

# Empty Phrases and Reactionary Deeds

Once again the Socialist leaders reveal themselves as misleaders who cover up reactionary actions with Socialist words.

The May Day Manifesto of the Socialist Party says, "We must join with our brothers in all parts of the world, fighting the vicious attacks against the working class."

The deeds and actions of the Socialist Party have demonstrated that this call for unity is a sham.

It replies to the call for a united May Day demonstration with a letter from Julius Gerber to the Tammany police to "keep the Communists from Union Square."

It replies to a call for united struggle against fascism by being proud of the "defiance of Otto Wels," the German Social-Democratic leader who boasted in the Reichstag that German capitalism never could have been restored after the war if it were not for the Social-Democratic Party.

It replies to a call for united struggle to free Tom Mooney with a determined sabotage of the Mooney Congress, called by Tom Mooney himself, and it expels rank and file Socialist members who dare to answer the call for unity.

With hypocritical effrontery, Clarence Senior declares in one breath "We had to expel Tom Mooney from the Socialist Party because he advocated violence and the use of dynamite," and then affixes his name to the May Day Manifesto of the Socialist Party which says, "We send our greetings to Tom Mooney and call on all workers to fight for his freedom."

The May Day Manifesto of the Socialist Party has not one word to say about the first Workers Government in the world. It ignores the Soviet Union completely.

Capitalist preparations for intervention against the Soviet Union grow fiercer every day. The sinister provocation of British wreckers, the anti-Soviet provocations of French and Japanese imperialism, all point to the ever-growing threat of capitalist intervention.

Yet the Socialist Party in its May Day Manifesto refuses to issue a call for the defense of the Soviet Union.

But this silence on their part cannot cover their hatred for the Soviet Union. The real attitude of the Socialist Party towards the Soviet Union is expressed in an editorial published in the April 30 issue of the "Forward." It says:

"The Berlin correspondent of the well-known English liberal paper, the 'Manchester Guardian,' reports that the radical workers of Germany who hate war as death itself, are anxious for a new war because they think that war would weaken the Hitler dictatorship. Weapons would fall into the hands of the workers and they would use these weapons against their present oppressors."

"A similar mood prevails also among a large section of the Russian workers, especially among the masses of the Russian peasants whom Stalin has turned into slaves."

"Thus, in the opinion of the Forward, the Soviet Government oppresses the Russian workers in the same manner that Hitler's fascism oppresses the German masses. When the Forward says that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are enslaved and ready with arms to overthrow the Soviet Government, it is a call to world imperialism for intervention against the Soviet Union."

The Communist International in its May Day Manifesto, correctly called the attention of the workers of the world to the role of the Second International as an "organizer of armed intervention against the Soviet Union."

The May Day Manifesto of the Socialist Party calls upon the workers to fight against the "menace of dictatorship." This Socialist Party, whose leaders, Thomas and Hillquit, congratulated Roosevelt for his swift action in the interest of the bankers—those Socialist leaders who hailed Hindenburg as the great Democrat—those Socialist leaders who are proud of the German Social-Democratic leaders who have completely surrendered to fascism—speak of the "menace of dictatorship." When they speak of the menace of dictatorship, they do not speak of the menace of the fascist dictatorship, they speak of the menace to the bourgeoisie coming from the proletarian dictatorship. It is against this "menace" which the Socialist leaders fight.

The Socialist leaders issue a call "For Socialism," but the Socialist leaders do not in their May Day Manifesto tell the workers that in order to build Socialism they must first overthrow capitalism. The Communist International, in its May Day Manifesto, openly declares to the millions of workers of the world, "That there cannot be genuine working class unity without a struggle for the violent overthrow of the whole existing capitalist order, for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship." Socialist workers! We invite you to compare the May Day Manifesto of the Communist International with the May Day Manifesto of the Socialist Party. Your own struggles against capitalist misery will show you which is the right road.

## Police Bombs On May Day

**P**OLICE provocation!  
This is the only possible explanation for the bomb explosions reported yesterday from Chicago, where an army of police was mobilized to terrorize the gigantic May Day parade and demonstration in the city where the "Free Tom Mooney Congress" is now meeting.

With sensational streamers the size of box-car type and scare-heads, the capitalist press of the entire country joined eagerly in the police conspiracy against the workers demonstrating on May Day.

Police agents planted the bombs in Chicago. Of this there can be no doubt. (Did not a planted bomb put Tom Mooney out of the way for the California utility interests in 1917?) Through this they hope to justify any possible murderous attack on the May Day demonstration. Machine guns, rifles, tear gas and all the terror-apparatus of the capitalist government were not only on hand, but were ostentatiously displayed in every big center of the United States. The capitalists, through their police agents, strive to discredit the Communist Party which organized the huge demonstrations against hunger, war and for Unemployment Insurance throughout the country yesterday.

**T**HE Chicago bombs could easily have been predicted. There is no doubt that newspapermen were "tipped off" about the bombs long before they were due to explode or be "discovered." These May Day activities of the police are an inevitable feature in connection with workers' mass demonstrations. Just recall:

1. The Wall Street explosion several years ago. Nobody was ever apprehended or convicted for this outrage.
2. During the height of the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation bombs were "found" in New York subways. Details were significantly missing.
3. Former Police Commissioner Whalen of the anti-Soviet forged document fame—during the preparations for the famous March 6 Union Square demonstration in 1930—discovered something on his own when he announced that a box of dynamite was missing from the Eighth Avenue subway construction. Curiously enough, the dynamite failed to explode as per schedule.
4. More recently, New York police announced they had found bombs wrapped in newspapers featuring the Scottsboro case. Here, too, details were absent. These stupid devices of the police will deceive no one!

**T**HUS we see that police "discoveries" of bombs follow a well-established routine. As in Chicago yesterday, the bombs go off and several persons are at once arrested as "suspects." The whole incident is soon forgotten after the event which made it necessary has passed—until the next occasion.

Meanwhile, of course, the capitalist press takes full advantage of the situation to whip up a frenzy against the workers demonstrating in the streets.

Police in the United States "discover" bombs on May Day. Police in the hire of the German Nazis "discover" fires in the Reichstag, which they try to lay to the Communists. Recent events and revelations by the Manchester Guardian and other publications have proved conclusively that the Nazis deliberately set fire to the Reichstag for the purpose of discrediting the Communist Party of Germany.

It is well-known that the Communists are unalterably opposed to individual violence. No effort—however frenzied—on the part of the bosses' police and their prostitute press will succeed in linking these dastardly bomb provocations with the Communist Party, militant leader of the American working class.

**Attention all Party Members working in the Needle Trades:**

An emergency general fraction meeting of all Party members are requested to attend, by order of the district.

needle industry will take place Wednesday at 8 P.M. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth Street. All Party members are requested to attend, by order of the district.

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# 100,000 DEMONSTRATE IN UNION SQUARE; TENS OF THOUSANDS IN 2 HUGE PARADES

## Scottsboro March Committee at the White House Today

### Call to Arrange Presentation of Bill of Civil Rights to Roosevelt April 8

**NEW YORK.**—A committee will call at the White House today for the purpose of making an appointment with President Roosevelt to meet representatives of the Scottsboro Marchers on May 8, who will present the Bill of Civil Rights demanding the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, at the same time calling for the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys.

The committee which will call upon Louis Howe, secretary to Roosevelt, is composed of Frank Spector, assistant secretary of the International Labor Defense; Maud White, of the Trade Union Unity Council of New York; Samuel Patterson of the Caribbean Union; Rev. James W. Brown of Grand United Order of Odd Fellows; Rev. J. W. Brown of the Mother Zion Church and treasurer of the National Scottsboro Action Committee; William N. Jones, editor of the Baltimore Afro-American, and Elinor Mish, of Hagerstown, Md.

In connection with the Scottsboro march, the program of action includes:

1. Telegrams to pastors of leading Negro churches, asking them to urge their congregations to join the march. The telegrams declare that "attacks upon the Scottsboro boys in their cells, covered by a false charge of 'mutiny,' make quick action essential."

2. Designation of May 2 and 3 as "Scottsboro days." A house to house canvass will be made in Harlem and other sections to recruit marchers and secure food and supplies for the trek.

3. Sending a delegation of prominent Negro and white intellectuals to Washington, D. C., early this week to arrange with President Roosevelt for an appointment with representatives of the marchers on May 8.

4. Securing marchers and support from the hundred odd organizations represented in the National Scottsboro Action Committee.

## Police Threaten "Free Tom Mooney Congress"

### Rank-and-File United Front Meet Considers Actions to Force Mooney's Release

**CHICAGO, May 1.**—Using the bomb plot provocations as an excuse, Chicago police today threatened to interfere with the "Free Tom Mooney Congress" now being held here with more than 1,000 delegates in attendance.

Among proposals considered to further the fight to free Mooney was a national strike of all workers for one hour. Organization of "Free Tom Mooney" Clubs in hundreds of cities, and marches and demonstrations. Mooney, who was framed in connection with the Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco in 1918, in which ten persons were killed, is serving a life sentence in San Quentin Prison, California.

Delegates of the Congress marched in the huge May Day parades and will join in the mass meeting tonight in the Chicago Stadium. Speakers listed included Robert Minor, Com-

## 15,000 IN BOSTON MAY DAY MEET 300 Hunger Marchers Are Greeted

**BOSTON Mass., May 1.**—Fifteen thousand workers poured into Boston Common in an uproarious May Day greeting to the 300 Hunger Marchers who arrived here today. Converg-ing on Boston Common from all parts of the state three columns of Hunger Marchers joined the May Day demonstration of the Boston workers. The workers endorsed the demands of the Hunger Marchers and elected a delegation to proceed with the marchers to the State House to present the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and demands for immediate relief.

As we go to press the May Day demonstration on Boston Common is still in progress. Chairman of the demonstration is J. McCarthy, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League. The speakers are Ludwell, leader of the Quincy Unemployed; Thompson, of the Boston Unemployed Council; Sparks, of the Communist Party; Weber, of the Hunger March Committee, and speakers from the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Young Communist League.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the freedom of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys and a telegram of greeting was sent to the Tom Mooney Congress in Chicago by the demonstrator

## May Day Demonstrations Circle the World



## NEWS FLASHES

The following cable has just been received from Moscow, U.S.S.R.:

"Proletarian May Day Greetings to the Communist Party of U.S.A. and to the Food Workers Industrial Union, organizer of the united front of the workers for the struggle against capitalism and fascist terror. Greetings to our comrade food workers."

"(Signed) THE CAFETERIA WORKERS GROUP IN THE FIRST BALL BEARING PLANT IN MOSCOW."

