

"Reasonable and Pacific"

On the back page of the latest "New Leader," Norman Thomas sees the "War Clouds Lift." Such, in fact, is the headline that Thomas places over his column of "Timely Topics" this week.

His article starts—"Certainly the last few days have seen a great lifting of the war clouds."

What, in his opinion, are the causes for this "lifting"? They are three. First, Herr Hitler's speech, which Thomas says, "was—rather reasonable and pacific." From Thomas one gets the picture of Hitler and Roosevelt billing and cooing across the broad Atlantic, while the pocket battleships and big navies, the poison gas cylinders, bombing planes and heavy howitzers are hurried off into the quiet obscurity of the Museum of Antiquities. The reasonable Hitler a few days ago was reviewing the pacific German battle-fleet at Kiel. In his speeches he rants about the "honor" of Germany, and calls to arms for new struggles.

But even pacifist speeches, even if Hitler were to make them, lift no war clouds. War is an act, not a word—and Hitler's actions are what count. The vicious and bloody crusade against "Bolshevism" goes on. Hitler's call, in the very speech to which Norman Thomas refers, to the Storm Troopers "for the destruction of the Communist terror," his call to the Stahlhelm "for the protection of the German nation against the menace of Communist revolution"—are these "pacific," are they an appeal to "reason"? Is Hitler's foreign policy "pacific"? In this same speech Hitler demands a "territorial reshaping of Europe" and demands that "national borders" shall be made to "coincide with state borders." Does Mr. Thomas want to plead ignorance? Does he not know that this demand for a greater "Teutonic Germany" is something that Hitler wants to wrest by blood and iron, at the expense of countless working class lives, from Poland, Austria, Roumania, France? Is this Mr. Thomas's brand of "pacifism"?

The revolutionary workers are not wedded to the Peace Treaty of Versailles, which they rightly denounce as a robbers' treaty, imposed by one group of imperialists on another. But they are not going to die a new death so that the injustices may be reversed, and a new set of thieves reign in the place of the old. The proletarian revolution is the only path that will lead, not to a revision, but to the elimination of the very cause of these imperialist peace treaties.

Hitler's speech, Thomas continues, was "followed rapidly by a four power agreement between England, France, Germany and Italy to keep the peace." In this four power pact cracks have appeared even before the floor was completely laid. This move against the Soviet Union; this pact, as Mussolini from the first has emphasized, for the crushing of the disease of Bolshevism; this united threat of America's debtors which has already been responsible for the intensification all over the world of economic warfare between the imperialist powers; this is hailed by Thomas as another sign that "the war clouds have lifted."

Thomas finally hails "the promise of the United States at Geneva to take part in a consultative pact for dealing with an aggressor nation." This move by Roosevelt to grab the leadership of the capitalist world to use it against the rivals of American imperialism, against Soviet Union has even in these few days been productive of results, but by no means of peaceful ones. Only two days ago the Japanese admiral who represents his country at the Geneva Disarmament Conference threatened to break up the Conference unless the other powers acceded to Japan's demand for naval parity with the United States. Here is a splendid reason for writing "the war clouds lift" that Mr. Thomas omitted.

Thomas adds that "great care" should be taken "to guard against the danger that we should be forced into war allegedly to preserve peace." But he characteristically takes the sting out of this remark by writing further: "Such care seems to have been taken in the announcement made on Roosevelt's authority." So, if we are to believe Mr. Thomas, Roosevelt, (like Wilson before him) is to be our Angel of Peace.

In the face of the war preparations which are everywhere being pushed feverishly forward, Thomas says he sees the blue sky. When he talks in this way about "the clouds lifting" he is not just being a bad weather prophet. He is consciously misinforming and misleading the working class.

Roosevelt, with talk about peace, and in the name of peace, is again preparing to drive the American workers into war. Thomas's sophistical, double-tongued and hypocritical attempts to disguise the danger of war from the workers, is aiding Roosevelt in his task.

Worker Correspondents!

