognize as necessary the reorganization and extension of the Secretariat of the Central Committee on a basis of securing real collective, non-factional activity, and to render to the Central Committee every possible help in the matter of putting an end to all factionalism in the Party.
5. To turn over Comrade Pepper's case to the International Control Commission for consideration.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International calls upon all members of the Party to get together for the struggle against unprincipled factionalism in the Party, to be able to carry on the struggle against the right danger, for the healing and bolshevization of the American Communist Party, for the genuine carrying out of inner-Party democracy and proletarian self-criticism. With these objects in view the Party must initiate on a large scale a discussion of the questions concerning the situation within the Party and the political tasks confronting the Party. It is necessary to carry on in all Party and young Communist organizations a thorough enlightenment campaign concerning the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern, the Open Letter of the ECCI to the Sixth Convention of the Communist Party of America, and concerning the present address of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. In the course of this enlightenment campaign, while waging a struggle against all opportunists who want to fight the Comintern, while uniting in that struggle all honest and disciplined comrades who are loyal to the Communist movement, the Communist Party must concentrate its attention on the most important questions of revolutionary struggle of the proletariat of America—on questions of unemployment, struggle for social insurance, wages, working hours, work in existing trade unions, work for the organization of new unions, struggle against reformism and struggle against the war danger. The Communist Party of the United States must strengthen its work in regard to recruiting and retaining in its ranks new cadres of workers that are joining the Party, especially of the working youth. It must widen its agitational and organizational work in the big plants in the main branches of industry and among the Negroes and must secure for the Party an independent leading role in the industrial struggles of the working class that are developing, organizing in the process of the struggle the unorganized workers.

It is only by relentless struggle against unprincipled factionalism, which is eating into the vitals of the Party, only by consolidating the whole Party for carrying out its fundamental practical tasks on the basis of the line of the Comintern and by more energetic struggle against the right danger that the American Communist Party will become the genuine Bolshevik vanguard of the American proletariat and will be converted into a mass political Party of the American workers in the ranks of which inner-Party democracy is being actually unfolded while at the same time an iron proletarian discipline is strengthened, to which all organizations and each individual member unconditionally submits; in the ranks of which is practised the submission of the Minority to the Majority on the basis of the Party's pursuit of the line and practical directions of the Comintern. Such a Party will be capable to lead the American proletariat to victorious struggle against capitalism.

With Communist Greetings,
—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

DECISIONS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A. ON THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(Decisions made Saturday, May 18, 1929.)

1. The Central Committee accepts and endorses the Address to the American Party membership by the Executive Committee of the Communist International and undertakes to win the entire Party membership for the support of the Comintern Address.
2. The Central Committee pledges itself unconditionally to carry into effect the decisions contained in this Address.
3. The Central Committee pledges itself and its members to defend the Address of the Comintern before the membership against any ideological or other opposition to the Address.
4. The Central Committee calls upon the members of the delegation in Moscow to withdraw all opposition to the Address and to the decisions contained therein and to do all in their power to assist the Comintern and the Central Committee of the American Party to unify the Party in support of these decisions.
5. The Central Committee instructs the Secretariat to proceed immediately, in agreement with the Executive Committee of the Communist International, to take all measures necessary to put into application the decisions and to realize the objectives of the Comintern as expressed in the Address.
6. The Central Committee approves all decisions of the Secretariat of the same date, accepting and ordering immediate publication in the entire Party press of the Address of the E. C. C. I. to the American Party membership, and instructs the Secretariat to put these decisions into effect immediately.

WORKERS CENTER RAIDED BY POLICE

(Continued from Page One)

Russian, the sergeant declared that he did not but that he heard the word "Soviet."

The nine Pioneers who were arrested and kept for trial this morning at the Children's Society are Jessie Taft, Frank Ballinson, Bernard Kaplan, Harry Eisman, George Gorchoff, Abraham Malakin, Irving Shavelson, Saul Wellman, Louis Levy. They are charged with juvenile delinquency.

Lifshitz, 16 other workers and 9 Pioneers were arrested when they protested the police raid on Workers Center. Squads of police, some of them from Whalen's parade, broke into the office of the Daily Worker and a neighboring room in which the Young Pioneers were assembled in their Fourth Convention, to tear the sign down, demonstrating the very police brutality which the sign protested.

Booed by thousands of workers outside the Red Center, and by the Young Pioneers who sang working-class songs, the police, meanwhile augmented by dozens of more detectives and cossacks, arrested the workers and Young Pioneers amidst a great show of brutality. Workers have taken pictures of the beatings as undeniable testimony.

The sign, reading, "Down with Walker's Police Brutality," was placed on the Workers Center as a protest against the brutalities of the Tammany police against the cafeteria and iron and bronze strikers.

While the raid on the Red Center was going on, the Tammany police paraded down Fifth Avenue, a block away from the Workers Center. Several thousand police thugs, many of them fresh from the brutal slugging of cafeteria and iron and bronze pickets, displayed their clubs and other weapons, as a warning to the workers that the cossacks stood ready to swing their clubs into action at any time against workers who are fighting for a living wage.

At about 11 a. m. on Saturday the police suddenly entered the Workers Center without any warrants what-

soever, and ordered the sign to be taken down. Ben Lifshitz, acting organizer of District 2 of the Communist Party, demanded that the police show a warrant and explain the reason for their breaking into the building.

The police were unable to do so, and a lieutenant ordered the police to arrest Lifshitz. The latter was taken to the Twenty-Second Street Court, where he was released on \$500 bail for the hearing yesterday.

About a half hour after the arrest of Lifshitz, nearly a dozen police returned to the Workers Center, broke into the meeting hall of the Young Pioneers, and tore the sign down. This was the signal for a great demonstration by several hundred Young Pioneers who carried signs denouncing the police terror. Thousands of workers filled Union Square, booed the police and sang workers' songs.

The entire convention of the Young Pioneers marched back and forth in front of the Workers Center, between the lines of the police, continuing to carry their signs. Enraged, the police tore the signs, and seized over a dozen of the Pioneers,

and several workers taking part in the demonstration. The demonstration was one of the best spontaneous demonstrations held.

A call to young workers to protest Tammany police brutality, the raiding of the Workers Center and for the organization of a strong militant union and self-defense corps was issued in a statement yesterday by the Communist Youth League, District 2. The statement follows in part:

"This clubbing must open the eyes of the young workers to the role of the government. The police, together with the National Guard and regular army are always used by the bosses against the workers. In this country of a supposed 'democracy' the most brutal methods are used by the police to break up a peaceful demonstration of young children. The brutality was equal to that employed by the German police controlled by the social-democrats. In only one country in the world are the workers the government, this is Soviet Russia. In the Soviet Union such a thing could

never occur because the police and the army are controlled by the workers and fight always in defense of the workers.

"Arresting young workers, breaking up picket lines, preventing free speech, torturing and clubbing the workers, young and old, are a part of the imperialist war preparations aimed especially at destruction of the Workers' Fatherland, Soviet Russia and the destruction of the Communist Youth League of the U. S. A. which is the vanguard of the revolutionary and militant young workers.

"The Communist Youth League calls upon all young workers: "To protest against the brutality of Tammany police!"

"Organize into strong militant unions to defend the interests of the young workers!"

"Build Workers' Self Defense Corps!"

"Fight against the war danger!"

"Defend the Soviet Union!"

"Join the Communist Youth League!"

"DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COM. MEETING, No. 2, 22nd St., 10th Floor, New York City."

MORE EVICTIONS OF MILL STRIKERS

(Continued from Page One)

Room 604, 1 Union Sq., New York City.

I. L. D. Calls for Funds.

The national office of the International Labor Defense has issued a statement declaring that it will continue to support with all resources the workers arrested and brought to trial in Gastonia on frame-up charges, and appealing to the branches of the I. L. D. to collect more funds on coupon books issued for this purpose. The statement says in part:

"The situation in the South has made it very difficult for the I. L. D. to conduct its defense work. The workers live in company homes, which means that no property bond is available for bailing out arrested strikers.

name as shield of the working class, has faced the situation and met its needs. A cash bond of \$5,000 has been raised with which to bail out strikers. Karl Reeve, editor of the Labor Defender, was sent down at once to conduct defense work and organize I. L. D. branches. A lawyer was put on the job to take care of the numerous cases which have arisen.

"However, the national office of the International Labor Defense is no longer able to conduct this work without the active support of the branches, membership and sympathizers of I. L. D. which number into tens of thousands throughout the country. Funds are needed. Our cash bail fund is near exhaustion. More cases are coming up which need attention and money for the lawyers' and other bills.

"The I. L. D. has therefore issued coupon books for defense, which contain \$4 in 10c and 25c coupons. A sufficient supply of these coupon books has been sent to every I. L. D. branch in the country, and the national office urges the branches throughout the country to begin at once to place these books in circulation."