**BERLIN, May 1.**—Revolutionary workers defied the Nazi effort to stifle May Day as the symbol of proletarian solidarity and class struggle; the fascist police arrested more than 2,000 workers.

## 'SAMPLE' TOILERS O'BRIEN SPEECH AT NAZI MAY DAY ATTACKS TOILERS

**BERLIN, May 1.**—All the resources of Nazi propaganda were mobilized to stage a huge circus in Berlin today. Hitler addressed a huge crowd in Tempelhofer Field, the airport, while an army of Nazis marched through the streets behind Swastika flags. "Sample" workers were brought to Berlin by eight airplanes from various parts of the Reich, and put up in swanky hotels, while nothing is done to keep the masses from starving. Bonfires and torchlight parades filled the streets.

**NEW YORK.**—The "President's Day" meeting in Prospect Park was addressed by Mayor O'Brien. Using the occasion for an attack on the workers, he said that "there will be organized just a grand army of patriotic men and women." This army the mayor wants to help his Tammany slugs to break demonstrations and beat up workers.

The meeting was attended by the American Legion. The mayor declared that every student has not yet received military training.

## "Marching Columns -- Red Flags Flying"

### By JOHN L. SPIVAK

**NEW YORK.**—The more than 20,000 who had listened to the Socialist speakers in Union Square refused to disperse at the conclusion of the address. Thirty mounted police drove their horses into the crowds, but the thickly packed men and women only overflowed onto the sidewalks, driving the patrolmen against the walls of the police inspection stand on the north side of the square.

With the coming of the Communist paraders sixty mounted police drove into the orderly crowd and took their stands in a circle to hem in the spectators.

All around the Square, thousands of men and women sought to approach near enough to hear the speakers, but could not break through the dense crowd. Police on horseback and on foot completely surrounded the Square.

Windows of the buildings surrounding the Square were black with spectators. The marching columns, with red flags and banners waving and bands blaring the "International," moved in orderly fashion towards Union Square. From the heart of the millinery and furrier districts south and from the waterfronts on South Street north, traffic was completely tied up in the line of march.

Ten thousand times the number of those who marched lined the streets and the curbs to watch them, and thousands of others leaned out of windows staring at the men and women—and in some columns, children—swinging along, singing their revolutionary songs.

The paraders were hedged in

between Fifth and Sixth Avenues from 35th to 39th Streets, waiting for the scheduled hour. They were smiling, gay groups. A holiday spirit pervaded all of the side streets, yet over all of the laughter there was a grimness, a determination. Periodically groups would burst into songs, raising their fists.

"Taken Over the Streets"  
"Jeez, what a mob," one patrolman said, and wiped his forehead. "They've sure taken over these streets."  
On the sidewalks where the marchers congregated black and white spectators in some areas stood too deep. It was almost impossible to walk along to the half vacant stores. Business in these areas which kept open despite the holiday was forced to a standstill by the crowds.

At precisely one o'clock, while police pushed sidewalk spectators back to the curb to keep them from overflowing into the streets, and the windows were black with those peering upon the gay streets brilliant with banners, flags, armbands and red blouses, the band in the first of the sections struck up the "International." The sea of painted slogans swept forward:

"Demand Unemployment Insurance!"  
"Free the Scottsboro boys!"  
"Free Tom Mooney!"  
"Defend the Soviet Union; Against Fascist Terror!"  
"The International!"

An elevated train thundered on the Sixth Avenue "L." A roar of voices raised in song:  
"Arise, ye prisoners of starvation—"  
The song rose as it gathered momentum. It spread up the streets as

## PART OF WORLDWIDE MEETS; SOCIALIST WORKERS REMAIN IN SQ. FOR UNITED FRONT

More than 100,000 workers were jammed in and around Union Square early yesterday evening, as the Daily Worker went to press, in one of the greatest May Day demonstrations in the history of New York labor.

Tens of thousands lined the streets through the working class sections, joining with the marchers in the militant display of working class power. Thousands lined the streets stretching along Broadway, Fourth Avenue and reaching west on Fourteenth Street further than the eye can see. The whole region is dominated by Red May Day, by the spirit of solidarity in proletarian struggle.

A rank and file contingent of the A. F. L. in the Socialist parade, consisting of two baker local 505 and 79 and Mineral Waters Union 131, shouted, "We want a United Front," "Long Live the Communist Party," and "Defend the Soviet Union." The marshal at the head of this contingent was Comrade Sunshine, a militant rank and file worker. The contingent marched past 15th Street towards 18th Street, shouting again, "We want a United Front." They were, however, stopped by Socialist officials, who, with the aid of the police, backed them into 15th Street in the Socialist parade, over the protests of the rank and file, who wanted to join the United Front at Bryant Park.

Some 5,000 Socialist workers and union members remained in Union Square for the United Front demonstration. As the banner of the United Front May Day Committee was carried into the square to the strains of the "Internationale" hundreds of Socialist workers raised their clenched fists in the "Red Front" salute.

As we go to press news of many social sections, including the A. F. L. workers joining the United Front demonstration at Union Square, despite the Socialist leaders' attempts to prevent, is coming in. Members of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, an A. F. L. union, joined with the Food Workers Industrial Union, marching together to the Square.

Three locals of the International Bakers Union, No. 507, 505 and 79 after having been in the socialist parade joined in the united front demonstration as the parade came by.

Members of three A. F. L. building trades locals also joined in with the united front demonstration. A red velvet banner with the portrait of Lenin was unfurled behind the speakers' stand, with five workers in the gray uniforms of the Red Front Fighters holding giant red flags to the left of the stand.

A forest of red flags of hundreds of different workers' organizations was massed in front of the speakers' stand stretching from Fourth Avenue to Broadway.

The Red airplane of Col. Julian the Negro aviator, circled over the square in salute to May Day.

Marcel Scherer, chairman of the May Day demonstration, opened the meeting by outlining the political significance of May Day for the working class. "If the workers of America continue their fight, we shall have with us at our next May Day demonstration Tom Mooney." This was greeted with thunderous applause.

Thousands of marching workers surround Union Square on all sides,

During the Socialist demonstration, the marchers were kept moving through the Square and were not allowed to remain in the Square, in order to keep them from remaining there afterwards.

On the square knots of Socialist and Communist workers gathered in animated discussion. The chief topics being the question of the United Front, the fight for Mooney and the social-democratic betrayal in Germany.

August Claessens, chairman, closed the socialist meeting with the impudent lie that the Socialists had the permit for use of Union Square until 7 p. m., but that they were "good enough" to let the Communists have the square when they were through.

As soon as Claessens finished, several workers jumped up on the shoulders of others and called to the workers to remain in the square as a demonstration of the United Front. They were greeted with storms of cheers.

The only arrests at the May Day demonstration reported as we go to press took place at Thirty-seventh St. and 7th Ave., when two workers carrying a heavy placard attempted to cross the street against traffic.

Along the sweatshop canyon of Seventh Ave. swung the United Front May Day Committee banner backed with the banners of thirty-five Trade Union and other organizations participating in the parade.

From 30th St. to 27th St. on 7th Ave. there was a continual storm of torn newspapers showered down on the marchers from the workers in the buildings. On the corner building formerly occupied by defunct bank of the United States a flock of empty bankbook envelopes was thrown down flying symbols that the workers can get under capitalism.



# PARICADES IN BERLIN

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BY KLAUS NEUKRANTZ  
ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER QUIRT

**THE STORY THUS FAR**—The workers of the proletarian district, Wedding, in Berlin, are preparing to demonstrate May Day, 1933, despite the ban issued by the Socialist Police Chief, Zoergel. Anna, wife of the worker, Kurt Zimmerman, an active member of the Communist Party, discovered that the owner of an ice-cream store on their street is a police spy. Meanwhile, preparations are being made at the police-station to crush the coming demonstration.

The workers' demonstration is attacked by the police. Peng . . . peng . . . A cold rush of air passed his brow. The plaster flew in white powder from the wall near the entrance to the next house. "Back from the windows."

At the very moment the policeman fired at the window Kurt sprang back to the stairs. The quick warning from above had probably saved his life. On the first landing he was drawn into a flat and hidden. He could hear the policemen rush past the closed door and up the stairs. In an attic they tore the washing from the hands of a terrified washerwoman and even out of the steaming boilers, to look for him there.

Anna had managed to hide herself in a passage which she had cut through the house on the other side which was sheltering Kurt. "Do you want to be shot dead, too?" a worker shouted at her as he held her back from the open door. "Let me go, Max," she said, a curiously low, hoarse voice. "Do you hear, Max—let me go!" She tried to lean to bend and the fingers round her arm. New shots rang out. Anna looked at the worker for a moment, then she bent her face twice in succession wish her free hand. He fell back to the wall, and tearing open the door she rushed out. At the corner the flag bearer was arrested and thrown on the police lorry. The flag was in a thousand shreds.

Four police vans came rushing down the Wiesenstrasse from the Ufer-station. Their sides flew down while they were still running; the corner was cleared with pistols and batons.

**WITHOUT KURT!** Anna saw how the policemen were coming out of number 6, again—without Kurt! A paralyzing thought struck her. "Where was he? Why had they not taken him with them like the flag bearer just now? With an effort, which almost overpowered her, she forced an image out of her mind. She had seen him lying in the yard, face turned downwards. . . .

People rushing past her carried her with them. "Down . . . with the . . . starvation government!"

Policemen ran after them with drawn clubs. Someone fell to the ground. After a hurried search the raised head lay with a hollow sound back on the pavement. He remained lying. "Three cheers for the Communist Party!"

They shouted, the whole alley shouted, and Anna with them. "Hurrah . . . hurrah!"

When the police had driven them from one side, they shouted on the other. They shouted from the windows over the policeman's heads. A red flag was shot down from the second floor; a woman snatched it up from the pavement.

Peng . . . peng . . . peng. The round bullet holes on the grey house fronts were like white peck marks.

The loud echo of the shots alarmed the workers of the surrounding district. More and more reinforcements came into the alley. Those coming from town reported that the police were attacking everywhere with the utmost brutality. On the Hackesche Markt they had fired into the demonstration of the tobacco workers. Three workers had been killed and many were dead. In Klemm hall on the Hasenheide they had fired into the meeting of the plumbers. A woman told how a demonstration had been broken up with bloodhounds only ten minutes away, in the Badstrasse. It was said that around another house on the Nettelbeckplatz a worker who was supposed to have shouted something was arrested. As the police car drove off with him, he clenched his fist surrounded as he was by the police and shouted to the workers on the street: "Red Front!"