We have had a very good response from the Worker Correspondents of the Daily Worker to our request for reports on wage-cuts, on exposures of fake wage increases, on strike struggles for wage increases. Through these letters from our Worker Correspondents, we have been able to make effective exposures of the "prosperity ballyhoo" of the demagogic President in the White House.

A weakness of some of the letters sent in was the failure to report that the wage increases were received as a result of the struggle of the workers, giving also the conditions which led to the struggle.

We want no let-up in the flow of information coming to us. The fake prosperity campaign continues in the capitalist press.

If a wage-increase has been announced in any shop in which you have contact, let us know the nature of this increase.

If there has been a recent wage-cut, tell us about it.

Price rises should be reported.

What struggles are developing, under whose leadership? Give the demands. Also all cases of betrayals by labor fakers.

And, what is very important, the mood of the workers under these conditions.

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See on Page 4 Second Article on Morgan and on Page 3 Article by Sender Garlin on Ham Fish and De Priest

THE WEATHER Today—Fair; showers tonight; fresh westerly winds.

Morgans Make Big Profits in Stock Market Dealings

Bank Pool Formed to "Save" Stock Market in 1929 Made Large Profits

WASHINGTON, May 28.—After the disclosures that the Morgans made uncounted millions through stock market operations, it was disclosed today that the Morgans also made millions of dollars through a highly profitable business of issuing stocks.

It was shown that the Morgans made, in addition to their enormous profits in other operations, \$18,384,908 from their security underwriting business from 1927 to 1931. This fortune represents commissions which the Morgans collected.

This profit is only part of the Morgan profits from security underwriting, since most of the details of these deals are still secret.

Some idea of the income of the Morgan partners was given by the statement of the Director of Internal Revenue, who said that the income payments of \$11,000,000 which the Morgans made in 1929 meant that they must have had incomes of at least \$40,000,000 for that year. This figure is, of course, only the minimum amount, which even the Morgan lawyers could not hide. The actual income was undoubtedly far greater than that, since income from dividends, tax exempt securities, etc., would not be taxed. Estimates of the Morgan income for 1929 range from \$75,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

The Morgan investigation has thus far shown that the nation's leading politicians, government officials, military officers, judges and foreign representatives were on the Morgan stock grant list for large, easy profits without any risk involved.

Among those on the Morgan list of favorites for easy stock market profits are: Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States; Secretary of the Treasury Woodin, General John J. Pershing, Commander of the American armies during the World War; Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the leaders of the Republican and Democratic Party, John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Joseph R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

Senator McAdoo, who was also on the Morgan inside lists, is at present a member of the Senate Investigating Committee now questioning the Morgans.

It has been shown that the Morgans control utility companies to which at least half of the country's population must pay tribute in the form of exorbitant rates for electricity.

"Emergency Pool" Made Profits The investigation also showed that the much-praised "emergency pool" which the Morgans organized with other bankers during the stock crash of 1929 in order to "save" the market,

Roosevelt Goes Fishing With Woodin; Silent on Morgan Tie to Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Almost immediately after it was revealed that Secretary of the Treasury Woodin had been on many of Morgan's stock lists for easy stock market profits, President Roosevelt announced that Woodin would be one of his guests on his yacht this week-end.

Roosevelt was asked whether this meant approval of Woodin's actions. Roosevelt made no reply.

It is usually considered that the President has two courses in such cases, either he may request his official to resign, or he may make some sign indicating that he does not disapprove of the official's actions. As yet, Roosevelt has made no public statement on any phase of the Morgan investigations.

East Coast Ship Delegates in Marine Union Conference

NEW YORK.—A conference of ship delegates and those active in organizing sailors was held by the Marine Workers Industrial Union yesterday. There were 50 in attendance at the conference. They represented the North Atlantic and Gulf coast ports. The registration of the conference was 28 members of the union active in visiting ships, 12 members of port organizing committees, four ship delegates, three national committee representatives and one representative from the Trade Union Unity League, one from the Trade Union Unity Council of New York and two gulf watermen and one member of the reformist International Seamens Union.