Demonstration, Led by Communist Party, in Alaska on May Day

JUNEAU, Alaska (By Mail).—May Day was celebrated here quite fittingly during the afternoon and evening of May 1, 1929, by the local Communist Party, their sympathizers and friends.

The gathering was at Salmon Creek, and about 150 persons participated. Greetings from Clarence Darrow and the Labor Defender was announced, the poem by H. T. Tsiang, a Chinese student of sociology in American University, was read; the International was recited by Cyril Zuboff, who also made an impressive talk on the significance of the Day.

BOSS NEGLIGENCE KILLS SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail).—The total casualty list of workers killed and injured in California for four and a half years, from 1924 to 1928, is 1,905,074. Over 3,500 were killed.

Workers of Huge Schweinler Printing Works Strike for Better Wages and Conditions

PRESS WORKERS MAKE WAGE OF \$18-\$20 A WEEK

Appeal to Youth to Aid Them

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 Finally having reached the end of their tolerance, the unorganized workers of the Schweinler Press at Leroy and Hudson Sts., N. Y., are striking. The wrongs they have suffered in the past, cruelties of the employers are bearing their fruit.

Militantly united, the employees are determined to fight for a living wage, for the end of the speed-up system, for better sanitary conditions, for the abolition of the persecution of the class-conscious workers in the plant, and above all, for the right to organize.

The Schweinler workers' resentment at the bosses' action in discharging Spencer and Silvestry, for trying to organize the plant, and for the forcing of the speed-up and low wages on them has now become a determination to defeat the Schweinler bosses and the stool pigeons. The strikers appeal to all members of the Y. W. C. L. to help them in mass demonstrations at the plant at Hudson and Leroy Streets.

The conditions are rotten in the Schweinler Press. The men engaged in feeding on the cast machines on the night shift receive \$20 a week for doing the same work that organized girls do in the day time for \$29.50. This is what organization accomplishes, the workers are beginning to realize.

Other workers, day and night shift, receive \$18 when they work a full week, which they are seldom permitted to do, and they know that the only way to win a decent wage is to strike and paralyze the plant.

Feeling is running high and they are striking while the iron is hot, feeling confident that the young workers from every trade will support them.

An appeal for aid is also made to the various craft unions in the printing industry. All union men should do their utmost toward getting the Schweinler workers into a solid local.

Bring the matter up at your meeting, and in the meantime cooperate with the strikers by fighting the scabs.

SCHWEINLER PRESS WORKER.

SHOE STRIKE TERROR FAILS

Phila. Workers Still Picket

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The police have now adopted newer tactics to intimidate the strikers at the Laird-Schober shoe shop. They have resorted to terrorization and arrests.

The entire picket line was assaulted by police and 25 of the strikers arrested, mostly young workers.

After arrest they were given a farcical trial by a notorious henchman of the republican boss and grafter Vare. The Philadelphia district International Labor Defense was on hand to bail and defend the arrested pickets.

The attempt to frame up the strikers failed, due to the alertness of the I. L. D. The magistrate lectured the pickets as follows:

"You are a dirty bunch and look as though you have not bathed for a long time. I'll bet not one of you can read or write English."

The I. L. D. defense attorneys put up a good fight and compelled the magistrate to release the strikers. His desire to jail them was evident in his statement:

"If you are arrested again I will give you 10 days." The strikers of Laird-Schober have not been frightened by the terror of the police and are continuing to picket militantly.

Nothing But Slaves, Says I.R.T. Worker

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 Guards on the Interboro Rapid Transit make 35 cents an hour. I go to work 3:30 p. m. and am off at 1:30 a. m. This makes a total of 10 hours a day, at \$3.50 a day.

How do I, a married man, with two children get along? Well, I have station duty from 7 a. m. to 9 a. m. and then I work on Sundays. With that and the overtime I put in, I make an average of \$38 to \$40 a week, working 12 hours a day, overtime and Sunday. With this I must buy food, pay the gas, rent, and electric. I hardly have enough clothes for the family. My wife has to take in sewing but the little she gets does not pay much.

We poor devils that work for this damn company are nothing but a bunch of slaves because we are not organized.

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

"Moscow Today" Brings Soviet City to N. Y.



A scene from the great Soviet film, "Moscow Today," at the Film Art Guild Theatre, New York. The picture above shows Sverdlovsk Square.

Militant Shoe Workers Head Hails T. U. E. L. Conference

By FRED BIEDENKAPP. (General Manager, Independent Shoe Workers' Union).

This is a time when American workers are again confronted with mass unemployment and wholesale wage reductions, with the speed-up effort on the part of big business and manufacturers to smash organized labor, particularly the militant forces that fight the cause of labor fearlessly and uncompromisingly.

It is a time when the old worn-out and reactionary American Federation of Labor is kow-towing and doing the bidding of the bosses, when the delegates at A. F. of L. conventions concern themselves with supporting imperialist forces and aiding in war preparations instead of fighting against the coming world war. It is a time when the reactionary labor bureaucrats pass resolutions against the recognition of the only workers' and peasants' government, Soviet Russia, and advocate that there shall be no trade relationship between the United States and the Soviet government.

At such a time it is highly gratifying to know that in spite of the

combined forces of reaction there are class-conscious fighting working men and women who carry the banner of the oppressed workers onward to victory.

The Vanguard.
 The coming Metropolitan Area Conference of the Trade Union Educational League which will be held at Irving Plaza Hall, today and tomorrow, is the vanguard of the coming labor movement in the United States.

Workers of all industries are anxiously looking forward to the day when powerful industrial unions will be waging the struggle of the workers against capitalism on the basis of the class struggle and liberate the workers from wage slavery.

The T. U. E. L. is the medium through and by which the Industrial Unions will be cemented into a powerful united force.

The Independent Shoe Workers' Union of Great New York and vicinity hails the coming conference in New York City as a step in the right direction, and we enthusiastically look forward to the National T. U. E. L. Convention in Cleveland on June 1st, 1929.

Militant Miners in Ill. Fields to Hold Convention

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 19.—The rank and file miners are becoming more disgusted with the treacherous Lewis-Fishwick machine in Illinois every day. They have been reduced to starvation and over 50 per cent of them are unemployed due to the Lewis-Fishwick treachery.

A district convention of Illinois district of the National Miners Union, the militant union which the miners look upon as their only hope, is being planned. The following call for the convention has been issued:

The National Miners Union of this district calls upon all miners to break from the corrupt company-owned U. M. W. of A. and to join with us in building up an organization that will fight our battles. A district convention of the N. M. U. will be held within a few weeks. We call upon all militant miners to get their local unions to immediately stop paying dues to Fishwick and Lewis, the agents of the operators. Serve notice on the bosses that you refuse any longer to tolerate the check-off for the support of your enemies. Let the operators pay their own henchmen in the U. M. W. offices. Vote to affiliate with the N. M. U. Elect delegates to the convention. These delegates, jointly with the representatives of the already existing N. M. U. locals will determine what the new union will do, how it will give our fight. If you cannot swing a majority in your local union send immediately to the District Headquarters of the N. M. U. for information on how to organize a local of the N. M. U. Thousands of your fellow workers have already taken this step. We need your help. We appeal to you to line up with your fellow-miners on the only possible basis of saving your livelihood, of regaining at least a chance to make a living for yourself and your family.

For a Militant Union of all Coal Miners!
 Join the National Miners Union. National Headquarters, 119 Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 District Headquarters, Box 139, Belleville, Ill.

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE
 John Charles Thomas, baritone, making his debut in vaudeville; The Revelers; Baclanova, screen star, and Nicholas Soussanin, in "The Farewell Supper" with Michael Visaroff; Wilton and Weber; Will and Gladys Ahearn; The Three Sailors; others.

RIVERSIDE
 George Jessel; Ben Bernie, with his orchestra; Ruby Norton, with Clarence Senna; Al Abbott; others.

81ST STREET
 Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Will Mahoney; Block and Sully; others. Photoplay—William Boyd in "The Leatherneck."
 Thursday, Friday and Saturday—May Usher; others. Photoplay—Why Be Good? starring Coleen Moore with Neil Hamilton.

MILKMEN FIGHT CUT

BOSTON (By Mail).—Organized milkmen will fight the demands of the milk companies that they accept a wage cut of \$1 to \$3 a week. They are countering with demands of a wage increase and better conditions.

A. F. L. FOREMEN DO DIRTY WORK FOR SCHWEINLER IS WORSE DAILY

Fire Press Workers for Militancy

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 Conditions in the plant of the Schweinler Press, at Leroy and Hudson Streets, New York City, are rotten. There are about 450 workers employed in this plant, and about 150 of these are unorganized. The rest belong to unions, such as the bookbinders, pressmen, typo, etc.