The police silenced him, as the car rushed away, they knocked him senseless. Near Wedding Station the police turned on hoess and attempted to disperse the workers with water amidst a pandemonium of whistling, booing and marching songs. The workers, who had participated in a meeting sanctioned by the police, were greeted with piercing boos by the excited masses. Ever new demonstrations formed themselves which were dispersed. A marching a few hundred yards, only to be reforming afresh. The workers had learned to evade the rushing police and to expose themselves as little as possible.

The following happened about noon.— Until the police had cleared the entrance to the Nettelbeckplatz. The police vans which drove through the street were full of policemen with drawn revolvers. In the center of the empty road a trembling young girl who had just come out of a shop was attempting to get out of the danger zone.

She first safely under the protection of the police cordon. The workers watched. She was a civilian who had been hit by accident into the beleaguered area. A policeman suddenly gave chase.

Terrified, she turned round and started to run with helpless trembling steps. The policeman reached her in a few strides. He shouted at her and struck her on the head from behind. She ran across the street under a hail of blows, towards the pavement. After about twenty paces she was at the end of her strength, swayed, and fell with her back against a house wall. Her head fell exhausted to one side. Again the policeman shouted at her, but she could run no further, through fright and pain. He raised his baton once more and struck the girl with all his strength in the face—a face dead white and numb with terror. The sound of her head cracking against the wall, her hands gripped the air, and she collapsed.

At the corner, the road was up and from this direction a hail of sharp stones flew through the air. The helmet of a commanding officer lay in the mud. A stone crashed into the middle of the provocative silver ensign.

**"HELLO, FRIEND!"** The officer whipped out his pistol: Peng . . . peng . . . peng . . . The workers retreated into the alley before the onslaught of the police. But this time they locked the doors behind them. The alley, the revolvers echoed between the walls. In the deserted street, red flags were hanging like flames on the grey houses. From corners and invisible hiding places hundreds of eyes were looking down on the raging policemen who rushed about them. Again the revolvers although not a single civilian was to be seen in the street, they continuously shouted: "Clear the streets . . . on peril of your lives . . . !"

A window in the third floor of No. 19 opened and a worker looked calmly down on the police. He smiled in a friendly manner and called out: "Hallo!—Friend!"

Two policemen were standing outside the house. They at once raised their revolvers and took aim at the man in the open window. For the first time the light spot of his forehead was in the line of sight; a finger pulled the trigger: Peng!

The worker's hand dropped, the head fell forward on the window sill, and the body capsize slowly into the room. The window empty. . . . The policeman started into the alley which had so suddenly swallowed up the face. He looked around in terror, called out something to the policeman next to him and both ran rapidly down the street.

A few minutes later, the police had withdrawn. The alley was again empty and filled with an uncanny silence.

(To Be Continued.)

# STRIKES INCREASE IN JAPAN AGAINST GROWING WAR BURDEN

## Walkouts in 13 Munition Factories in Tokyo Held in Protest Against Arrest of Revolutionary Workers

### Machine Guns Cover Toilers in War Plants to Enforce Longer Hours and Wage Cuts



An Anti-War Demonstration in Tokyo

By J. R.

The crisis of capitalism in Japan and the imperialist war against the Chinese people has resulted in the general worsening of the conditions of the workers and peasants in Japan. Since the workers in the war plants are part of the working class, and the privates in the armed forces come under the striking class and poor peasantry, the misery of the toilers generally also has its effect upon the workers in the war plants and the privates in the armed forces.

Under the guise of "national emergency," the workers in the war industry are kept under extreme conditions of slavery. Their real wages are much lower as a result of the inflation that exists. They are forced to work many hours overtime, for which they receive very little additional pay, and they are forced to work under extreme conditions of terror and espionage.

The privates in the armed forces, who are being killed by the thousands on the battlefields, are forced to exist on the scantiest rations, while their officers live in luxury.

**Discontent in War Industry** From all this, it is easy to understand why the discontent and struggles of the Japanese toilers is also reflected in the war industry and the armed forces. In a certain naval arsenal, employing about 10,000 workers, 4,000 of whom are temporary, workers for the permanent workers add only 1 yen and 30 sen per day, while for the temporary workers the wages are 1 yen and 20 sen. Apprentices (whose period of apprenticeship lasts three years) receives 60 sen per day.

Prior to the war the workers received a minimum raise of wages of 15 sen a day every two years, which is now reduced to 5 sen a day every four years. Likewise, the two bonuses of 25 days' and 15 days' wages received yearly have been discontinued. The temporary workers receive no bonuses extra pay whatsoever. The regular work day is 9 hours, but overtime of from 2 to 6 hours a day is worked, for which very little is paid.

**Wages Cut, Hours Increased** The Uruga Dock Co. and the Yokohama Dock Co. are very important enterprises in the war industry. In these real wages are not only depressed because of inflation, but the nominal wage was actually cut. Hours of work have been increased, and the speed-up system greatly increased as a result of elaborate rationalization schemes. The above are only a few instances of the conditions in the war industry.

The workers in the war industry have not accepted their slave conditions without struggle. The press reports that in February this year the workers of thirteen munition factories in Tokyo declared a protest strike against the arrest of a number of revolutionary workers who were the leaders of all the workers in their fight against their worsening conditions. The press reports state that "the War Minister gave instructions to crush the strike even if the most severe measures had to be used."

**Developing Strikes** In the ammunition factory 'Satumei' the police broke up a meeting of strikers, injuring quite a number. In two important war industry plants, the Fuji Nagata Shipbuilding Co and the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., the workers went on strike against their miserable conditions. In the latter plant the workers of the engine department again came out on strike at the end of February this year. The report states that the workers of the other departments were much agitated about their conditions and threatened to join the engine department in its strike.

Workers from the different war industry plants, in writing to the revolutionary press, state that many workers are not only discontented with their economic conditions, but that many of them are showing specific anti-war sentiment.

From all the above we can see why the military authorities and the bosses are using extreme terroristic methods against the workers, especially in the war industry, which is so important for Japanese imperialism.

For instance, in the Jujo Military Ammunition Factory they have stationed two heavy and six light machine guns covering the workers to terrorize them. In addition, gangsters continuously watch the workers in their homes and dirt, and receive only bled barley for food, while their officers live on the fat of the land in warm houses, surrounded by prostitutes.

**Class Issue Uncovered** They are also learning that the war is against workers and peasants who like themselves suffer the same miserable conditions. They see that the war is entirely in the interests of the bankers, industrialists and landlords, and that the toiling masses will have to pay not only with their lives at present, but for years to come the tremendous expenses incurred as a result of the war.

Reports leak out from time to time of the anti-war actions on the part of the rank and file soldiers. A recent report states, "Eight out of fifty servicemen of Akita Prefecture who volunteered in response to the recruiting of colonial soldiers for Manchuria escaped and came back to Japan and related the miserable life of the colonial soldiers, saying that they were watched daily at the point of pistols while being forced to do work comparable to convict labor, and that it was impossible to endure."

From Yokosuka a press report dated March 29, 1933, states that the sailors from three gun-boats of the Yokosuka Admiralty port were arrested. They had been serving on the following gunboats, "Haruna," "Nagato" and "Yamashiro." Another report from Japanese newspapers states that in the beginning of March of this year, the gangsters arrested a number of soldiers in the Tokyo suburb of Shybu, and charged them with leadership of Communist activities in the army.

**Struggle in Manchuria** At the same time we learn of the increasing discontent among both the Japanese and "Manchukuo" troops in Manchuria. The Manchurian people have not been subjugated by the invader. Proof of this is the continued need for large Japanese forces in Manchuria, as well as the continued offensive against the invader carried on by the partisan troops, who are representative of and come from the toiling masses of Manchuria.

The "Manchukuo" troops are unreliable insofar as Japanese imperialism is concerned. They also come from the toiling masses of Manchuria, and reflect the discontent of these masses with the imperialist program, suppressed by Japanese imperialism and its "Manchukuo" lackeys.

**Partisans Increase Activity** In the attack on Jehol it was necessary to alternate Japanese and "Manchukuo" troops, because the military clique feared that if "Manchukuo" troops were left to themselves they would go over to the partisan forces that defended Jehol. Recent reports are that large forces of partisan troops are again attacking the Japanese and their puppets in different parts of Manchuria.

Although news from Manchuria is highly censored, reports leak out that the Communist Party and Revolutionary Trade Unions are increasing

# CHILD MISERY, FORCED LABOR IN CITY ORPHANAGES

(By a Worker Correspondent)

**NEW YORK**—In the orphan asylums of New York City there are thousands of suffering children. Now with the depression the authorities are taking it out on them by cutting down on help and making these poor kids do all kinds of work. They are clean toilet in the dining room, the dormitories—as is the case in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Also sweeping, washing the floors, taking care of the chickens, as is the case of the Edenwald School for Boys, a section of the Hebrew Asylum.

**15-Year-Olds Hunt Jobs** Now with more and more families being broken up by the depression, they are trying to get rid of the orphans for whom they do not receive so great an income, in order to take on others whose parents or relatives can pay for them. So they are sending into the streets fifteen-year-old orphans to look for jobs. Legally, they cannot do this, so they change the birth records of these helpless children and tell them they are eighteen.

**Young Boy Dies From T. B.** In one particular case they sent a fifteen-year-old boy to his death from tuberculosis. He caught it when they kicked him out of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum without a cent to his name. For about a year and a half he roamed everywhere, hopped down to Texas, begging for work, while he became more and more run-down. At the age of about 18, he died, after a year of suffering on a hospital bed.

**Child Beaten For Complaining** This is just one case. There are thousands of others. If a child dares to complain about conditions, he is persecuted in every way, beaten up, terrorized and, worst of all, after being examined by the psychiatrist, told that he or she is going crazy.

**Special Clean-Up for Visitors** They have a whole crew of "liberal" social workers to pacify the children and reconcile them to conditions there by telling them how terrible things are in the outside world, and how grateful they should be to the institution. Every once in a while they make visitors' days. They make the children clean the place up, dress up, line up, tell them to put on their best manners, so the visitors go away thinking that the place is a children's paradise, whereas it is really a hell for them. But they have no one to tell this to who can really help them.

**Friends Should Organize** If the parents, relatives, friends and alumni would organize together, they could force the authorities to give better conditions for them.

**From One Who Was There.**

**TECHNICAL SYMPOSIUM** **NEW YORK**—"Technological Development and the Future of American Technicians" is the topic for a symposium at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, this Wednesday night, under the auspices of the Union of Technical Men. Prominent technologists will speak.

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# A. F. L. Leaders Choke Life of Painters' Union

## Corruption in Finances Grows, Following the Expulsion of 26 Active Members

The expulsion of 26 of the most active members from the Painters' Brotherhood did not bring back prosperity to the New York District Council. On the contrary, the inability of the District Council to conduct its business and the unwillingness to fight for better conditions for the membership, is exposed before all the locals.