R. B. Hudson, national secretary of the union opened the conference with a short report. The union has made definite progress in the North Atlantic ports and stabilization of membership is beginning to be established.

Hudson stated that the conference had been called to get the concrete experiences of the delegates and to establish closer contact between port branches and ship membership. The union could report a definite number of struggles but not actual strikes to any great extent.

The aim of the conference, he pointed out, was to intensify the preparations for the national convention, July 16-18 in New York City on a basis of struggle.

Port and regional conferences will be held throughout the country. Seattle, Washington will hold a conference of Northwest marine industry workers on June 17. San Francisco will hold their meet on June 24. It has not been decided as to whether or not the gulf region will be in a position to hold a preliminary conference, before the convention.

Affair to Raise Funds New York workers particularly should note that the convention is being held in their city and rally to its support, Hudson appealed. An anti-war festival will be held on June 25 in St. Clair Stadium for the raising of funds necessary to hold the convention. Tickets can be procured at the union hall, 140 Broad St.

J. Bianca, a member of the National Bureau made the main report and then the delegates of the union reported. From the different parts of the north Atlantic region, they pooled their experiences in the fight to make the union stronger.

The main points raised in discussion were as follows: Though the union has increased its membership, the members have come in through reports of struggle on other ships and in the harbors. The reporting delegates discussed the importance of building ship committees and of coordinating the work of port and ship delegates. Union members on ships to be instructed in this work as the main method of building the union through struggle.

Effect of "The Voice"

The growing influence of the union was reflected in the following report. A ship recently came into Baltimore, upon which the crew had already voted on strike action. The vote was against strike but had been subject of a heated discussion. There were no union members on board and the crew informed the visiting delegate that they had guided themselves by using the Voice, organ of the union, as an organizational medium.

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INDUSTRIAL BILL BARS UNION SHOPS

Open Sales Tax Clause Defeated, But Other Sales Taxes Retained

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Roosevelt's "industrial control" bill passed in the House by a record vote of 324 to 76.

This bill provides for a tax program to finance a \$3,500,000,000 of public works program, and provisions for the control of hours, wages, conditions of work, etc. The main purpose of the bill is, according to Roosevelt, to restrict production and make profits possible by lowering the cost of production.

Outlaws Closed Shop One of the most significant features of the bill provides that closed shop contracts are illegal. In the same section yellow dog contracts are outlawed. Thus, under the cover of outlawing yellow dog contracts the Roosevelt administration is really outlawing labor unions.

Legalists Slagger Plan The bill provides that the anti-trust laws shall be suspended for two years, so that industry can combine to regulate hours, wages, production, etc. This section of the bill in reality, means the official enforcement of the stagger plan of spreading work by reducing hours and wages. This will mean further cuts in the income of the working class.

Levies Heavy Taxes The tax features of the bill are essentially unchanged from their original form as presented by the Ways and Means Committee. The proposal of the open Sales Tax was defeated because of the resentment of the masses.

However, the tax burdens of the bill fall heaviest upon the workers and the lower sections of the population. The gasoline taxes, the increased income taxes on lower incomes, are kept in the bill. These will cost the people at least \$138,000,000 a year.

The excise taxes passed during the Hoover administration have been retained. These cost the people from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 every year.

The three per cent tax on the use of electricity which is paid entirely by the consumer has also been kept in the bill. At first, after the shock of the Morgan exposures, it was proposed to pass some of this tax on to the producers, but this was defeated.

All attempts to increase surtaxes on the incomes of large corporations and large incomes were defeated.

It provides, in addition, that the rich will have to deduct their "losses" from their incomes taxes during the year in which they are supposed to have occurred. This will not make much difference to the rich.

Japan's Troops Patrol Peiping and Raid Homes

Canton and Northern Militarists Unite to Overthrow Chiang-Kai-Shek; Feng Yu-Siang Revolts

SHANGHAI, May 28.—Japanese troops yesterday practically took over control of the city of Peiping, former capital of China, with Japanese guards patrolling the city day and night.