The unorganized workers consist of flyboys (press helpers), press feeders, truck-pullers, trimming crew, sheet carriers, tiers-up, shute workers, box boys, mailers.

The day crew, unorganized workers, make \$18 a week, some as low as \$16 a week. The night crew is paid \$18 to \$20 a week for doing the same work that union girls get paid \$29.50 for in the same plant, that is, girls who feed the presses.

Monday morning, two of our fellow workers, Joe Speranza and Robert Silvestry, were fired, not because they could not do their work, but because of their activity in attempting to organize the Schweinler workers. They had been working there a long time.

The speed-up here is terrible, and the workers grew tired of having to stand for these conditions. So Friday the workers went out on strike.

Our demands are: the right to organize all the unorganized workers in the shop; a minimum wage of \$22 a week; equal pay for equal work; time and a half for overtime; and against the speed-up system. We also demand the recognition of the shop committee as the representative of the unorganized workers in the shop. Speranza and Silvestry must be taken back on the job.

George Fay, the general foreman, who fired Speranza for trying to organize the underpaid Schweinler slaves, is a member of the Typo Union. Hickey, who fired Silvestry, is a member of the Pressmen's Union. These are both reactionary A. F. of L. unions. These straw bosses cut down expenses for the company by speeding us up to the limit.

We'll stick solid in the strike until all our demands are won. We want all young workers to aid us in picketing.

—SLAVE IN SCHWEINLER'S.

WANTS ANOTHER "INVESTIGATION"

Politician Would Solve City Trust Scandal

Appointment of "a special session of the legislature for the purpose of instituting a broad legislative inquiry into all phases of the state banking situation" in connection with the City Trust Bank crash was yesterday urged of Gov. Roosevelt by W. Kingsland Macy, chairman of the Suffolk County Republican Committee.

Just Another "Inquiry."
 Frankly admitting the purely formal nature of the proposed inquiry, Macy declares he makes his plea in the interests of "allaying aroused public suspicion." He describes his "most appropriate solution" for the failure of the bank as "providing a vehicle through which public confidence in the Banking Department would be restored."

Fascist Editor Implicated.
 In the scandal surrounding the failure are involved the editor of the fascist newspaper "Il Progresso Italiano," the late Francis M. Ferreri, owner of the bank, and ex-State Banking Superintendent Frank H. Warder, under whose administration Ferreri had made some \$3,000,000 in forged notes and worthless securities.

Macy at the same time apologizes for his intrusion on what he politely refers to as the "much needed vacation" of Gov. Roosevelt, who is just now "resting" in his Georgia retreat. State Banking Superintendent Joseph A. Broderick declares his knowledge of the exact cause of the failure of the bank, inquiry into which was prompted by the bankruptcy proceedings of the Ferreri-owned Lancia Motors, Inc. "The public will get the facts in the proper time," he said as he stalled off questioners.

In return, Warder had been guaranteed rent for his expensive Riverside Drive apartment. His wife—whose peculiarly sudden death last week won Warder more time to escape from the inquiry—and daughter had also been given passages to Europe by Ferreri, who among other casual gifts presented Warder's wife with a car through one of his subsidiary companies.

It was reported by Assistant United States Attorney A. M. Sylvestry yesterday that he had conferred with a prominent New York Italian business man who told him that Ferreri had been "interested in" the \$1,000,000 shipment of narcotics seized here two years ago on the Italian liner Duilio. Intimate connections with the drug rings are also charged against the dead bank president.

WHITE LUGGAGE SPEEDUP SYSTEM IS WORSE DAILY

Skilled Mechanics Fired, Helpers Take Places

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 The bosses of the White Luggage Company in New York are very up-to-date. They are never at a loss to find new and more methods for further exploitation and speed-up of the workers.

In our trade it takes seven to eight years to become a skilled mechanic. We have many well-trained mechanics in our plant, men who have been working at the trade for a number of years, and who get work out in the process of always producing new and more kinds of cases and boxes. The best paid mechanics (we had five or six of them) make an average of \$30 a week during the year. The others, more than 200, average from \$15 to \$25 per week.

Fire Mechanics.
 The fact that the trained mechanics have worked in the plant for years means nothing to the boss. Whenever there is an opportunity, the boss fires the skilled mechanics and employs helpers in their place, paying them from \$10 to \$15 a week less than the mechanics. The boss uses every means to speed up the helper; then uses the helper's speed-up record against the mechanic, who becomes a victim of the most intense discrimination.

An absolute checkup is made on the amount produced by every worker. If a worker is ill, or if the heavier leather makes it more difficult to work with, the boss demands regardless of condition, a certain lot with a certain time. If the worker does not produce that amount, the boss immediately begins to argue with him and to threaten him with reduced wages and discharge.

Stifling Heat.
 The temperature in our plant is always too high to be healthy, or comfortable. The workers are always handling hot glue, and the burning gas at the bench is always choking us up. During the summer the worker feels as if he were working in a hot steel mill. Every worker becomes thoroughly exhausted from the terrific heat.

What are we to do about remedying these conditions, which we all know to be very bad? How can we best get improved conditions from the bosses? How can we abolish discrimination against skilled mechanics, how can we abolish the inhuman speed-up? How can we increase the wages of the 200 lowest paid workers in our plant? How will we fight the bosses to grant us these demands? We must make our union a real worker's union that will fight the bosses, that will make a real effort to organize the other luggage shops, for no lasting improvement can be made with most of the workers in the trade unorganized. We must change the leadership of our union that has betrayed the workers and put in its place a real determined and militant workers' leadership. We must develop a shop committee that will be a real weapon for the workers in the shop. Only real organization, militancy, genuine struggle against the bosses, with all of us workers participating, will enable us to remedy the conditions in the White Luggage Company.

WHITE LUGGAGE WORKER.

"Heart of Asia" Masterly Film of Life in the East

THIS film was made by the Soviet kino on a filming expedition to Afghanistan. The producer, Erozyev, has had previous experiences in taking educational films, having produced "In Polar Regions," "On the Roof of the World" (Pamir), and being at present engaged upon "Constantinople." The method of this producer may be described as documentary, and he considers that facts are in themselves more convincing than a thousand tricks of art. The expedition to Afghanistan set itself the aim of portraying contemporary medieval Afghanistan with its nomads, serfs and peasants, and the relations between the classes, and finally the dawn of the new epoch in the history of Afghanistan—reforms and new structure, new relations between the various tribes and classes arising out of these reforms.

First Film of Afghans.

This is the first film-picture of Afghanistan. Ten years ago Afghanistan was forbidden ground to foreigners. Even the British diplomatic representative was an Indian. After the declaration of independence the ban was lifted, but it was not permitted to take film pictures. The pioneer in this respect was Naletini, a cinematograph worker who photographed the Soviet Legation in Pagan, five years ago at the anniversary of the Independence. Six months before sending out the expedition the Sovkino met with a refusal from the Afghan government, and permission was only given later by the Padishah himself, during his visit to Moscow, and even then turned out to be insufficient. Some provinces, notably Dzhelalabad, put every difficulty in the way of the expedition, and insisted on permission coming from the government centre. Even when this official permission was granted, the governor of Dzhelalabad limited the length of stay of the expedition to two weeks and had a watch kept over the party. The life of the nomads presented still greater difficulties. One-third of the population of Afghanistan are nomads, and they flatly refused to let the photographers into their camps. Special long-distance apparatus had to be used to get pictures showing at least the principal features of the life of the nomad tribes in Afghanistan. The operators were only able to get into the camps themselves for two hours during the whole of the expedition, and even this required no little diplomacy, which, when discovered by the Afghans, resulted in the immediate expulsion of the photographers. The settled inhabitants were scarcely more accommodating and refused to allow the operators into their homes since anything touched by the unbelievers becomes defiled.

Amanullah Helps Filming.
 In Kabul, mountainous Pagan and the newly-arising capital—Dar-ul-Aman—however, every facility was given to the expedition. The Padishah himself, Amanullah, a passionate photographer, brought back a cinematograph apparatus with him from his travels, and did everything to help the Soviet kino-expedition. Thanks to this support everything of importance in the new Afghanistan—factories and mills, ways and communications, the army, parades, "Independence" celebrations, schools, and hospitals—was recorded on the films of the expedition.

During its visit to Kabul, the expedition tried all forms of transport, from crossing the Soviet frontier on junks, riding on camels and

horseback through the desert sands, light Indian litters, ferryboats, on foot through the undergrowth of Dzhelalabad, to driving in automobiles. The way back was made entirely by automobile, 1,300 kilometres being covered in a fortnight, half of the way the automobiles being dragged by the members of the expedition. The new "General" was almost broken to bits. This was the first attempt to drive from Kabul to the Soviet frontier by car.