The corruption in the council, giving jobs to henchmen, collecting money for "services rendered" to the Council by the politicians is so open that when the Council report is read in the locals the membership declared that this "bunch of crooks" should be cleaned out of the Council. These recent maneuvers in the Council are the following:

1. The unconstitutional expulsion of 26 members from the organization and keeping them out of the locals by the use of police, except in local 499.

2. The agreement with the bosses to have a joint organization campaign whereby the union shall strengthen the bosses association and shall help them to get contracts, and for these services rendered to the boss the boss is willing to institute a check-off system whereby the union shall assess every member who is working for a union boss 50 cents a day. The employer is to check on whether the assessment is paid. Only such men would be employed by the bosses.

3. Maneuvers to do away with the coming elections.

4. Paving the way for the election of Philip Zausner.

To force through the 50 cents assessment, a referendum was sent out to the local unions playing it up as a blessing to the membership, placing the men to work, but not mentioning that the 50 cents assessment is necessary to collecting \$10,000 to \$15,000 a month from the membership for the benefit of the "machine" in the Council. Since the last strike, the debts of the Council have doubled, although through special assessments they have collected over \$40,000.

The first vote on the referendum was taken in local 499, Bruno Wagner, the Socialist business agent, a staunch supporter of the District Council "machine," seeing that only 4 people voted for the proposition and 136 against, demanded a recount of the votes three times, and finally a secret ballot vote. To the surprise of this Socialist faker, the result of the secret vote was four votes for the proposition and 136 votes against the assessment and against the leadership of the district council.

**General Executive Board Threatens Local 499 Again** After voting down the proposition of District Council No. 9 on the assessment, four letters were received from the G. E. B. One of them was sent straight from the Board, warning which is now being held in Lafayette, Indiana, giving a final warning to local 499 if the local will not throw Weinstein out and will continue to fight for the reinstatement of the 25 others, the local will be suspended.

Here again, the Socialist agent, Bruno Wagner, who calls himself an anti-fascist, who spoke at Union Sq. last Saturday against Hitlerism, appeals to the membership to comply with the decision, as the members will lose their death benefit, and they will have to transfer into other local unions.

This same faker, who is shedding crocodile tears, that the great local union might lose its charter, never protested against the arbitrary suspension and expulsion of 50,000 members in the past year because of unemployment, or against the cut in death benefit fund from \$400 to \$200.

**RELIEF BUREAU WOULD DEPRIVE WOMAN OF BABY** **NEW YORK**—Home Relief Bureau officials are trying to strike down a militant worker through her baby. They threatened to take away the baby of Mrs. Work, 195 East 13th St., unless she stops attending block committee meetings and taking part in the struggles for relief on that block.

Neighbors are aroused by this threat and say if the Home Relief Bureau dares to touch Mrs. Work's baby they will have to account to them.

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# ACT TO PREVENT VET'S EVICTION

**NEW YORK**—Over a hundred neighbors of Joseph Powell, Spanish-American war vet, 336 Oak Avenue, Oakwood, Staten Island, gathered at his home to protest his eviction Saturday.

The meeting was called by the Home and Small Property Owners Defense League, and adopted a resolution to be presented to the justice who signed the eviction order, demanding a stay on the eviction, which is due to take place today.

Powell has paid over \$2,000 on his home, on the purchase price of \$3,100, besides spending \$500 for repairs since 1923. He is unable to meet his payments now.

Spanish-American war vets are among those affected by the Roosevelt economy cuts, and many are joining the march on Washington, May 12.

# Modern A. F. L. Judas Gets His Pieces of Silver

## A Chapter in the History of Edward McGrady, Newly Elected Assistant Sec'y of Labor

By ROSE WORTIS

Last week the press announced the appointment of Edward McGrady, organizer of the American Federation of Labor as assistant secretary of the United States Department of Labor. McGrady, the arch traitor of the American working class who has carried through the most wholesale betrayals against the workers has received his reward at the hands of the bosses.

With McGrady in the Labor Department the bosses' government will be able to carry through more effectively the hunger program, forced labor, and the ruthless attack on the conditions of the workers. It is important for the workers to know why this bitter fighter of the militant workers received this high government post.

The needle trades workers, especially the furriers, know from bitter experience the price paid for McGrady's betrayals. Here are some facts about McGrady's treacherous role in the needle trades.

In 1926, the furriers, after many years of struggle against the corrupt grafting Kaufman-Stetsky machine, gained control of their union and carried through a militant seventeen weeks long strike that will remain one of the most brilliant pages in the history of not only the needle trades workers, but of the entire American labor movement. In this strike the workers won the 40-hour week, increases in wages, and succeeded in establishing one hundred per cent control of the industry and control of their union.

The ousted officials, hated and despised by the masses of the furriers secured the help of the A. F. L., with whose aid they launched a vicious pogrom against the furriers which lasted a period of six years and has brought untold misery and suffering to the thousands of furriers and their families.

Chief Pogromist. Edward McGrady was the leader and chief of this bloody pogrom. McGrady came in as chief supervisor of the Joint Council. McGrady made a common cause with the bosses who had already led the power of a class struggle union under militant leadership. He began a series of provoca-

tions in an effort to bring about the imprisonment of the leaders of the furriers' union in the hope that he would thus be able to break the backbone of the furriers' union. McGrady, in the manner of a true agent provocateur instituted the police investigation against Ben Gold and the entire leadership. When the leaders of the union exposed this open agent provocateur work and were cleared in this investigation, McGrady began a new wave of conspiracies through which he wanted to railroad to jail not only Gold and Schneider but ten other militant workers.

**Arranges Frame-Up.** The famous Mineola trial was the work of McGrady. He prepared the trial and witnesses. In his office the frame-up was hatched. The state witnesses, the police testimony, everything was planned under the leadership and guidance of McGrady. With his aid the bosses broke the agreement with the Furriers' Union and concluded a company union agreement with the Joint Council led by McGrady. The entire underworld, the police, the industrial squads were organized to crush the fighting furriers. McGrady instituted a reign of terror, the like of which New York

has never experienced. The fur market, the gathering place of the workers, became a veritable battlefield. Hundreds of workers were maimed and crippled by the underworld thugs hired by McGrady, Aaron Gross, at that time one of the leaders of the union, was murderously attacked. The attack finally led to his death.

**Destroys Furriers' Union.** The furriers' union built through years of struggle and sacrifice the aims won by the workers in the 1925 strike, were reduced to naught. With blackmail and fist, with police and don, McGrady temporarily demoralized the furriers and placed them at the mercy of the bosses. Numerous frame-ups were instigated by McGrady against Jack Schneider, Irving Potash, Ben Gold, J. Winogradsky and tens of other militant workers who fought heroically against the regime of terror. McGrady became the most hated and despised man. His name was uttered with a curse.

For a while the furriers bowed to the yoke of this agent of the bosses. Under McGrady's rule every vestige of militant conditions was wiped out. The once powerful union of the workers was reduced to a collection agency of the bosses. The once proud furriers were reduced to abject slaves at the mercy of the bosses. McGrady for a while demoralized the furriers, but he did not crush them.

**The Rank and File Fight Back.** In 1931 the furriers rose in mass revolt against this corrupt terroristic regime of McGrady. This time the renewed attacks on the workers, the mobilization of the Myer and Lutz Shapiro and the gangs of New York

and New Jersey were of no avail. The furriers had learned from their bitter experience that to submit to the rule of McGrady means to die of misery and starvation. The revolt of the furriers, the united struggle of the furriers against the oppression delivered a crushing death to McGrady and the entire A. F. L. outfit who were completely driven from the fur trade.

The treacherous work of McGrady in the fur trade is but one chapter in his history of betrayals which he carried through against every group of workers with which he ever came in contact. No wonder that he was chosen as a high ranking official representing the bosses' Association and the Joint Council where the pogrom attack on the union last Monday was decided upon so as to prevent the complete unionization of the fur industry. McGrady, as Assistant Secretary of Labor will utilize his position to continue his treachery against the workers.

Just as the workers in the fur trade through their united struggle have driven McGrady from their ranks, so the American working class, through unity and struggle, will defeat and drive out McGrady and all his allies. The modern Judas has received his reward, but the mass struggle of the workers will defeat his treachery.

**DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY**  
107 Bristol Street  
(Ret. Pitkin & Butler Aves.) B'klyn  
PHONE: DICKENS 3-8018  
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.



# R.F.C. Gives Two Billion Dollars to Banks and Railroads; Fight for Jobless Insurance at Expense of Bosses and Gov't

## CROPPERS PLEDGE 2,500 NEW MEMBERS AS REPLY TO TALLAPOOSA FRAMEUP

### Deputies Only Persecution Witnesses; Labor Defense Puts Up Militant Court Fight

### Appeal to Workers and Farmers of U.S.A. to Make National Issue of Case

REELTOWN, Ala., May 1.—A meeting held in Tallapoosa County which was attended by members of the Sharecroppers' Union from Tallapoosa as well as adjoining counties pledged to enroll 2,500 members into the union by August 1.

This was the answer of the Negro croppers to the action of the white landlords in railroading five of their leaders to the state penitentiary for long prison terms after a frame-up trial just concluded in Dadeville. Leaders of the union attending the meeting reported that the imprisonment of Ned Cobb, Judson Simpson, Alf White, Clinton and Sam Moss will only spur the croppers to greater activity in building their union, and appealed to the workers and farmers of the U. S. to make a nationwide issue of the frame-up.