Although the Japanese invading forces from Manchuria did not enter the city, so that technically it is not occupied by Japanese Army, the Japanese Legation Guard, now augmented to nearly 800 men, has appropriated police powers, searching the houses of Chinese residents and making arrests.

This Peiping situation resembles the prelude to the Shanghai hostilities nearly a year and a half ago, when large areas of Shanghai were laid waste by Japanese artillery and bombs. The Legation Quarter, which enjoys territorial immunity is playing the role of the International Settlement in Shanghai, serving as a base for Japanese military operations from behind the Chinese lines.

The Chinese troops still hold fortified positions on the Peiping city wall, preparing to resist the advance of the Japanese invading forces, but they are unable to interfere with the privileged operations of the Legation Guard, which is in Peiping on the basis of the 1901 Boxer Protocol.

Feng-Yu-Siang Revolts Against Chiang-Kai-Shek The "Christian General" Feng-Yu-Siang, former commander of the Kuomintang "Peoples Army" and now in command at Kalgan, has raised the banner of revolt against the Nanking regime of Chiang-Kai-Shek, who defeated Feng and General Yen-Hsi-Shan in the 1930 re-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)

COMMUNIST MAYOR LEADS CROSBY STRIKE AGAINST FORCED LABOR

CROSBY, Minn., May 28.—Acting under a legal ruse found by the city attorney, Mr. Murphy, three members of the village council met on May 24 and rescinded a motion against forced labor made the previous day under pressure of the workers who were present. These three members constituting a quorum had called this special meeting of the village council.

With the mayor Nygard opposing and voting against, they passed this motion. They even voted to remove from the record the motion of the previous day.

The workers however refuse to accept forced labor and are holding their ranks solid. Only ten men were to be seen on the forced labor relief jobs.

Under threat that anyone who would not undertake to work to pay for past relief orders would be cut off from relief, workers are to be compelled to clear brush on lots and plots of ground belonging to local business men. Feeling against this forced labor scheme ran high. At a meeting of the Unemployed Council a resolution was passed demanding that all relief work be done on building new workers houses and playgrounds. This to be done on an 8 hour day basis at 45 cents an hour. Pay to be in cash. Married men getting 10 days work a month and single 5 days.

A mass meeting was called which voted to strike with only one vote in opposition. A strike committee of 9 was elected. A few workers had

FIGHT FOR WAGE RAISE, SHORTER HOURS WITHOUT PAY CUTS

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE

Organize Your Committees in the Shops; Formulate Your Demands; Strike for Increased Wages, Shorter Hours Without Wage Cuts

To All Members of the Trade Union Unity League.
To All Members of the American Federation of Labor.
To Members of All Independent Trade Unions.
To All Workers, Organized and Unorganized, Employed and Unemployed.

Comrades, Brothers:—

The bosses and the Roosevelt government are busy telling us that prosperity has returned. We who toil, who face unemployment, who labor for starvation wages know this to be untrue. It is true, however, that in a number of industries there has been a temporary increase in production. This increase is due to factors that do not in any way point to a let-up of the severe crisis. On the contrary they are themselves a promise of a new deepening of the crisis that will follow. These increases are due primarily to the regular seasonal increases that take place yearly, to delayed buying in the course of the course of the banking holiday, and above all to speculative buying in advance for certain industries like steel and textile in the expectation of a sharp rise in prices as the Roosevelt inflation program gets under way.

Conditions Intolerable

The masses of workers have reached the point where they can no longer stand the present conditions. Not alone the millions of unemployed but employed workers and their families are facing actual starvation. Wages have been driven down to such low levels that miners, textile workers, steel workers, workers of numerous industries are compelled to demand relief in order to maintain their families. Total wages for all workers taking into account the unemployed are only a third of what they were before the crisis began. The amount of relief given to the unemployed throughout the country is equal to only one percent of the total loss in wages. On top of this side by side with part time work the basic day has been lengthened with many industries employing men, women and even children for 10, 12 and more hours per day. New speed-up methods have been introduced so that the bosses can maintain and increase their profits even though they do less business. Side by side with the present propaganda about a return of prosperity the relief to the unemployed is being cut down and restricted. The government refuses to even consider the introduction of federal unemployment insurance.