The film when taken was a full-sized picture (1,800 metres), in six parts, showing the logical development of Afghanistan from ancient up to modern times. The first part shows the life of the nomads, the second, agricultural development, the third the town of Gazna, which looks like a medieval fortress, the fourth and fifth parts show the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul, and mountainous Pagan, and the reforms and structure of the new Afghanistan, while the sixth is devoted to the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan, on the 16th of August, 1928.

Shows Cultural Advance.

In addition to its cultural and educational value, the exotic picture being skillfully made to form a decorative background to show the relations between the representatives of the old and new in Afghanistan, the film is of immense scientific value. The ancient monuments of Afghanistan are here shown for the first time, not merely on the screen, but in photographs at all: the ruins of Valha, dating back to the Mohammedan epoch, the famous leaning minarets and mosques of ancient Herat, the monuments of the foundation of the Afghan state (16th century), the ruins of ancient cities and fortresses, situated on what was once a great road to India, and, finally, the cave town of Bamian, (Buddhist epoch, two thousand years ago), with gigantic Buddha hewn out of the living rock, and cave-drawings, partly defaced by the conquering Mongols.

In a word, "The Heart of Asia" is of equal interest to the general public and the stenographer and Orientalist. The superb views and pictures ensure it great popularity among a very wide public, and earnest of which is already being shown in Moscow. The press in Germany and on the continent have shown marked approval of the film. The American showing is not far off. A. N. Woods, who acquired the rights when in Europe, is planning to show the picture sometime in June.

Our own age, the bourgeois age, is distinguished by this—that it has simplified class antagonisms. More and more, society is splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great and directly opposed classes: bourgeois and proletariat.—Marx.

SLAVES IN STATE INSANE HOSPITAL TREATED AS DOGS

Superintendent Has 15 Rooms for Self

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 Recently there was a "scandal" about conditions in the Kings Park State Hospital for the Insane in Brooklyn.

You can come to the Brooklyn State Hospital for the Insane in Flatbush, and there you will find conditions rotten for the attendants and patients. You can go to the state store and you will find oranges and apples in abundance, but they are for the doctors and office help. The poor patients and the attendants never get any fruit.

The superintendent here has 15 rooms for himself and family. This doesn't look as if the doctors here are overcrowded or sleeping on the floor. The attendants and patients are, though.

An attendant here is nothing in the eyes of the doctors and chief supervisor. There is another graft here—on keys. If you lose your key or break it in the lock they charge you 75 cents for another one, worth 15 cents at most any place. It is a crime the way patients and attendants are fed.

—HOSPITAL WORKER.

IN "VILLAGE OF SIN"



The little heroine of "The Village of Sin," the new Sovkino film of village life in Soviet Russia, showing at the Little Carnegie Playhouse.

TWO BUILDERS KILLED

CHICAGO (By Mail).—Two workers, Robert Raleigh and Steve Coppage, were killed when an iron pipe fell from the tenth floor of the Tacoma building on LaSalle St. The building was being demolished.

AMUSEMENTS

Have you seen NOW PLAYING!
"MOSCOW TODAY"
 —As good as a trip to the Soviet Capital.
 A DYNAMIC FILM-RECORD OF EVERYDAY LIFE IN MOSCOW!
 FILM GUILD CINEMA, 52 West 8th Street

THEODORE DREISER Hails—
VILLAGE OF SIN
 First Sovkino Film Directed by a Woman
 "An excellent film; with the best cinema photography I have ever seen; among the best so far achieved by the motion picture adventures anywhere."—(Dreiser Looks at Russia.)
 Little CARNEGIE PLAYHOUSE, 146 W. 57th St., Circle 7551

Theatre Guild Productions
HAMEL Through the Needle's Eye
 By FRANTISEK LANGNER
 MARTIN BECK THEATRE
 45th W. of 8th Ave. Evs. 8:50
 Mats., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

LAST WEEK:
CAPRICE
 A Comedy by Sir-Vara
 GUILD THEATRE, 45th St. Evs. 8:50
 Mats., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

LAST WEEK:
Strange Interlude
 By EUGENE O'NEILL
 JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way
 EVENINGS ONLY AT 8:30

GrandSt.Follies
 with Albert Carroll & Dorothy Sand
 BOOTH Thea. W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30
 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
 MOROSCO THEATRE, W. 45th St. Evs. 8:50
 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
 JOHN DRINKWATER'S Comedy III
BIRD IN HAND
 Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre
 44th St., West of Broadway
 Evs. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
 JACK PEARL, PHIL BAKER, AILEEN STANLEY, SHAW & LEE
 In the Revue Sensation
PLEASURE BOUND
 ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
HOLIDAY
 Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
 PLYMOUTH Thea. W. 45 St. Ev. 8:50
 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Patronize our Advertisers!
 Don't forget to mention the "Daily Worker" to the proprietor whenever you purchase clothes, furniture, etc., or eat in a restaurant

Books FOR WORKERS

- JUST OFF THE PRESS!
- Women In Soviet Russia 25c
 - Wage Labor and Capital by Karl Marx . 10c (NEWLY TRANSLATED AND REVISED EDITION)
 - Ten Years of the Communist International by I. Komor 10c
 - Reminiscences of Lenin by Zetkin . . . 35c
 - Proletarian Revolution by Lenin . . . 50c (NEW EDITION)
 - Program of Communist International . 15c
 - Communism & International Situation 15c
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- WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS**
 35 East 125th Street New York City
 SOURCE OF ALL REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

Section 2, Communist Party, Opens "Build-Party-Drive" in Needle Trade District

WILL BEGIN TO FORM NEW SHOP NUCLEI, PAPERS

To Meet Today, Wednesday, Thursday

A campaign to mobilize the membership of Section 2, Communist Party, for the "Build-the-Party Drive" will be begun with special nuclei meetings today, Wednesday and Thursday at the section headquarters, 101 W. 27th St., according to a statement issued Saturday by its Executive Committee.

At these meetings all measures will be taken to increase the influence of the section over the workers in its territory, to have them join the Party leading their struggles, and to make the shops and factories strongholds of the Party by the issuing of factory papers and the organization of shop nuclei. This will be done in the present struggles of the workers, such as the food workers' strike, and to prepare more adequately for the coming struggles, especially the forthcoming furriers' strike.

Expect Big Response.
The section, with its over 600 members including militant leaders in the needle trades as well as of other industries, is expecting a wide response by the workers. Since the last Section Convention seven shop nuclei have been organized, it is announced, and there are at present functioning nuclei in such important plants as the Nabisco, where seven thousand workers are employed, (the largest plant in the city), the White Luggage and Morris Whitegoods with about 650 workers, the Dan Palter Shoe with 350, etc.

NEW CENTER IS ORGANIZED HERE

(Continued from Page One)
clude representatives of women, youth and Negro workers. The following basis is proposed for representation on the local council: Shoe and leather, 5; food, 6; needle, 15; textiles, 4; metal, 6; building, 7; organized, 5; Miscellaneous 3; T. U. E. L., 2; youth, 1; women, 1; Negro, 1.

"This local council shall be authorized to choose a small representative executive committee to function between meetings of the local council.

"Meetings of delegates from the various unions, left wing minorities and shop committees here represented, as well as others drawn into the body on the basis of agreement with its principles, shall be held at least once in three months and at such special times when the executive committee shall deem it necessary.

"The Executive Committee shall meet at least once in two weeks.

"The work and activity of the Metropolitan Trade Union Center shall be financed by a small per capita tax to be worked out by the local council in conformity with the rules to be laid down by the coming national conference.

"The local council shall elect its officers, including the chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer. The chairman and secretary of this conference are responsible for calling together the first meeting of the local council within one week. The local council is instructed to elect delegates at large to the Cleveland conference and is instructed further to do everything in its power to induce local organizations to send delegates directly to the Cleveland conference."

Council Members.
Members of the local council of the new central body elected yesterday are as follows:
Shoe and Leather workers: Biedenkapp, Alexanderson, Magliacano, Buckle, Yonas, Rosenberg.
Food Workers: Obermeier, Kramberg, Gitz, Poders, Annis, Sales.
Needle Workers: Portnoy, Potash, Boruchowitz, Worts, Gross, Weisberg, Lupin, Sazer, Oswald, Anna Fox, J. Cohen, Virginia Allen, Rosemond, Gladys Schechter, Winogradsky, Sylvia Blecher, Klingshoffer.
Textile Workers: Rappaport, Pippin, Lieb and others.
Metal Workers: Sherman, Molnar, Koppel, Lifshitz, Muller.
Building Workers: Rosen, Hoffbauer, Powers, and others.
Transport Workers: Morgan, Anderson.
Unorganized Workers: Heder, and others.

Trade Union Educational League: Ballam, Pasternak.
Youth Section of the T. U. E. L.: Rosen.
Negro Section of the T. U. E. L.: Cowl.
Women's Section of the T. U. E. L.: P. Halpern.