**Highlights of Trial**  
DADEVILLE, Ala. (By Mail).—"I shot him in the side, just like I could shoot you in the side!"  
This was the answer of J. A. Alford, Tallapoosa county deputy to a question put to him by Irving Schwab, International Labor Defense attorney, to the circumstances of the shooting of Negro croppers assembled at the home of Cliff James to help him protect his stock from seizure.  
The only witnesses of the prosecution were deputies—four of them—and all of them admitted shooting at the croppers, three of whom later died of their wounds.  
Defense Attorney Schwab interrupted the deputies' testimony to object to their constant and deliberate use of the term "nigger." The court was non-plussed for a moment. Even suave Judge Bowling did not know how to say, "But from that moment on, the deputies were not so ready in their use of the word."  
Warrant Lost "Or Something"  
One of the witnesses called in rebuttal by the prosecution openly admitted that he was in the mob that shot Judson Simpson and carried on a murderous reign of terror around Reeltown.  
Upon cross-examination of the deputies it appeared that the warrant for the arrest of Ned Cobb could not be produced. It was lost in the cleaning of Dowdel Ware's suit—"or something," they said.  
The deputies admitted that within the 150 yards from their car to the house they were in clear range of the mob in the house, and it would have been a simple thing for the Negroes to have shot the deputies as they approached.  
The deputies testified that there were between 50 and 75 Negroes, and that they saw all five defendants there, though several of the deputies admitted not knowing their names. Cliff Elder, who lives in Reeltown, stated however, that he's known all the defendants all their lives.  
"I know them as niggers," the deputy replied in answer to the question.  
The weight of the deputies' testimony

was directed at proving the complicity of both Cobb and Judson Simpson. These two were known to be leaders of the union and the State was determined to "get" them.  
Ned Cobb was the chief witness for the defense. He graphically and boldly described the gathering of the croppers to prevent the taking of Cliff James' stock. He said he told Cliff to let Sheriff Kyle Young and that he pleaded with the latter not to take James' livestock, saying that James' family would starve if the stock was taken away. Cobb said when Elder remained determined to take the livestock he told them they would not succeed in their attempt. The deputy Elder then told them he would go get Sheriff Kyle Young and come back and "kill all the niggers in a pile," Cobb testified.  
He quoted Elder as saying that "when Sheriff Kyle Young comes in, he comes shooting."  
"About one o'clock the 'law' came. Several of us were in the yard, near the house. We waited until the 'law' walked up close, and when we saw them point their guns at us, we started into the house. I was shot three times in the back before I could get into the house. I was shot in the back, too. John McMullin was shot through the neck and killed."  
Incidentally, Sheriff Young was wounded when a meeting of the sharecroppers was attacked in Camp Hill last summer, resulting in the death of Ralph Gray. He is quoted as saying, "I recently that he is intended to resign soon as he is 'sick and tired of being shot up.'"

**Defy Deputies**  
"Kyle Young and all his deputies aren't going to get the stock" Deputy Cliff Elder quoted Ned Cobb as stating when he first visited Cliff James' house on the morning of Dec. 19th.  
Thereupon he left and returned later with three other deputies—Marshall Gray, Dewey Ware and "Stool" Alford. These four deputies testified that they parked their car in the road and walked the 150 yards to James' house. There they saw about 12 Negroes in the yard in front of the house. Among these were Cobb, James, Simpson, Clinton and Sam Moss. As the deputies approached the Negroes came into the house. To prove that Judson Simpson was not at Cliff James' cabin at the time of the attack, Attorney Schwab put Mrs. Simpson on the stand. She testified that Judson had dinner at home that day, and that they heard the shooting. He came in in the morning about 11:30 after cutting wood with his axe, and after dinner she sewed and he read a paper in front of the fire. Simpson was still there toward evening when the mob visited their house. Mrs. Simpson stated that Claud Rowel, deputy of Macon County, was the leader of the mob, and that they pushed into the house, hit her on the head with the butt of a pistol and shot Judson twice. Mrs. Simpson said she could hear Judson groan.  
**Powell Apes Knight**  
Her testimony was corroborated by her niece, Susie Mae Cotton. State Solicitor R. H. Powell, Jr., who showed extreme satisfaction, even giggled each time a witness said he didn't know, and took delight in mocking their colloquialisms, tried to break down Mrs. Simpson's testimony, but he failed completely in this. She remained clear and firm throughout his questioning, though he sought by the most vicious methods to confuse her. He continued to bait her until she showed militant defiance of his vicious tactics.  
Judson Simpson, first of the defendants to testify in his own behalf, told a clear-cut story. In the morning he stated he saw wood with his boys in the woods and came home for dinner. Simpson said he saw Deputy Cliff Elder and three others pass his house, going in the direction of the James' house. Fifteen minutes later, Simpson said, he heard shooting. He steadfastly maintained he had had no part in the shooting, although Powell tried to demonstrate that—because he was James' brother-in-law he must of necessity have been there.  
**Court Is Crowded**  
All day the court room was jammed with people, and with the forced admittance of some 300 Negroes. There were about 1,000 spectators present. Spectators crowded the aisles and the window ledges and overflowed into the platform and the space between it and the first row of seats. The atmosphere in the court room for the most part was hostile as a result of the vicious press campaign carried on against the Sharecroppers' Union.  
At the opening of the trial, Solicitor Powell demanded that all witnesses leave the court room. Schwab demanded that this be applied to the deputies who were to testify. The judge refused to accede to this demand, and the deputies were permitted to remain in the court room and throughout the trial they dominated the proceeding. Kyle Young even assisting the state in the selection of the jury.

**Boston Jobless Make Councillor Bellow, And Then He Crawls**  
BOSTON, May 1.—A delegation of East Boston unemployed workers, elected at a mass meeting, confronted Councillor Barker in his home and placed a demand before him for the establishment of a local relief station in East Boston. So that unemployed on the welfare lists of Boston should not have to tramp many miles down to Hawkins Street and then wait for hours more in line.  
Councillor Barker tried to act roughly with the committee, ordering them to leave his house, but they stood their ground and demanded an answer. Barker's attitude to the workers was displayed in his shouts that he is recorded in favor of removing all aliens from the welfare lists.  
In a newspaper release, issued by Barker, he indicated his "support" of the demand for a local relief station, showing his fear of the organized anger of the workers expressed by the delegation.

**Roosevelt's "Home Relief" Plan Relieves Owner of His Home**  
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Wolcott of Michigan added an amendment to the Federal Home Loan Bill now before the House of Representatives. It enables the newly created Federal Home Loan Corporation to purchase a small home owner's equity in his property for not more than 30 per cent of its assessed valuation.  
Since the present valuations are far below the original purchase prices, the Roosevelt government will give the small home owner not more than 10 per cent of the present crisis value. This the government calls a "Home Relief" program.



Typical sharecroppers at work in the blazing sun on a field in Alabama.

## Retail Sales Tax in N.Y. Raises Prices

### "Liberal" Lehman's Blow at Living Standards of Consuming Masses Goes Into Effect

NEW YORK.—The increased offensive on the living standards of the consuming masses of New York state went into effect yesterday, under the "enlightened" regime of Governor Lehman, in the form of a retail sales tax which will further raise the cost of food and clothing, which inflation has already heightened to the breaking point.  
At the same time that this tax went into effect, moreover, a campaign was also begun to blind the eyes of the workers to its actual operation and its disastrous effects on them.  
In one of the most demagogic speeches recently made, Mark Graves, president of the Tax Commission, tried to assure a radio-audience over a state-wide hook-up that the new sales tax will have no effect on the consumer. The tax, according to Graves, will be "perfectly painless" which will be hidden in the price of purchases.  
"Unless someone reminds you of it," Graves said, "I doubt if you will know there is such a tax. The tax is not imposed directly on you. It is imposed on the retailer for the privilege of selling, but of course the retailer, in order to pay the tax, must add it to the cost of doing business and collect it from his customers."  
What an obvious piece of demagoguery! The tax will not affect the workers at all, says Graves. All that workers will have to know about it is that they will have to pay higher prices of food and other necessities, out of wages which the same administration has been cutting to the bone.

According to their own figures, the Tax Commission will provide graft jobs as "investigators" to enforce this tax to a small army of Tammany politicians, ward-healers, etc. And of the estimated \$500,000,000 yearly which will be obtained by this tax, \$400,000 will "cover" the expense of administering the tax.

## MURDERER OF NAT BALLERO HELD

### Employed by Hollander to Scab, Terrorize Workers

NEWARK, May 1.—In the Newark Ledger of April 29th there appeared a news item reporting that Rocco Capo, 35 years old, of 237 Littleton Ave., Newark, was arrested in New Orleans in connection with the murder of Natale Ballero, one of the strikers of the J. Hollander & Co. rye plant, on February 26, 1933. This Rocco Capo was in the employ of J. Hollander & Co. for the specific purpose of strike breaking, spying on and intimidating the workers, and is the one who on the night of February 26th entered the social club of which Natale Ballero was a member and shot and fatally wounded him.  
The news item further states: "Police assert the death of Ballero led to the explosion of a bomb in the automobile of Morris Langer, a Communist, at Summit, with fatal consequences to the owner, and to recent violence between the left and right wings of the Needle Workers Trade Union in New York as the result of which one man is dead and a number wounded. One suspect, Morris Shullman, is under arrest in connection with the death of Langer."

## May Day Greetings

- NEW YORK.—The following contributions to the DAILY WORKER were received:
- |        |                 |     |
|--------|-----------------|-----|
| \$2.50 | Sylvia Waris    | .10 |
| .10    | Anna Strain     | .10 |
| .10    | M. Mochala      | .10 |
| .10    | Cecil Hitek     | .10 |
| .10    | J. Grant        | .05 |
| .25    | Avilis          | .25 |
| .25    | John Arstian    | .10 |
| .10    | J. Reserbian    | .10 |
| .05    | Damirja         | .25 |
| .25    | Papagian        | .25 |
| .10    | H. Bagarian     | .10 |
| .10    | K. Korhastian   | .25 |
| .25    | A. K. Mirjantan | .25 |
| .25    | Landerman       | .10 |
| .25    | R. Rose         | .25 |
| .15    | R. Klein        | .25 |
| .15    | M. Horowitz     | .10 |
| .10    | Yudakenaz       | .25 |
| .25    | M. L.           | .25 |
| .25    | Sam Katz        | .10 |
| .25    | H. Akenside     | .10 |
| .25    | Simon Rubin     | .25 |
| .25    | Alex. Cobos     | .25 |
| .25    | A. Akenside     | .10 |
| .25    | E. Ankos        | .10 |
| .25    | D. Gorovoy      | .10 |
| .25    | F. Chachamoff   | .10 |
| .25    | Joe Polak       | .10 |
| .25    | K. Patrick      | .10 |
| .25    | H. Weinstein    | .10 |
| .25    | G. Rosenberg    | .10 |
| .25    | G. Gull         | .10 |
| .25    | A. Eber         | .10 |
| .10    | Cooper          | .10 |
| .10    | H. Slavov       | .10 |
| .10    | Women's Club    | .10 |
| .10    | E. Suvanto      | .10 |
| .10    | Shender         | .10 |
| .10    | Roy Stabis      | .10 |
| .10    | Women's Club    | .10 |
| .10    | F. W. I. U.     | .15 |
- ORGANIZATIONS**
- |                          |        |                  |        |
|--------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Yugo Slav Work-ers' Club | \$3.00 | Opposition Group | \$1.00 |
| Communist Party          | 1.00   | A. L. G. W. T.   | 3.00   |
| Unit 7, Sec. 2           | 1.00   | Unionist         | 1.00   |
| Unit 8, Sec. 2           | 1.00   | U. O. W.         | 2.00   |
| Unit 9, Sec. 2           | 1.00   | F. W. O. B.      | 1.00   |
| Unit 10, Sec. 2          | 1.00   |                  |        |

## Banks, Roads Get Two Billion of R.F.C., Only 10 P.C. Repaid

WASHINGTON, May 1.—As of April 30, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned up to \$2,260,021,956. Banks and trust companies were the largest borrowers, having received \$1,039,269,599.