The Roosevelt "Recovery" Bill

Many workers thought that the Roosevelt administration will bring better conditions for the workers. But the whole program of the government has been one attack after another against the employed and unemployed workers. First billions of deposits of the workers and small busi-

ness men were wiped out through the closing of many banks which as yet remain unopened. The veterans cuts, the 15 per cent wage-cut of the government employes, the \$1 a day military reforestation camps are the answer of Roosevelt to the sufferings of the masses. They are a hint to the capitalists to do the same thing in all industries. The inflation program was another vicious attack on our living standards, the whole policy of the Roosevelt government is directed against the masses. New taxes are to be levied on the masses. At the same time as the investigations disclosed Morgan and his like escaped paying any taxes, and the Roosevelt cabinet members and ministers were on the Morgan "in." Now the so-called National Recovery Bill is introduced and advertised as a new heaven for the workers. But it is not a little suspicious how the captains of industry rush to endorse this bill. We already have learned through our own bitter experience that the interests of the bosses and our interests are not the same.

This new measure is a new and thus far the most brutal attack on the masses. It would help the employers to maintain high profits through government subsidies. This is why the bosses favor it. It would fix wages and hours, thus introducing a new low minimum wage for all workers, in reality cutting down the wages of the masses of the workers, through direct wage cuts and through the old Hoover stagger plan under a new name. It would create machinery of the government for compulsory arbitration outlawing strikes, destroying all militant trade unions and all opposition forces within the A. F. L. unions that fight for the interests of the workers. It would with the assistance of A. F. L. leaders who have supported the Hoover-Green agreement under which the wages were reduced to one-third, create a new Roosevelt-Green agreement through which the AFL would become legally part of the conspiracy of the bosses and the government to reduce the living standards of all the workers. The proposed public works program, is but a means through which new battleships will be built and regular necessary minimum construction work carried on with low wages, breaking down the standards in the building trades. This is really what the Roosevelt National Recovery Bill represents.

The attack on the militant Fur Workers' Union which is being carried through with the aid of the federal government, the New York Police Department, the A. F. L., the New York Socialist leaders is already an example of what the aims of this bill are. Why are all these elements supporting the manufacturers in the fur industry to try to crush the militant union of the workers? Why are the manufacturers trying to drive the fur workers into the non-existent A. F. L. union in the fur industry? It is because the militant Fur Workers Industrial Union, a section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, has been able in the face of the sharp crisis, in the face of the lowering of the living standards of the workers to establish and maintain improved conditions in the industry.

Fighting Spirit Rising

When the bosses realized that the workers were beginning to fight for higher wages, and that they could not be stopped with mere promises of prosperity, with mere promises of the National Recovery Bill, they tried

and are still trying to stop the strike movement through small wage increases. In many textile mills the bosses promised 5 per cent wage increases, which on the basis of the low wages amounted to 20 to 50 cents per week. The bosses did not succeed, however, with this tactic. In the Lawrence Mills they have already announced a wage increase of 12 1/2 per cent in their efforts to stop the strike movement. Similar increases are already forced in many other industries and sections of the country. At first the bosses tried to present these increases as "voluntary" and use them as proof of a returning prosperity. But very quickly this was exposed.

The struggle in the Amoskeag Mills in Manchester, N. H., was one of the outstanding examples. The press announced a "voluntary" wage increase of 15 per cent to be effective July 29th. But we soon learned that this was announced to forestall a strike for an increase NOW. The workers however were not fooled. They demanded an immediate increase. The bosses threatened to shut the plant entirely. The workers again were not bluffed. They went on strike. The sabotage of the A. F. L. officials, the maneuvers of the local government officials and the representatives of the Labor Department, and even the use of the National Guard could not break the ranks of the workers. The result is, at the time this is written the bosses are already willing to grant a 15 per cent increase to begin with the reopening of the mills on the 31st of May, but the workers consider this inadequate.