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

Military Students in Maneuvers Prepare for Coming Slaughter



Photo shows part of the annual military field day at New York University, held Friday as part of the preparations for the coming imperialist war.

ESTABLISH MILITANT CENTER FOR WORKERS OF METROPOLITAN AREA

(Continued from Page One)

the strikers in the food, shoe, needle and other industries where struggles are being waged.

8.—Against police brutality and injunctions in labor struggles.

9.—Protest against the imprisonment of the acting district organizer of District 2 of the Communist Party in New York, and the continued imprisonment of young workers arrested during the police parade in New York for protesting the police brutality.

10.—For the organization of the office workers.

11.—Support for the Paterson dye workers, preparing for a general strike.

12.—Endorsement for the International Labor Defense, the Workers International Relief, the Workers School, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, the Anti-Fascist Alliance, the Daily Worker, Freiheit, Labor Unity, organ of the T.U.E.L., and all the rest of the workers' press. Also of the First National Conference of Worker Correspondents.

13.—For unemployment, sickness and old age insurance, to be paid for by the industries and administered through the workers' organizations.

14.—For international working class unity.

Starts Saturday.

Called to order by George Powers of the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers Union, the Metropolitan Area Conference of the T. U. E. L. got under way Saturday afternoon at Irving Plaza, with representatives of every left wing union and of groups within the reactionary unions present and enthusiastic.

After election of Fred Biedenkapp, manager of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, first as temporary and then as permanent chairman, representatives of each union and each body of militant workers stepped to the platform and greeted the T. U. E. L. Convention in the name of the organizations which sent them.

Cafeteria Workers Greet.

A tremendous ovation was given Michael Obermeier, organizer of the Amalgamated Food Workers and leader in the cafeteria strike.

He hailed the conference as evidence that the policy of the T. U. E. L. was completely the opposite of the A. F. of L., and stated that the cafeteria strike had proved that under the leadership of industrial unionism and the T. U. E. L. the cooks, counter men and bus boys of the cafeterias can and will be organized, although the old unions have declared them hopeless and refused to touch their cases.

J. Louis Engdahl, speaking for the Daily Worker, reviewed the battles of the workers going on at present, which the Daily Worker is energetically supporting, and pledged the continued support of this paper to the new union center.

Engdahl also gave greetings to the conference from the Fourth World Congress of Worker Correspondents, and urged support of the First Conference of Worker Correspondents in America, to be held soon in Cleveland, Ohio.

Struggle in New Jersey.

M. Russak, representing District 5 of the National Textile Workers Union, pointed to the conference as the proof that the New Jersey textile workers, on the eve of a tremendous struggle, will have the active support of the other organized workers.

"Fifty thousand textile workers of northern New Jersey are looking to you to see what struggles will be born here," stated Russak.

The dye workers of Paterson, a city already historic for its labor battles, are organizing, the speaker announced.

Militant Needle Workers.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union sent its greetings through Delegate Boruchowitz, who told of the two and a half years' struggle of the left wing needle workers in New York.

"The new trade union center to be established here means bigger victories," said Boruchowitz, after telling of the successful dressmakers' strike waged by the month-old Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

He told of the certainty of fur and cloak strikes in the near future.

Negro Worker Speaks.

The food workers' delegate had made as one of his principal points the fact that the new unions took in every worker in the industry, without regard to color or nationality, recognizing them all as full members of the union, with every right. The conference gave a prac-

tical proof of the popularity of this policy by resounding cheers for Henry Rosemond, a Negro delegate of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, a furrier. Rosemond showed in his speech that the Negro workers fully understand the contrasting attitude towards them of the A. F. of L. and the new unions, and brought the greetings of the Negro workers to the Metropolitan Area Conference.

Gastonia Strikers Cheered.

Raymond Clark, a Gastonia striker, addressed the conference in the name of the militant textile workers of the south, the stronghold of slavery, which thousands of workers, now under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union, are now struggling to abolish.

W. M. Biedsoe, another Gastonia striker, also spoke.

Tells of A. F. of L. Treachery.

Henry Buckley, a worker at the Bender Shop and a member of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, an old Knights of Labor man, told of the ancient treachery of the A. F. of L., how Gompers wrecked the labor movement, years ago, after it had been started in America on much more militant lines and with a form of organization that was not so craft bound as the A. F. of L.

He exposed the reactionaries in the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and greeted the conference in the name of the shoe workers of New York, who have, under the leadership of the Independent Shoe Workers, organized themselves by a series of strikes in many different shops.

Pioneers March In.

A delegation of the Young Pioneers marched into the hall and were received with a thunder of applause as the militant workers of tomorrow.

I. Cohen spoke for the needle trades workers, and adjournment was taken to permit the committees to function.

Harriet Silverman addressed the conference in the name of the Workers International Relief, and the representative of the Marine Workers' League, Morgan, told of the vigorous battle of the seamen to organize.

MAY DECLARE MARTIAL LAW

(Continued from Page One)

seized and arrested Simpson Crumley, a striker. Girls, jabbed with the bayonet points, shouted and struggled, and were clubbed and jabbed again by the militia.

Martial Law?

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—State Attorney General L. D. Smith delivered an opinion yesterday to Governor Horton that the governor may declare martial law and enforce all the rules of war at Elizabethton, Tenn., where the rayon mill strikes are in progress.

It was learned also that the governor has sent Captains Tom P. Henderson and John L. Neely to Elizabethton to determine whether martial law "is a necessity."

Good Won't Interfere.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary of War Good, on being informed that the uniforms and equipment of the National Guard of Tennessee are being illegally employed for the crushing of the rayon strike in Elizabethton, expressed official surprise, but stated that he would do nothing unless charges were made by somebody on the ground, after which, he intimated, he might, at his convenience, make some inquiries himself.

Recruit Scabs.

The militia, in full uniform and with all their warlike weapons, are "deputized" by the sheriff in Elizabethton, and are actually functioning as armed strikebreakers, breaking up picket lines by force and violence, and recruiting scabs for the mills.

The federal defense act provides the national government shall issue uniforms and equipment to states in exchange for the organization of the national guard available for federal use in time of emergency. This equipment, it was said, properly could be used by guardsmen only so long as they remained guardsmen in the legal sense of the word.

Communist fight on behalf of the immediate aims and interests of the working class, but in their present movement they are also defending the future of the movement.—Marx

Tell Communist Youth to Report, 10.30 Today

Members of the Communist Youth League are instructed through George Pershing, district organizer, to report at 10:30 a. m. today at the district office for important work.

MASS PICKETING IN FOOD STRIKE

Demonstration Today in Garment Area

(Continued from Page One)

the food workers will conduct mass picketing in various sections of the needle trades today, it was announced last night.

Strikers will increase their efforts to show the bosses the futility of the injunction weapon in the face of a solid front of militant labor.

"No court edict," strikers declared, "will drive us back to 12 hours of slavery under miserable conditions."

Delegates at Conference.

Twenty-five delegates, including four youth delegates, were represented at the historic Metropolitan Area Conference which formally organized the Metropolitan Trade Union Center at the conclusion of a two-day conference Saturday and Sunday at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

A resolution, urging untiring support to the heroic struggle of the food workers, was passed at the conference.

A Real Union.

The following letter, indicating the broad basis of the food workers' organization, has just been received by Sam Kramberg, secretary of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union. The letter, signed by Harry Annis, organizer of the Cooks and Broiler Union, Local 719, of New York, follows:

"The bearer of this letter is a food worker and applied for application to Local 719. As you know, the constitution of the American Federation of Labor does not allow the yellow race into its ranks, which is not at all in line with my principle of Trade Unionism.

"I regret very much that I have to refuse the application.

"Nevertheless I send this applicant to you, for I know that the Amalgamated Food Workers do not discriminate against any race, creed or color."

DYERS ON COAST ARE SOLD OUT

LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—The A. F. of L. Cleaners and Dyers Union sold out another strike when the striking cleaners and dyers here, 800 in number, were sent back to work after a strike lasting a few days.

The officials announced that "terms agreeable to both sides had been reached." But only a plan for "arbitration" was made. Arbitration as to a 5 per cent wage increase will be held, according to Charles N. Murphy, president of the local union, and a reactionary.

PIONEERS MEET DESPITE POLICE

Discuss Past Work and Anti-War Tasks

(Continued from Page One)

national Labor Defense for a lawyer to defend their case.

Then they were taken to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where they were treated as the worst convicts. They were not even allowed to talk to each other. The food given them was not fit for eating.

A charge of juvenile delinquency was preferred against the Pioneers. Their case came up today in Children's Court at 10 o'clock. All of the children, except Harry Eisman, had already been released in the care of some member of their family early yesterday morning.