## BLOCK FARM SALE IN NEW MEXICO

### 3,000 Toilers, Farmers Act Near Portales

ROSWELL, N. M.—The farmers and workers of the Unemployed Councils of all the Eastern New Mexico Counties combined with the Holiday Association and halted a foreclosure sale on the Bud Shackelford farm near Portales recently. Only short notice was given our different councils that Sunday night, but inside of two hours trucks and cars were on the roads and freight trains boarded for the foreclosure sale over 100 miles away. By 10 o'clock the next day, 3,000 men and women were in front of the Roosevelt County Court House determined to prevent further sales in the state.  
Word was phoned by the different sheriffs that trucks loaded with protesters were coming from all directions, and the sheriff at Portales needed but little persuasion to see the light and conveniently remained out of the way while the excitement was on.  
The state militia was also conveniently missing. Hence at 10 o'clock the militancy of the crowd demanded the sale be called off, which was done. A barbecue and dance was then arranged for the crowd, and photographs of the first Sears Roebuck sale in New Mexico were taken.

## FARMERS FROM TEN COUNTIES MEET AND LAUNCH OHIO FARMERS' LEAGUE

### Propose All Farm Organizations Unite in the March On State Capital for Relief

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1.—Bank and file farmers from ten counties in Ohio met here the last week in April to form a fighting organization of farmers. These farmers organized to fight forced sales, foreclosures, tax sales and evictions, which threaten their homes. These Ohio farmers are, in the last ditch. Farm wages have dropped to the lowest level in 33 years. The farmer's dollar is worth only 49 cents now. They see that Roosevelt with his farm "relief" bill and his inflation tactics is leading the farmers and workers of the country to lower levels of starvation.  
**Demands:**  
The delegates adopted the following demands:  
1. A call should be made to all farm organizations to join in a state-wide march of Ohio farmers to the state capital demanding that the governor convene the legislature to pass the following program for farm relief:  
2. Cash relief for all the destitute farm families and farm workers to be paid by the state.  
3. Heavy taxes on high incomes, industries, corporations and financial middlemen to substitute for the cancelled farm taxes.  
4. Increased loans from the R.F.C. to supply amounts in addition to the above.  
5. Moratoriums on mortgages, interest, feed and seed loans, taxes, debts for furnishings for small farmers.  
6. Abolition of deficiency judgments and immediate repeal of the deficiency judgment law.  
7. An equity on all farms foreclosed since 1928 to their prior farm owners.  
8. No evictions, foreclosures, or tax sales for the failure to pay rent, interest or taxes.  
9. Federal Unemployment Insurance for all farm laborers, to be paid by state until federal aid is forthcoming, the funds to be raised by graduated taxes on large incomes and the profits of big corporations and banks.  
10. A price-regulating body controlled by consumers and producers to be elected to reduce prices to consumers and raise prices to farmers.  
11. Abolition of state militia and rural highway patrol and no future extension of the state police.  
12. No reduction in the school year in Ohio.  
13. Local control of our public schools by township boards.  
John Marshall was elected executive secretary of the Ohio Farmers' League.  
**Block A Deduction.**  
But last pay-day, April 7, there were three departments organized to walk out if the company failed to pay day rate. Some of Taggart's sleuths must of got wind of it, because they paid the men day rate when they didn't make it. The superintendent said that the company was loaning them enough to make up their day rate, but that it would be deducted when they made a bonus. If these departments had walked out, we intended to parade through the entire shop and take them all out with us.  
**95 Percent of Employees on Relief.**  
They also employ several hundred girls. They pay them 17c to 20c per hour and work well out of them. They pay such high wages that if a man is off for two weeks, he has to go and get relief from the county trustee. I expect them to ask us to work

## Progress in Organizing Steel Mills Reported in Letters from Workers

## Workers Block Deduction from Wages In Slave-Driving Serval Company

### Boss Gets Wind of Looming Walk-Out and Pays More Than Men Expected

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent.)  
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The Serval Plant is trying to put the new air-cooled Electroflux unit on the market, therefore they have a short rush on in some departments, but the conditions in this shop are terrible. They work you at break-neck speed, and pay nothing.  
**Skilled Mechanics on 32 1/2c Per Hour.**  
Wages for skilled mechanics is 32 1/2c per hour, and the company only guarantees the men 80 per cent of their day rate unless they make more. They have a supposed-to-be group bonus system. No one knows the rate or how much they are making until pay day. Some of the departments have been paid off at 80 per cent of their day rate.  
**Attempts to Organize.**  
We are trying to organize all the workers in the shop—but the General Manager has a brother-in-law by the name of Frank Taggart, who has a bunch of police and stool-pigeons reporting every word they hear, and they have the men scared.  
**Block A Deduction.**  
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## "YOUTH LEGION" NEW WAR MOVE

### Brigadier Generals Back Campaign

A committee of bosses and brigadier generals has gotten up a movement to supplement Roosevelt's labor camps by building up a "Legion of American Youth", which is intended to be a youth auxiliary of the American Legion.  
The war aims of this campaign are clearly revealed in the circular, which openly states it is based on the fact that "all boys love and splendidly react to the martial and the military."  
Funds are asked in the circular, to be made payable to the Legion of American Youth, care of the National City Bank.



Troops with machine guns, sent to Le Mars, Iowa, to break bread fight by impoverished corn farmers against foreclosure sales of their land. Troops with bayonets arrested ten farmers. American Legion Post condemns farmers. Protest against sending of troops rushed to Governor Herring of Iowa by International Labor Defense.

## CIVIL COURTS SUSPENDED IN IOWA; FARMERS TO BE COURT MARTIALED

### Mass Arrests and Arrival of More Troops Fails to Break Spirit of Farmers

LE MARS, Iowa, May 1.—Colonel Glenn C. Haynes, commander of the National Guardsmen on duty here, today notified city officials of the suspension of their authority. The civil courts are thus suspended. Martial law prevails. Captain Halligan of Des Moines has been appointed acting judge advocate, with powers to prosecute.  
Martial law is not new in the farm belt. Nor is the use of military force against the farmers. But a new element is added in the present crisis by the actual abolition of the civil courts. Governor Herring of Iowa is opposed to letting any civil court function to any degree with martial law declared in the counties.  
"There is a question that if civil courts start to function it is a declaration of martial law, and we will be in no need for martial law," said the governor. Colonel Haynes has already designated nine members of his staff to compose the court martial to try the arrested farmers.  
The farmers are being arrested on suspicion of having been involved in the abduction of Judge Bradley, which serving as a pretext for a campaign of mass arrests designed to smash the militant movement of the farmers. The leaders are being hunted down by military posse, and with the proclamation of martial law, will be "dealt with" by drum-head courts martial.  
The military iron fist is ruling Plymouth County, and Crawford County, where nineteen farmers have been arrested in connection with a picket farm sale. Troops were sent to day into two more western Iowa counties, Shelby and Carroll.  
In Shelby County seven farmers were arrested. In Carroll County troops dispersed a mass meeting of farmers with fixed bayonets, and arrested Ralph Neise and John Leichte, two farmers who are apparently to be framed as members of the crowd that tried to "educate" Judge Bradley. It is significant that Bradley, who at first said that he could not identify any of the men who attacked him, is now in conference with the officers and military who are drawing up the list of suspects to be arrested.  
In Harrison County two farmers, James Chew, fifty years old, and Charles Clark, forty-eight, were arrested by the sheriff and turned over to the military. Theodore Bauer, chairman of the Crawford County Laborers' Association, was arrested at his home.  
The business of the troops in western Iowa was described by Attorney-General O'Connor as being to "restore peace and order, arrest the ringleaders of the assault, and gather evidence against the men involved." He has arranged these things in the order of their importance to the bankers and merchants' government which he represents. First, make things quiet again for the work of swindling the farmers out of their farms, and then make a show of opposition from a mass farmers' movement. Second, break the farmers' movement by a policy of arrests and intimidation. The gathering of evidence comes a poor third. And this is as it should be, because evidence is the least important factor in some ways or another.  
The farmers will know how to meet this new attack with even better organization and an even more militant unity. J.D. Cope, 75-year-old farmers' leader, one of whose sons is being hunted by the guardsmen, was asked regarding the attack on Judge Bradley, "He got smart on the bench," Cope replied. "He ordered the farmers to quit smoking and take off their hats."

## Farmers Organize at Call of U.F.L. for 3.5 Cent Milk Price

### Against Increase in Retail Prices

PERTH, N. Y.—More than 400 farmers from Montgomery and Fulton Counties attended a farmers' and producers' meeting in the Perth High School recently where they were addressed by Charles Rivers, organizer of the United Farmers League. Rivers called for unity of action between the destitute small and middle farmers and the workers. The main question taken up at the meeting was the action of the Milk Board in refusing to fix a minimum price for the farmers. The farmers passed the following demands to be presented to the Board:  
1.—Three and a half cents for milk that has 3 per cent butterfat for the six months beginning with April 17 which is to be mandatory.  
2.—Four cents for milk that has more than 3 per cent butterfat.  
3.—Four cents for the remaining six months.  
4.—The increase to the farmer is not to be met by jacking up prices for the consumer. The milk trusts must pay for this increase.  
A meeting of farmers is to take place May 5 to hear the report of the delegation of 30 who meet the Milk Board. The Milk Board has turned down flatly all the demands of the farmers. Woodhead, president of the West New York Milk Producers Association, is trying to sabotage the new strike the farmers threaten to go out on unless their demands are granted by May 1. The United Farmers League is out to build committees of action to fight for higher milk prices, for adequate relief, and against foreclosures.  
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## Stanley Works Shop Spreads Propaganda For the Bosses' War

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent.)  
NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Employees of the Stanley Works here have received four general wage-cuts of 10 percent since 1928, and now are being cut by departments and individually, because there is not yet a strong enough Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union in New Britain.  
The Stanley Works is playing an important part for the American imperialists, in spreading war propaganda among its employees, by posting notices in nearly every department. The notices are with pictures of different articles manufactured by some Japanese concern, bearing the Stanley Works label stamped on them.  
Some workers already understand this to be a scheme to prepare the minds of the workers to hate the Japanese and to lay the blame of the crisis upon the capitalists of Japan.  
With the virtual bankruptcy of the entire farming population of the country, the loan sharks and mortgage holders, bankers and merchants, are trying to throw the whole burden on the backs of the working farmers, and are taking advantage of the crisis to expropriate the farmer from his farm, rob him of his live-stock and tools, and turn him adrift. The farmers, unorganized and isolated, have stood for a lot. But now they are beginning to organize and fight back. They have stopped countless farm sales by mass strength. They have put pressure on local officials to hold up mortgage foreclosures. Now their movement is being met with open force by the government of their enemies.