Strikes Increasing

The strike movement is spreading. In the year 1933 there have been strikes in almost all industries and in every section of the country. And practically all the strikes have been won. The first successful strikes this year were the big strikes of the auto workers of Detroit led by the Auto Workers Union which is affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League. The miners led by the National Miners Union won many strikes. About 15,000 miners struck in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio in the course of the last two months. There were also miners' strikes in Southern Illinois and other sections. There have been militant strikes of shoe and leather workers throughout New England embracing tens of thousands of workers. These strikes unfortunately were strangled by the reformist leaders who instead of basing themselves on the militant action of the workers gave over the interests of the shoe workers to arbitration boards. There are at present strikes of needle workers, metal workers, fishermen, agricultural workers, bakers and numerous strikes in all industries.

What the spirit of the workers is, what can be achieved through militant leadership can be seen from the victory won by some two thousand striking women workers in St. Louis who under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union won all their demands after a one-week strike. They won increases amounting to 80 per cent and the recognition of their elected shop committees. The overwhelmingly majority of the strikers were Negro women. On the other hand the UTW (AFL) leaders in Salem, Mass., have declared illegal the strike of 1,800 textile workers against a new attack on their wages. It is interesting to note that while

United Front of All Workers Necessary for Successful Struggles; Unite With the Unemployed for Your Demands, for Jobless Relief and Social Insurance

the workers everywhere are fighting for increased wages, the employers in Salem with the aid of the UTW dare to further reduce wages. This is the role of the A. F. L. leaders who support the Roosevelt National Recovery Bill.

Act Now

Workers! Now is the time to fight. Join the workers who have struck and won increases. Don't be fooled by the Roosevelt promises. Don't be fooled by the Green, Hillman promises that the Government will act in your interests. Act yourselves. Get together in your shop. Form your committees. Discuss your demands. Present them to the bosses. Prepare your forces to act to enforce these demands with strike if the bosses refuse to grant them.

In order to fight successfully you must unite your ranks. Unite your ranks in the shops, mills, factories, ships and railroad terminals. Workers of all political opinions and union affiliations form joint committees for action. Don't allow yourself to be divided. Only the bosses will profit by such division. Native and foreign born, Negro and white, men and women, young and old fight for your common interests.

Workers of the A. F. L. unions. Act in your locals. Repudiate the no strike policy of your leaders. Elect your own committees to carry on the fight. Join hands with the workers of the T. U. U. L. unions, the unorganized in common struggle against the bosses.

Support the fight of the unemployed for immediate relief. Act jointly for federal unemployment insurance, for a full system of social insurance for all workers.

All workers stand together, fight together.

For wage increases

For the shorter work week and day without reduction in pay.

For better working conditions.

Against speed-up systems

For equal pay for Negro workers for the right of Negro workers to all jobs.

For the demands of the women and young workers.

Against layoffs and dismissals.

For unemployment relief and unemployment insurance.

For the right to organize and belong to any union you decide. Against injunctions, arbitration, deportation, for all worker rights.

(Signed) NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE
For any information, please address the Trade Union Unity League,
8 West 29th Street, New York City

Fight Roosevelt's Militarization, War Program—Out on Nat'l Youth Day

BARRICADES IN BERLIN

BY KLAUS NEUKRANTZ
ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER QUIRT

Printed by Special Permission of INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, 361 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
All Workers are urged to read this book and spread it among their friends.