In the meanwhile, the business of the convention was resumed after the Pioneers had returned to their hall. Since almost half of the Presidium elected before the police attack were arrested, a chairman was elected from the floor. The first report was given by Miriam Silvis, National Pioneer director.

She reported about the progress that the Pioneer movement has made in the past year. "We have made a gain of 75 per cent in membership. We have participated in the miners' strike, in the strike of the needle trades workers, and in the textile strike of New Bedford and now in the South," she said. She also pointed out that it is the task of the Pioneers to build up their organization so as to be able to lead the workers' children in the ever increasing struggles of the working class.

The next report was that on the war danger, and the anti-militarist work of the Pioneers, given by Comrade Trauber. He pointed out the role of the Boy Scouts in the preparations of the bosses for the next war. "We must fight the Boy Scouts with all our forces. One way of fighting their influence among the children is to send this summer the First Children's Delegation to the Soviet Union."

Then began the discussion of these two reports.

The session adjourned with songs and cheering. The Pioneers marched in a body to the conference of the Trade Union Educational League.

There, a Pioneer, Ruth Yukelson, spoke. She said that the Pioneers will help the T. U. E. L. in its struggle for the organization of the unorganized workers.

Sunday, at 10 o'clock the convention reconvened. Discussion was renewed on the two previous reports. Then came the report for the district Pioneer Bureau, given by Comrade Fanny Gordon. She reported on the progress of the Pioneer movement. "Yet the movement has many shortcomings. We have failed to organize to any extent the great mass of oppressed Negro children. We also find very few child laborers in the ranks of the Pioneers. This convention must remedy this state, so that next year we will see hundreds of Negro children and child laborers in our ranks," she said.

While her report was being given, Harry Eisman, a Pioneer who was arrested in the demonstration, came in, and was given an ovation.

After the discussion on this report, George Pershing of the Communist Youth League spoke to the meeting, pledging increased cooperation from his organization to the Pioneers.

Jessie Taft gave the next report of the District Executive Committee. She pointed out the fact that the Pioneers have participated in several struggles of the workers, and have by this time learned how to conduct Pioneer work in the schools, where the great mass of workers' children are found.

Resolutions were then read and adopted on the delegation to the U.S.S.R. on child labor, Negro work, on camps in the summer and greeting to the heroic strikers of the South.

Join the American section of the Communist International, the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

BROOKLYN

Long Island Section. A membership meeting will be held at the Turn Hall, 14th Ave. and Broadway, 3 p. m. today.

International Branch 2, Section 1. Discussion on the Negro problem will be held by Tahinsky at the meeting today, 8 p. m., at 56 Manhattan Ave.

BRONX
Cooperative International Labor Defense.
Carl Hacker, organization secretary of the L. D., will speak on the Southern textile strike at 2700 Bronx Park East, tomorrow.

Bronx Unit Educational Meet.
An educational meeting to discuss the Trade Union Educational League Convention in Cleveland June 1 will be held today, at 8:30 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave.

Branch 5, Section 5.
Branch meets today, 8:30 p. m. A lecture and discussion on the Trade Union Educational League will be held at the meeting tomorrow.

Branch 6, Section 5.
The Branch Executive Committee

MANHATTAN

American Negro Labor Congress Meet
A Toussaint L'Ouverture mass memorial meeting will be held at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow, May 21. Speakers include Harold Williams, chairman; C. H. Hathaway, editor, Labor Unity; Jean G. Lamont, Haitian Patriotist Union; Albert Moreau, Anti-Imperialist League; William Burroughs, A. N. L. C.; George Pershing, Communist Youth League; Richard B. Moore, Harlem Tenants League and Robert Minor, acting secretary, Communist Party.

Workers Camera Club.
The club meets tomorrow, 8 p. m., at the Workers International Relief Office, Room 604, 1 Union Square, where arrangements for a city con-

EXPOSE FRAMED ILGW CONFERENCE

Needle Union to Lead Real Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

for piece work are decided upon by the contractors. And as for hours—this is decided by the bosses, and in fact, on a basis of a seven-day week."

Help Each Other.

The issue which the association makes of piece-work, the statement continues, is put up in order to give the company union which it aids and supports the opportunity to build up sentiment for the fake stoppage which it plans.

"The association is interested at this time in but one thing, and that is to build up its membership. And this it can accomplish by helping the company union pull off its fake stoppage. During the past two years the association lost many of its members, and they know that unless the company union aids them in their drive, their fate will be the same as the Dress Manufacturers' Association. They, on the other hand, are interested in building up the I. L. G. W. company union, for that means perpetuating the open shop."

For Real Strike.

The statement concludes by saying that the cloakmakers, under the leadership of the Needle Workers Industrial Union, are preparing for a real general strike which will abolish the sweat shop, and establish union conditions in the industry, which will include the 40-hour, 5-day week, a guarantee of at least a 36-week work year, pay for legal holidays, and for the complete control by the union of contracting.

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

MANHATTAN

Party Picnic.
Keep June 23, the date of the Party picnic to Picaant Bay Park, open.

Section 1 Changed Address.
Beginning today all units of Section 1 will meet at new headquarters, 27 E. 4th St., between Third and Fourth Aves.

Unit 2F, Section 1.
A business meeting will be held today, at 8:15 p. m. at new headquarters, 27 E. 4th St., between Third and Fourth Aves.

Unit 1F, Section 1.
A Landy will speak on "The New Industrial Unionism" at the educational meeting of the unit at 8:30 p. m. today at 27 E. 4th St.

Unit 5, Section 4.
Unit meets every Monday night at 235 W. 129th St.

Residential Nucleus 1.
Nucleus meets today, 8 p. m., at 27 E. 4th St.

MANHATTAN

Jugoslavian Workers Club.
An entertainment and dance will be given Saturday, May 25, at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square. Music by the Jugoslavian Workers Tamburica Orchestra.

BRONX

Scandinavian Workers' Club.
A social will be given at Vasa Castle Hall, 149th St. and Walton Ave. A dance program will follow recitations and songs. Proceeds to the workers' weekly, "Ny Tid."

United Council of Working Women.
Morris Taft will discuss the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union before Women's Council 1, and Cloakmakers 2 at 143 E. 103rd St., at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow.

Over 350 Miners Are Jobless in Shut Down; Half Ill. Miners Idle

PENWELL, Ill. (By Mail).—When the Penwell Coal Co. here shut down its mines, over 350 miners were thrown out of work. Over 50 per cent of all Illinois coal miners are unemployed, due to loading machines and shutdowns.

JOBLESS, KILLS SELF

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (By Mail).—Thomas Haynes, 44, unemployed for many months, committed suicide by leaping from Eads Bridge into the Mississippi.

TEAMSTERS GAIN

YONKERS, N. Y. (By Mail).—Organized teamsters' wages have been increased \$2 a week.

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LAUNDRY DRIVERS WIN NEW VICTORY

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Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

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"Down with Walker's Police Brutality!"

The issue of police brutality becomes clearer than ever before the whole working class as a result of the police raid against the Workers Center in Union Square Saturday.

"Gorgeous Grover" Whalen, police commissioner, not only announces that he needs the bulk of his police army of thousands as strike-breakers in industrial disputes, but Saturday's raid makes it plain that the Walker-Whalen-Tammany regime in the city hall will attempt to suppress all criticisms and exposures of its growing terrorization of workers seeking to improve their conditions, win increased wages and the shorter work-day through organization and the use of the strike weapon.

Considerable significance attaches to the fact that the police raid, the tearing down of the huge sign proclaiming in red letters, "DOWN WITH WALKER'S POLICE BRUTALITY!", the arrest of 26 workers, including nine children, came at the exact moment that the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Educational League Conference was convening in the immediate neighborhood. The Tammany Hall regime of terror and oppression no doubt felt that the best way to strike at the organization of a class struggle trade union center in New York City was to attack the headquarters of the Communist Party at the same time placing the New York Party Organizer, Ben Lifshitz, under arrest with the others, and imposing sentence of 30 days' imprisonment against him.

It is certain that New York's toiling masses will not submit to this growing terrorism. The struggle against increasing police brutality will take on new and greater proportions.

It is evident that the Communist Party, the leader of the working class in its daily struggles, faces the brunt of police attacks. The Communist Party of the United States came into existence during the historic struggle of the steel workers, in 1919, the first time that the steel industry had witnessed an uprising of its cruelly exploited slaves on a national scale. It carried the banner of militancy into this and other industrial struggles that followed on the heels of the world war. This resulted in the nation-wide "Palmer raids" carried out in January, 1920, under the direction of President Wilson's department of justice, during which thousands of Communists were arrested, and jailed, many being deported. This action was hailed by the capitalists, and by the reformists of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party, as the complete elimination of the Communist Party. They greeted its destruction. But their joy was premature. They did not understand the virility of the Communist movement and did not realize that already it was rooted deep in the American working class.