## ANOTHER WORKER RAZZES CHARLIE SCHWAB

(By a Worker Correspondent.)  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—With regard to the letter in the "Daily" last week entitled "Worker Razzes Charlie Schwab," I herewith quote a statement from an Associated Press dispatch to the Schenectady Gazette of March 16, 1932.  
Schwab, at the meeting of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers said: "Any damn fool can run a mill in times of prosperity, but it takes a real man to run a mill and show profit in times like these."  
The shadows of the past must rise before Charlie these days, when he finds his mills down to 20 percent or less capacity.—A. W. T.

NOTE:  
Letters from steel, metal and auto workers are published every Tuesday. Get the letters to us by the preceding Friday.

Subscribe yourself and get your fellow workers to read the Daily Worker.



# SOVIET WORKERS IN MIGHTY MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

## Challenge to USSR Right to R. R. Hit By Vice-Chairman

### Official of Chinese Eastern Declares Attempts to Question Soviet Union's Rights Show Aims to Abolish Pact

### Points Out Acts That Indicate Japanese Puppet State Is Undermining Basis for Joint Management

By N. BUCHWALD

(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 1.—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, publishes the following report of the correspondence between Kuznetsov, vice-chairman of the board of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Li-Shao-keng, chairman of the board.

Li-Shao-keng, Manchukuo representative, maintains in his letters that the Soviet Union allegedly committed illegal acts affecting the management of the railway. He repeats the charges of the Soviet Union's "incorrect actions regarding the exchange of locomotives and rolling stock." Li-Shao-keng also claims that the U. S. S. R. allegedly evaded an answer to the last question.

**Japan Breaks Treaties.** In Kuznetsov's reply, he mentions a number of existing agreements between the Soviet Union and the Chinese government regarding the railway, from which it indisputably follows that the railway is the property of the U. S. S. R.

"Your attempt," Kuznetsov writes, "to question the Soviet Union's rightful ownership of the railway convinces me that the Manchurian interests are aiming to break and abolish the agreements concerning the railway which constitutes the basis for the joint management of the Chinese Eastern."



JOSEPH STALIN, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

## PERU PRESIDENT ASSASSINATED

### Sanchez Cerro Shot at Army Review

LIMA, Peru, May 1.—Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, President of Peru, was assassinated yesterday by an alleged member of the Aprista party while he was reviewing over 25,000 troops training to fight Colombia in the Leticia undeclared war.

His assassin, Alberto Mendoza, was hacked to pieces by the President's guards. Several civilian bystanders and a number of police and soldiers were wounded in the wild shooting and bayoneting that followed Sanchez Cerro's shooting.

"It is a fact that Lenin brought to light once more the revolutionary content of Marxism which had been glossed over by the opportunists of the Second International. Leninism originated and grew strong in conflict with the opportunism of the Second International—a conflict essential to success in the struggle against capitalism." (Stalin)

## "LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT OF LABOR AND CAPITAL IN MORE BITTER FORMS"

### Moscow Communist Paper in May 1 Editorial Points to Continued Capitalist Crisis; Fascist Terror and New War Plots

MOSCOW, May 1.—The Pravda's May First editorial states: "The class struggle, a struggle for life and death between labor and capital, is assuming increasingly intense, bitter form. Raging fascist reaction wishes to extinguish the flame of the revolutionary fire in the workers' blood.

"No end is to be seen to the severest economic crisis in history. The subterranean rumbling and its shaking is heard even in the U.S.A., the most powerful country of present-day capitalism. From there, like a destructive hurricane, it attacks all other weaker capitalist countries.

"Protectionism is taking on the character of open economic war between capitalist countries. No economic conference called by the imperialists will be able to arrest the destructive action of the crisis.

**Imperialist Feeding Fires of War.** "Imperialist diplomacy, with growing energy, is trying to find new military and political combinations. The pilgrimage of ministers to Rome and Washington is the harbinger of the rapidly approaching storm of war. The munitions industry is working at top speed. The trade in murderous weapons is the most profitable business today.

"The fires of war are growing in the Far East. A struggle is now going on for the re-division of China. Japan and the United States are preparing for a war to the death in the Pacific.

"The revision of the Versailles Treaty has been openly placed on the order of the day. The attempt to erect a Four-Power Pact has fallen to pieces. Balkanized Europe is preparing for a new military battle in order to create a new Versailles.

**Die-Hards Open Crusade Against the Soviet Union.** "The Die-Hards, together with the German fascists, are organizing a crusade against the land of the Soviets. The British embargo on Soviet exports is the signal for intervention.

"Strengthen the struggle against the war menace—expose the provocations of an anti-Soviet war—take up the defense of the fatherland of the world proletariat. This is our slogan for the First of May.

"The bourgeoisie has adopted the policy of naked fascist dictatorship to solve its problems. The so-called Fascist International paved the way for fascism and is trying to get promoted for its actions. It is a band of unbridled flank attackers called upon to save the bourgeoisie from the proletarian revolution. The German Communist Party Unshaken "The best men and women of the working class, together with Thaelmann, the head of the German Com-

## SPARKS May 1 Order to Red Army Points to Plots of Interventionists

### "World Capitalism," Says Order, "Has Chosen USSR, First Country Achieving Socialism, As Chief Object of Armed Attack"

### "Red Army Is Always Ready to Do Its Duty and Annihilate Everyone Daring to Attack the Toilers' State"

(From the Moscow Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 1.—The Revolutionary Military Council of the U.S.S.R. has published its annual May First order to the Red Army.

The order assures the workers that the Red Army is vigilantly watching the plots of the imperialists, who are preparing new wars to save the capitalist system, eaten up by the general crisis.

"World capitalism," the order reads, "has chosen the workers' and peasants' country, the country achieving Socialism, as the chief object of its armed attack. The Red Army is always ready to do its duty, and annihilate everyone daring to attack the toilers' state, whole watchword always has been and still is—peace with all nations.

"Long live the Red Army, the loyal and powerful guard of the Proletarian Revolution!

"Greetings to the proletarians and toilers of all countries, and to all fighters for Socialism!"

What do the veterans who just had their compensation slashed, and the Federal employees who had their wages cut and the 17,000,000 jobless, and the starving masses think of that?

The insane logic of capitalist economics is such that one crowd of bourgeois professors will tell you that the crisis is caused by too little spending, another crowd by too much spending.

NOEL sends us the following: "About a year ago the owner of a large western factory visited me in New York. We were discussing how bad business was and he said: 'I have had to cut wages twice in our factory and next month I must make another cut; this makes me feel quite badly and I wish the government could arrange a dollar with less value, then I would not have to say anything to our men and make them feel badly about getting a cut, because they would be getting the same number of dollars as they had before. I am no expert economist, so I don't know just how this could be done, but I think Washington should take this up and see what they can do.'

"Well, Washington is doing it, it's called INFLATION."

**\$250,000,000 OFF BRITISH BUDGET**

Not Counting Losses to Come Through Embargo

LONDON, May 1.—The new British budget, presented to the House of Commons May 1 by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, marks a decline in revenue of nearly \$250,000,000 from the extremely low level of 1932-33, a year of major crisis.

Chamberlain hopes to balance the budget with a deficit of only \$6,000,000, but his estimates fail to allow for the disastrous effects upon British industry and employment of the embargo on Soviet imports, which went into effect last night, and will cut \$100,000,000 from British foreign trade. British manufacturers are already complaining that the Soviet embargo is affecting their business and threatening to throw additional thousands out of work, entailing further drain on the Treasury for relief.

The budget will provide not a cent for debt payment to the United States, but allows up to \$250,000,000 for the exchange equalization fund, to maintain the ratio of sterling to the dollar. Both of these provisions are aimed at the United States—the debt payment omission serving to put pressure on the Washington Conference now going on, while the equalization fund is planned to nullify any possible advantage in the export market hoped for by American capitalists from depreciation of the dollar.

**Pastbone Trial of Nazi Provocateur Who Burred the Reichstag**

BERLIN, May 1.—Faced with the complete collapse of the Nazi Reichstag fire frame-up, the Fascist court has postponed the trial of the Nazi provocateur Van Der Lubbe "until the summer," the Nazi prosecutor, Vogt, states that "no information about the affair can now be released." Understandable enough, since the entire affair was cooked up by the Nazis to throw Germany into a Red sea and lay the foundation for the round-up of tens of thousands of Communist and Socialist workers.

**Anti-Forced Labor Meet, Indianapolis**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—Five hundred participated in a demonstration against forced labor based relief at the Indianapolis Trustee Office. Five were arrested. They are: McAllister, Reynolds, Wilson and McCoy. All are held on the exorbitant bail of a thousand dollars each.

**MEXICO CITY, May 1.**—Federal troops were held ready in barracks today to attack the May Day demonstration. All business houses and even restaurants are closed. No newspapers are published. The workers are holding a mass parade through the city.

**VIENNA, May 1.**—All streets in the heart of Vienna were barricaded today by troops with barred wire bearing signs: "Turn back or we'll fire!" Four-inch guns were mounted on street corners, with machine gun nests covering every approach, to prevent any demonstration. The police arrested over 150 workers as the masses defied the May Day prohibition decree.

**TOKIO, May 1.**—The Tokyo police arrested more than 850 suspected Communists kept them in jail for May Day. Then released them, in order to break up the organization of the May First demonstration. More than 1,000 arrests were made by the police throughout Japan.

**ATHENS, May 1.**—The Greek Federation of Labor proclaimed a general strike for May Day. All business ceased. Trains and ships will stop for ten minutes while street cars will not run.

**SANTIAGO, Chile, May 1.**—The police announced that 80 alleged Communists were arrested here during a raid on a Chilean Communist Congress.

**PANAMA CITY, May 1.**—The biggest May Day demonstration in Panama's history was held here today. The paraders demanded that the government reduce rents 50 per cent, and prevent the eviction of tenants unable to pay rent. Other demands are shorter hours and the support of anti-imperialist and anti-war movements. The May Day manifesto calls on the workers to protect against capitalist exploitation, saying: "We should be ready to fight for bread and freedom." Negro and white workers participated in the Scottsboro lynch decision. All business places are closed.

**MANILA, May 1.**—May Day was marked in the Philippines by a strike of farm workers in three provinces, while police attacked a Communist parade for carrying red flags. One policeman and several paraders were injured and twelve demonstrators were arrested.