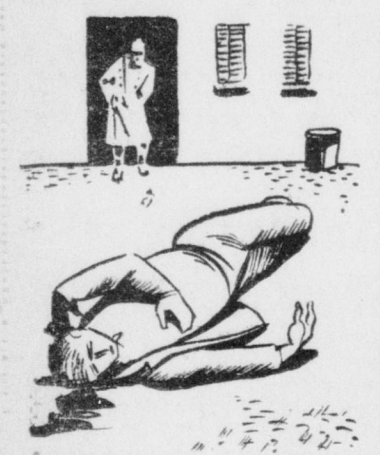
THE STORY THUS FAR: The workers of the proletarian district, Wedding, in Berlin, demonstrate May Day, 1929, despite the ban issued by the Socialist Police Chief, Zoergel. The workers' demonstration is attacked by the police.

The following are actual documents from the press and police reports in Berlin of the days that followed:

May 4th, 1929 (Special Report).
In order to pacify the centres of unrest, Wedding and Neukölln, in which grave fighting again took place yesterday evening and in the course of the night, I have ordered the following measures to be taken:
"Between the hours of 9 p. m. and 4 a. m. all traffic in the streets mentioned below is prohibited. Exceptions are made only in the case of doctors, midwives and ambulance-men. There must be no loitering on doorsteps, in porches and corners. The windows giving on the streets must remain closed during the hours mentioned. Nor must there be any light in rooms facing the street during these hours. Inhabitants infringing these orders expose themselves to risk of having their windows fired on by the police."

examination. These examinations are to take place within the next few days.
"The examinations will be made in the presence of the local magistrates of Neukölln and Berlin-Wedding by two doctors, one of whom will be a police-court doctor."

May 14th, 1929.
Deposition of:
"Paul Walsowsky, compositor, accompanied by his wife, Jenny, aged 54 and 49 respectively, domiciled at Berlin SO 36, Harzerstrasse 2, second floor, front, identified through tram season ticket, member of the S.P.D., and of the Verband der Deutschen Buchdrucker (Printers' U.U.), who makes the following statement, being prepared to repeat it on oath:
"My wife is a member of the Frauenhilfe Martin Luther II in Neukölln (women's club organized by the church). The club had arranged a spring festival for the 3rd of May, 1929 at 7 p. m. in Kliesen Festsale, which was however cancelled by the chairman, Rev. Leis, at the request of the police. Instead, we two therefore went with two other families to the Ashinger Cafe on the Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz in Neukölln. When we returned to our flat about 11 o'clock, our twenty-year-old son Martin was, to our surprise, missing from home. Early next morning we heard to our horror that our son Martin had been shot by the police (shot in the back). Further details of how and where this shooting had taken place were given to us. We only know from the doctor in attendance at the Erkstrasse Neukölln first aid station, that our son was taken there dead by four men in a taxi-cab at 9.55 p. m. On the 4th May, 1929, the next day, we entered our flat between 8 and 5 p. m. and found a note signed by a police sergeant, informing us that our son was in the Neukölln Hospital. He was buried from there on Saturday 11.5 (Jacobi Cemetery).
"I wish to add that the doctor at the first-aid station in the Erkstrasse informed me when giving particulars of his examination after my son had been brought to him, that he saw a funeral procession had been shot at in the Mainerstrasse in Neukölln.
"We have received the papers of our son, but not the key and purse of money which he took with him when he left the house.
"From my own observation I would like to add the following:
"About 6.30 p. m. I saw how two policemen who were on a lorry in the Friedrichstrasse in Neukölln struck a passing cyclist who wore a red carnation in his buttonhole, with their fist in the back of the neck, although the latter had not given the slightest cause for such action."
Berlin, 14th May, 1929.
V. G. U.
Signed Paul Walsowsky...
Jenny Walsowsky nee Renfand.
The Prussian Minister of the Interior, II, 1420 V.
Berlin, 3rd May, 1929.
To the Secretariat of the R.F.B.
Deed Enactment.
"In accordance with par. 14 and with par. 7 of the Protection of the Republic Act of July 21st, 1922 and June 1927, R.G. Bl. I, 585, p. 125, and in accordance with the Decree ruling the execution of this Act, dated 12th February, 1926 (R.G. Bl., p. 100) and in accordance with par. 2 of the National Law on Associations of April 19th, 1908 (R.G. Bl., p. 151) in conjunction with par. 129 of the National Decree of Penalties, the Rote Frontkämpferbund E. V. including the Rote Jungfront and the Rote Marine with all its institutions, is hereby dissolved within the boundaries of the Prussian Free State, with the consent of the government of the Reich (Severing, Müller, Hilferding and Wissell—all leaders of the S.P.D.), which activities show that its purpose is in conflict with the legal enactments above mentioned.
"The property of the organizations named above will be confiscated by the Reich in accordance with par. 18 of the Protection of the Republic Act and par. 3 of the Act of March 22nd, 1921.
The confiscation will be carried out by the local police authorities."
(Signed) Grzesinski.
(Seal.)
(TO BE CONTINUED)