They confessed to their mistake in 1922, when the Communist Party was denounced by these same capitalist supporters as the instigators of the tremendous railroad strike of that year, in spite of the fact that mostly trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were involved. The underground convention of the Communist Party, held at Bridgman, Michigan, was raided, 75 leading Party members were indicted, many were placed under arrest including the organizer and leader of the Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, who later received a ten year sentence to prison, and the destruction of the Communist movement was again broadcasted to the world.

Seven years later, however, in 1929, the Communist Party is a more virile force than ever as the militant leadership of the American working masses, a mightier challenge to the powers of exploitation. It has been steeled against mass raids. It has been hardened under conditions of illegality imposed upon it. And it has continued to win an increasing influence among the masses.

The Communist Party is fighting today for the organization of the steel workers on a broad industrial basis. In 1919 the 21 A. F. of L. craft unions in this industry fought among themselves for jurisdiction advantages instead of fighting unitedly against the great steel monopolies, the Garyized 12-hour day United States Steel Corporation and Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Corporation. This is part of our Party's broad campaign for the organization of the unorganized in all the great industries and the building of new left wing industrial unions, that leads on to the building of a new class struggle trade union center in the United States, against the reactionary fascist regime of the American Federation of Labor.

It is exactly because this left wing industrial unionism is making startling headway in New York City and vicinity, in the clothing, food, shoe, rubber, oil, textile and other important industries, that police oppression raises its head as an instrument of the employers in resisting this growing and organized discontent of labor.

"DOWN WITH WALKER'S POLICE BRUTALITY!" becomes a vital issue, therefore, before the whole working class. Lifshitz is arrested in the editorial offices of the Daily Worker, from the windows of which the banner containing this slogan hung, because he dared protest to the police against its being torn down. The police charge the banner "incites to riot." It was ever the belief of the master class that its oppression should be graciously accepted by the enslaved class. The ruling class today in New York City, and throughout the United States, is no different. But the very contradictions within the capitalist system itself, which the exploiters seek to overcome through rationalization—which means the speed-up, the longer work-day, a decreasing standard of living—meets with increasing and bitter resistance from the working class.

The fight against police brutality, an instrument of capitalist oppression, becomes an exposure of and a struggle against the capitalist system of the employing class.

It enters into the everyday activities of the left wing industrial unionism that is daily taking on greater proportions, that is being centralized through the organization of class struggle trade union centers in many sections of the nation:

It becomes an issue constantly raised by the Communist Party, a major issue for the forthcoming municipal election campaign in New York City and elsewhere.

Instead of appearing only on the front of the Communist Headquarters in Union Square, New York City, the working class of the whole city takes up the slogan:

"DOWN WITH WALKER'S POLICE BRUTALITY!"

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

By Fred Ellis



Deaths Profit Building Bosses

By JOSEPH COHEN.
ARTICLE II.

THE percentage of workmen killed and maimed in the United States is greater than in any other country. The primary cause of this is the American "speed-up" system.

From a report of none other than our reactionary secretary of labor, Davis, we learn that more than 23,000 workmen are killed and more than two and one-half million crippled annually. The labor department also admits that if it were convenient for it to get information on all accidents this number would be increased to more than three millions.

This means that, on the average, some seventy people are killed at work daily and more than 8,000 are wounded. One of the delegates to the first "National Labor Health Conference" brought out these facts, calling them evidence of "silent industrial war."

Even Worse.
As a matter of fact, however, the number of accidents is higher than Secretary of Davis would have us believe. We can see quite readily the reason for Davis' underestimation of the figures, without further argument. The "Workers Health Bureau" sets the number of workmen killed annually at more than 35,000.

The building trades are one of the most dangerous of all industries. About 2,000 building workers are killed every year. Only mining furnishes as large a number of victims. In New York state, alone, 328 building workers were killed in 1928 and 21,891 were maimed. In 1923 only 10,230 were injured, so anyone can see that the accident list is growing.

L. Hatch, a member of the State Industrial Board of New York says in a report that the increase in the number of accidents is much greater in the building trades than in other industries. He points out that for the last five years, the number of accidents in all industries in New York State has increased 61 per cent while in the building industry this increase amounts to 118 per cent.

Charlotte Todes, the secretary of the Workers Health Bureau brought out at the health conference the fact that in every state she investigated, the number of accidents in the building industry is increasing most rapidly.

"Silent War."
Concerning the causes of this terrible increase, she says:

"In the brief span of ten years, new machinery and mechanical equipment, as well as speed-up methods have been introduced in building construction. Skyscrapers and other stupendous structures are completed almost overnight to satisfy the feverish demands of the investors. This "building boom" can be figured in terms of crushed and maimed bodies. The bones, sinews and blood of workers have paid the dividends. Each day newspapers tell of deaths and injuries to workers from derricks crashing to the ground, from blasting and wrecking operations, from plunges down elevators or floor openings, or from scaffolds and ladders, which collapse under the weight of materials and men."

According to Charlotte Todes' statement, the life of an unmarried worker in Pennsylvania, for instance, is worth only \$100, according to the law. It is cheaper to kill them, from the boss' point of view, than to prevent accidents.

Even this picture, terrible as it is, does not describe the state of affairs fully. We must add to it the great number of deaths from industrial disease, results of the same cause.

Could Save 10,000.

J. Pedley, professor of industrial hygiene at Columbia University, points out that in 1920 the number of deaths among industrial workers was 30,766. Of these, 11 per cent were from tuberculosis. If the death

The following is the second of a series of articles by a rank and file building worker on the present situation of the workers in that industry. This series is particularly timely because of the present threat of an open-shop drive in New York, and the queer maneuvers of the Building Trades Council there, as well as unemployment and rationalization all over the country.

rate among industrial workers had been the same as among the rest of the population, says Pedley, 10,000 lives would have been saved in that year alone.

Dr. Dubin, an authority of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., states that the average life-span of an industrial worker is 42 years, that is, eight years less than that of a non-industrial worker. The average is still smaller for building workers. Medical investigations have shown, for example, that at least 20 per cent of all painters suffer from lead poisoning. Lead is only

one of the many harmful ingredients handled by painters, for they also use wood alcohol, benzol, etc., and the painters represent only one of the many injurious trades of the building industry.

All for Profits.
The reasons for this great increase in accidents, the cause of this silent industrial war, can be summed up in one word, "Profits." It is for the sake of profits that the various speed-up methods are applied, and they speed-up accidents and deaths too.

For what other purpose than the

employers' profits are the ladders, scaffolds, stairs, lifts, temporary passages, etc., made of weak, cheap materials?

It must be clear to every worker that the final solution of these problems will be impossible until the existing social order is discarded for one more humane, collectivistic. It is possible, however, to alleviate part of the evil. But for this purpose we must have powerful influential workers' organizations to conduct wide-spread campaigns.

We shall not here discuss the Soviet Union, where the worker is in power and legislates as he sees fit. But in capitalist countries, even, outside of U. S., in France, Belgium and England, the rate is much lower because strong building workers' organizations have forced a certain degree of inspection and laws making for safety.

Here, in the "land of the free" we see 27 states with no protective laws. In the few states that do have some measure of legal protection, the laws are not enforced because the workers' organizations are too weak or badly led to enforce them. In the "progressive" state of New York, there are only 12 inspectors to supervise the safety of 400,000 workers.

Workers Must Struggle.

The "Workers Health Bureau" has prepared a code of workers' protective laws, which could really save many lives or injuries. Many workers have endorsed it, but we can expect the higher union officials in the A. F. L. to "diplomatically ignore" this movement, or even hinder it. Every enlightened worker should therefore take an interest in this matter, and bring pressure for such laws, and their enforcement.

As for the new industrial unions of the left wing, they will certainly do all in their power to compel safety on the job.

The next article of this series will be devoted to the largest of the building trades unions, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Technical Men Chase Fleeing Commissioners With Letter; Ask Pay

Following their one-hour strike Thursday, when 450 workers of the board of transportation, technical division, came in a body to attend an advertised public hearing by the city commissioners and found they had suddenly fled, a letter was mailed yesterday to the board of transportation pointing out to them that the men tried to see them to remind them that four and a half months have gone by since all other city departments put into effect the law for a \$3,120 a year wage for draftsmen, architects, surveyors, junior engineers, and plan examiners, but that the board of transportation still keeps such employees at a lower wage. The letter demanded a public hearing, and was signed by the men's committee.

Regional Plan for New York Rich Completed; Nothing for Tenants

The Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, the result of seven years of study by 150 experts on how best to improve the boulevards, residential sections and bridges for the rich, will be made public May 27 before an audience of mayors and officials of 400 municipalities.

It cost \$1,000,000 to draw up this plan, and it will be paraded for the benefit of the voters in the coming municipal elections as a measure for improving the slum conditions in the city and as a general beautifier for the metropolis.