**SOFIA, May 1.**—The Fascist Bulgarian government made wholesale arrests of Communists throughout the country today to break up the May Day demonstration.

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VOROSHILOV, People's Commissar of War, in the Red Square at the May Day celebration in Moscow.

## A Soviet Factory at Work

(By An American Worker.) (Continued From Yesterday.)

What is being done to overcome these various shortcomings? In the answer to this question we see the qualities of Bolshevik vigilance and sensitivity to problems. Bolshevik methods of work, things from which we in America can learn a great deal.

The director of the plant explains that the most burning problems confronting the factory, in carrying out the January decisions, are:

- 1.—Raising the quality of the products. "Our bearings must become the best in the world," declared the director. In further investigation we find that, even now, this factory's product already compares favorably with those produced anywhere in the world.
- 2.—Better organization in the plant, and a sharp decrease in the cost of production. We find that the entire factory is being reorganized, machinery replaced to the need of solving the problem of unnecessary loss of time in the labor process, of which the workers had so bitterly complained. With regard to the decrease in the cost of production, we found that in February, immediately after the C. C. Plenum, by means of strengthened efforts in this respect, there was a 33 per cent decrease in the cost of production for the entire plant.

A great part of the struggle to put into life the January decisions for mastering technique is the spread of technical education in the plant. A whole network of technical circles, embracing 60 per cent of all workers, are now busy in the factory. The entire Party and trade union apparatus was set into motion, to educate the workers to the need of overcoming the shortcomings in the work. Plans were worked out, showing concretely the way to accomplish this task. Here are some of the methods used:

While the Plenum was taking place, there were nucleus meetings in the various departments to discuss the reports and speeches made at the Plenum. After these closed Party meetings, there were open Party meetings where non-Party workers were invited to discuss the Plenum decisions. Then there were general meetings for all workers in the shop for the same purpose. This did not end with the close of the Plenum; there are now 87 study circles, with 1,300 students in the plant. All these circles continue their work on the basis of a detailed study of the Plenum proceedings and decisions.

**The Factory Press** A powerful weapon in the hands of the Party in the factory is the network of wallpapers, and the central newspaper of the factory. The paper, "Soviet Bell Bearing," is printed daily in 6,000 copies. The wallpapers are 100 in number, issued every week or thereabouts, which take up the specific problems of the various departments. To show the actual role of these papers in the struggle for fulfillment of the productive plan, we shall relate the following incident:

When at the end of last year, it became clear that the plant had not fulfilled its plan, that there was, in Soviet language, "a break in the plan," 500 worker correspondents were called together to discuss the situation. These worker correspondents went out in a "raid" through the factory, to find out the reasons for this "break." The reasons were

## Sixteenth May Day in Soviet Union Shows Strong Nation Ready to Defend Socialism

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., May 1.—Ivesia writes in its editorial on May Day: "The proletariat of the capitalist world is celebrating the First of May for the forty-third time, while the proletariat of the U.S.S.R., liberated from the yoke of capitalism, is celebrating May First for the sixteenth time.

"These forty-three years have been filled with the most important active battles which humanity has ever conducted. They are the greatest witnesses to the historical truth of Marxism-Leninism.

"The present long-lasting crisis and its violence in capitalist countries are the greatest witnesses to the collapse of capitalism. Imperialist antagonism between capitalist countries is intensifying, with daily battles in the Far East and monthly involving an increasingly large area of Europe.

"The question has been raised of the revision of the Versailles Treaty, which must reshape a new map of the European Continent on the basis of the interests of the chief imperialist groups. The world crisis has intensified all class antagonisms and hastened the coming of a new cycle of wars.

**Second International Supports Fascism** "In a number of countries, the representatives of the post-war Second International are now beginning to support the fascist organization themselves. On the threshold of a new war, the fascist organization is establishing a fascist dictatorship in a number of countries. It needs fascism not only as a rigorous form of suppression of the working class, but as the means of deceiving the working masses anew.

"Preparing a new imperialist war, the world bourgeoisie turns toward the Soviet Union with grave concern. However much they may lie that the USSR is in the grip of a crisis, the leaders of monopolist capitalism know pretty well that the cause of Socialism has finally and irrevocably triumphed in the Soviet Union.

**Peasantry Behind Collective Farms** "The present sowing campaign showed the capitalist world that the main mass of the peasantry understood that it is impossible to live otherwise than in collective farms. Capitalism also knows that the greatest historical task, the transformation of the Soviet Union from an agricultural into an industrial country, has been fulfilled.

"Capitalism also knows that the Five-Year Plan has provided the

necessary prerequisites for raising the defensive capacity of the land of the Soviets to the utmost. This is one of the chief reasons why world capitalism has not yet made an effort to find a way out of the crisis by war against the Soviet Union. However, this war is being incessantly prepared.

**Intervention Will Ruin Capitalist World.** "The menace of war against the Soviet Union exists, but we may say with confidence that imperialism won't succeed in erecting a united front against the Soviet Union. The strength of the Soviet Union forces a certain group in capitalist circles to understand that in case of intervention it is not the Soviet Union but the capitalist world that is threatened with ruin.

"Much as the fascists may cry out regarding the destruction of Marxism, much as the imperialists may proclaim the end of the colonial revolution, the revolutionary working class and the Soviet Union are alive. The brutalities of fascism will only result in the greatest tortures forging a generation that will be called upon to put an end to imperialism and colonial pillage.

"The Soviet Union is strong, not only in the force of its toiling masses, not only in the Socialist technique they have created, but also by virtue of the fact that while capitalism forces the workers along the road towards the destruction of democracy, the Soviet Union, by its construction work, shows the whole international proletariat the possibility of constructing a new society.

"No, events will not take the Soviet Union or the Communist Party by surprise. If the enemy forces us to take up arms again, the Soviet Fatherland will put forward an army which is the only one in the world that knows what it is fighting for and is closely connected with the masses of the whole world. This army has leaders whose hands will not shake in the struggle for peace," the Ivesia concludes, urging struggle against imperialism and renewed efforts for the war preparedness of the Soviet Union.

any Plenum decisions is that of raising the material and cultural level of the toiling population. Let us see what is being carried out in the factory under consideration.

With the increase of productivity of labor, there was considerable increase in the earnings of the workers, since the January Plenum. The plant has installed one of the most modern factory kitchens, where workers can eat three times a day if they desire. The meals are good, and reasonable in price, 65 kopeks per meal. There are better special meals for the shock workers, for the same and even lower prices. Buffets have been installed in every department, where workers can get a "light bite" at any hour of the day.

Eight big modern apartment houses have been built, close by the factory, for its workers.

A whole network of cultural circles works in the factory; theatre, movies and lectures, in the factory club.

There are, of course, as in all factories in the Soviet Union, nurseries and creches for the children of the workers, that are daily being improved, relieving the working mothers from domestic worries. These working mothers are thereby freed to participate fully in all phases of life in the plant—production, social, political and cultural.

(To Be Continued.)

found: inefficiencies in many cases, even sabotage.

Immediately, on the second day, 100 wall newspapers went up in the various departments, reporting the findings of the "raiders." These reports contained recommendations for action. Many officials were removed or discharged (those found guilty of various charges). The work in the departments was tightened up. These "raids" had very much to do with overcoming the "break in the plan" and putting the plant again on the Red Road.

It is important for us to observe the organization of the factory press. It shows us not only the great importance of this press in the U. S. A., but also has many lessons for us in this phase of our Party work in the U. S. A.

The editorial department of "Soviet Bell Bearing" has a representative in every department whose specific task is to organize worker correspondents for the central paper, and for the wall papers. "Pravda," central organ of the C.P.S.U., finds it necessary to have a special department for the factory press. Not only does "Pravda" direct this work through communications, answering inquiries, etc., but it sends representatives to numerous factories, when needed, to give personal assistance to the factory papers.

**Material and Cultural Conditions** An important point in the January Plenum.

**A Child Conductor in the Soviet Union**

By VALENTINE V. KONIN

A TINY, nine-year-old girl walked bravely across the brilliantly lighted stage of the Big Hall of the Conservatory where the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra was waiting.

With the same deliberate calm she climbed to the conductor's stand, took the baton, and with confident, skillful, intelligent direction, amazingly adult and incongruous with her baby-like appearance, guided the orchestra of some 80 adult musicians through Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and Rimski-Korsakov's "Scheherazade."

This was the first Moscow appearance of Margaret Heifetz—one of the rarest and most inexplicable cases of musical genius and maturity in a child. Three years ago, first taught the rudiments of music by her father, she has today a conductor's repertoire of 12 works, which includes besides the above mentioned, Beethoven's "Coriolanus" and "Egmont Overtures" Schubert's Seventh Symphony, Grieg's Norwegian Dances, Poltiov-Ivanov's "Caucasian Sketches," Rimski-Korsakov's "Spanish Capriccio," and others.

**Serious Interpretation.** Infant prodigies, virtuosos of some one instrument—are not rare nowadays. But this case of a child conductor who interprets from the score serious musical works for the orchestra is practically unique. Some 20 years ago, a little Italian boy, Ferruccio, astonished the world with his ability to conduct an orchestra without being acquainted with notes. His was a feat of memory and ear. But Margaret has the genuine faculty of reading and interpreting the score, and the knowledge of every instrument in the orchestra is truly astonishing.

According to the members of the Philharmonic Orchestra, she reads

the score to perfection, is strict regarding exactness of execution of every instrument, and during rehearsal displays great insistence on her concept of correct interpretation. She herself, however, considers her main occupation not conducting but the study of the piano. She studies piano under Olga Kolontarova in the Leningrad Conservatory. She considers conducting easier and more pleasant than piano playing. "Nobody looks at your fingers when you conduct," she explained.

Her piano technique, however, must be equally astounding considering the fact that she transcribes for the piano all the works which she conducts, playing them straight from the symphonic score.

**Not Yet Articulate.** She is not as yet very articulate as to her artistic opinions, which are instinctive in her. She finds it easier to demonstrate on the piano her idea than to transmit it in words. She prefers Beethoven to other composers but cannot explain why. Before the concert started, she had expressed the desire that the program arrangement be altered, explaining after the concert that she wanted to end with the Beethoven symphony because it had a strong, triumphant finale.

This appearance of Margaret Heifetz, which was repeated in the same program yesterday, does not imply the beginning of a regular concert career. The Soviet system of musical education is strongly opposed to any exploitation of child talent which needs time to develop. In Margaret's conducting, there is still room in which to expand her musical gifts. This concert was only a glimpse into the artistic heights to which a child endowed with such rare gifts will rise in the future.

—From Moscow News.