Song for Youth!

By EDWIN ROLFE.

Row upon row the workers' shadows pass,
 Gray on the walls of heaven, sinister.
 Over the thousand rivers of the land
 The peasants march. Their eyes are bayonets;
 Their heads are dead-aimed rifles of revenge,
 Their voices battle drums and rallying fifes.
 Not in a perfect line, but from all parts,
 From brilliant splashes on the maps of lords,
 Disentangled suddenly, they rise
 And masters tremble, grow afraid, and hide . . .

When was the last time that you plunged the knife
 Deep in the back of Youth? When last
 Shook the hand of the assassin? When
 Last did strings grow taut and black knives gleam?
 Youth with fierce passion, leading his own brothers
 Out of a slavery they could not see,
 But felt, walked down a sunny road in Cuba
 Laughing the joy of a rebel. Youth
 Strode the new highways, and suddenly it was night—
 And Youth lay murdered in a pool of blood.

The shadows darkened on the sunbright walls
 That held the havoc of the killers' knife,
 And shadows lengthened over all the land
 Where women wept, and men's eyes burned with hate.
 Children walked downcast in the barren fields
 Sensing what was not whispered, feeling death
 Stalking the fields they once had trod with joy.
 Then, suddenly, out of the silence, came the shout
 That still reverberates in lands of pain.

Remember Liebknecht? He also one day
 Strode the streets of Berlin in the sun,
 Shouting the selfsame song of revolution
 Into the ears of those who feared the new.
 And Rosa the indomitable! She too
 Breathed new life into the living dead.
 In German prisons they had starved her flesh,
 Failing to silence her harbinger of dawn.
 And Kevin Barry! With head held high
 He passed beneath the Dublin sun to die!

They kill our youth, but Youth forever stays
 Fresh in the world, eager for newer life.
 A million old and dried pig-headed fathers
 Can no more silence Youth than can the tides
 Resist the slow compulsion of the moon.
 These are but few: Germany, Ireland, Cuba—
 In every country of the world the same
 Suns have been darkened by the selfsame cloud:
 But only for the moment.

Clouds pass by,
 Leaving a clearer sun set in a clearer sky.

CEMENT By FEODOR GLADKOV,

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh

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The Red Army Commander, Gleb Chumalov, returns to his town where he finds the large cement works in ruins, the factory committee rendered ineffective by wrangling, his wife Dasha, the leading spirit in the Women's Committee of the Communist Party. Wood must be procured from over the hills before the winter sets in, the factory must be set going. Gleb goes about getting things going. At the Party Committee he makes it clear that he will repair the tracks and get the wood. Gleb goes to the Workers' Club "Comintern."

CHAPTER IV.

The Workers' Club "Comintern"

I.

THE C.P.R. GROUP

THE Workers' Club "Comintern" was housed in the former Director's house, a strong, German-built structure in rough stone in three colors; yellow, light blue, and green. The two storeys of the building arose from the ribs of the mountain, which were covered with holly and other bushes. Its plan was severe, sober and puritanical like a church, but lavish in verandas and ornate balconies. There were out-buildings in the courtyard, which were also plainly but solidly constructed, and flower beds and playing grounds. Within, there were innumerable rooms, obscure corridors and staircases, with oak pilasters crowned by stained glass lamps. In each room was silken wall-paper, rich panels and pictures by great painters, gigantic mirrors and furniture of different periods.

In front of the house, along the mountain slope, lay a flower and fruit garden, dirtied and partly devoured by goats. It was surrounded by an iron fence on a stone base. To the right, beyond the mountains, rose the immense blue chimneys of the works; on the left, more chimneys; and high up were the quarries and the broken-down ropeways.

Once there dwelt here a mysterious old man, whom the workers had only seen from a distance and whose all-powerful voice they had never heard. It was strange how this venerable and dignified director could live here without fearing the emptiness of his thirty-roomed palace, without a nightmare terror of the poverty, dirt and stench of the bestial existence of the workers herded in their foul barracks.

THEN came war and revolution—the great catastrophe. Saving himself from the wreck, the director, helpless and wretched fled for his life. The engineers, technologists and chemists fled with him. Only one remained behind, the engineer Kleist, one of the constructors of the factory. He remained shut up in his study in the main administration building, across the main road, a little lower down, opposite the palace, which was his last creation.

There came a fine spring day, when ardent light played upon the sea, the mountains and the clouds, when the diffused glare of the sun stabbed the eyes. The workers had come together in the repair shop. Amidst shouting, the shuffling of feet and clouds of tobacco smoke, the mechanic, Gromada, proposed: "Let's take the palace of the director, that old blood-sucker, and turn it into a working-class club, and call it the 'Comintern.'"

So the ground floor of the building was used for the club and for the groups of the Party and of the Young Communist League, and the upper part housed the library, recreation rooms and the Cheka.

Where once reigned an austere silence, where once no worker was allowed even to walk on the concrete paths around the mansion—now in the evenings, when the window panes glowed in the fire of the sinking sun, came the brazen bellowing of the trumpets of the club musicians and the explosive thundering of drums. They had carried all the books from the houses of the vanished officials into the director's library. They were beautiful books, with shining gilt covers, but mysterious: they were written in German.

GROMADA was elected club manager, and when he was reporting on the library, at a meeting of the workers, he said, "Comrades, we have a wonderful library, whose books have been confiscated and nationalized from the bourgeoisie and the capitalists—but they're all of German origin. Now, according to proletarian discipline we must read them, because we must remember that, as workers, we belong to the international masses and therefore, must command every language. The library is open to all, whether they can read or whether they cannot. I call upon you, Comrades, to come there to achieve culture and not to sabotage. . . ."

So this was the workers' club "Comintern"; no longer the director's residence, but a Communist centre.

The workers continued to live in their tenements. The houses of the officials remained deserted, awesome with their scores of echoing empty rooms.

The workers were manufacturing pipe-lighters in the repair shop. In the evening they would go up to the mountain, searching for their goats. The women were walking to the Cossack village, and then to other neighboring villages, buying and selling food as a speculation.

And the first floor echoed with the thunder of the trumpets and the crashing of the drums.

Meetings of the Party Group were held regularly each Monday. Various questions were discussed such as: (1) The stealing of butter and beans in the communal dining-room; (2) Regarding the feeding of pigs with food for the communal dining-room; (3) The religious practices of the members of the Party; (4) Robbing the factory, for the purpose of barter and speculation.

GLEB opened the Special meeting of the Group in the club. It was a spacious room, with panels of Karelian birch and hand-made furniture of the same wood. The rays of the evening sun gilded the walls and the furniture.

They brought in rough benches from the recreation room.

Gleb sat at the raised table, from where he could see all their faces; and they all looked alike. It seemed to him that although they were really different, yet there was a common trait in all of them, which made them into one. What was it—this something, living yet vague, that strains one's gaze and strains one's mind in an effort to define it? One wanted to find a word for it, but there was no word for it upon his tongue. Then suddenly he understood: it was hunger.

Many of them saw Gleb for the first time and greeted him idly and indifferently as though he had never been away. His last time in the village was on that sunset evening when, at the factory gate, the officers had dragged him from the ranks of the passing workers and had unmercifully thrashed him and others of them.

There were some of them who shook him heartily by the hand, with a forced smile, guffawed and, hardly knowing what to say, spoke in vague ejaculations.

"Well? What then, brother? How are things? How is it—?"
 Then they went to their places. Once seated, however, they again stared at him with smiles they could not repress.

THEN came Gromada—the little man with the big name—laughing and choking in his consumptive voice.

"It's a bit different now, Comrade Chumalov—eh? True! Now we'll get a move on! How we Communists have gone all astray over goats and pipe-lighters. . . . But don't allow discussion. Speak plainly and don't stand for any contradiction!"

He turned towards the workers, his enthusiasm almost suffocating him.

"So see, you loafers! Here's a man, who's been through death and so on. . . I declare—. It's not my turn to speak, of course, but I'm just announcing in advance that it's he, Comrade Chumalov, who made me what I am—it's he who got me into the ranks of the C. P. R." They listened to Gromada, laughing. It was not usual for Gromada to speak thus. And Chumalov smiled at him as at an impulsive youngster. Laughing and coughing, the workers sprawled amidst the dense fumes of tobacco.

"Go on, Gromada! Go to it, let it rip! We're going to win, all right!"

Loshak sat in the far corner. Black and hump-backed, he was like a block of anthracite among the dusty cement-covered rags of the workmen. He sat silently, the smallest of them all, but visible and oppressing them all with the mournful, silent question in his eyes. He gazed far away beyond them all, but at any moment he might come down upon them crushingly with words as black as himself, like his face, stiffened by smoke and metal dust, and then everyone would be appalled by his weight.

(To Be Continued)