"During the daytime no person is allowed to linger in the districts and streets mentioned, or on house-landings, corners, or entrances. The police have special orders to see that no one remains longer on the streets than is absolutely necessary. Persons moving on the streets without a definite place of destination will be arrested. Three or more persons must not walk together. All cycling is prohibited in public houses and restaurants situated within the districts mentioned will be closed at 9 p. m. "Persons infringing these rules will endanger their lives."
"The Police President.
(Signed) Zoergel."
(Seal.)

May 4th, 1929 (Vorwärts).
"Spring's Awakening."
... the days of love, of beauty, of sweet scents have commenced. Blessed are we who are full of happiness, corners, or entrances. The police have special orders to see that no one remains longer on the streets than is absolutely necessary. Persons moving on the streets without a definite place of destination will be arrested. Three or more persons must not walk together. All cycling is prohibited in public houses and restaurants situated within the districts mentioned will be closed at 9 p. m. "Persons infringing these rules will endanger their lives."
"The Police President.
(Signed) Zoergel."
(Seal.)

HEINRICH BRAEM.
May 6th (W.T.B. Report).
"The Berlin public prosecutors have decided to confiscate the bodies of those killed during the May Day celebrations and to allow their burial only after the official post-mortem examination."

Get the Daily Worker DELIVERED To Your Home Every Morning!
MAIL THIS AD TODAY!
DAILY WORKER delivered at my home (before 7 a. m.) every morning. I will pay the postage-carrier 18 cents at the end of the week.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____ FLOOR _____
APARTMENT _____
BOROUGH _____

Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx.
Comrades Meet At FIELD'S CAFETERIA 383 THIRD AVENUE (Near Claremont Parkway) BEST FOOD. COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE

Preparing Imperialist War—Learning How to Blast a City From Air



U. S. Army bombing planes flying over Los Angeles, which, in the recent maneuvers, was "theoretically totally destroyed by bombs." The army air corps is training to rain down fire and death on workers' sections of whatever foreign city the U. S. imperialist war is directed against. National Youth Day demonstrations tomorrow will protest these war plots.

Exclude Militant Organizations at Socialist Conference Called to Block Unity of Unemployed

United Front Provisional Committee Against Evictions and Relief Cuts to Build Unity of Workers Despite Splitters

NEW YORK.—Frantic efforts to block all attempts at building a united front in the struggle against evictions and relief cuts characterized the conference at the Hand School Saturday on the present relief situation. Only those who had received invitations from the Socialist Party and the Workers' Unemployed League were admitted to the meeting.

All militant workers' organizations were excluded. As a result the meeting was composed of 81 hand-picked delegates. The Provisional United Front Committee Against Evictions and Relief Cuts, with headquarters at 799 Broadway, room 636, sent a delegation of three to appeal to the conference against the splitting tactics of its sponsors and to propose the joint organization of one united demonstration for rent and relief by all workers' organizations.

In a letter which was distributed to all the delegates before the conference, the Provisional United Front Committee urged that a representative arrangements committee be elected to meet with the Provisional Committee and with other groups to jointly work out details for a demonstration in which all workers' organizations without exception should participate with their banners to show the unity in struggle of workers of various political and other affiliations.

Chairman Weinfeld informed the conference that a letter had been received from the Provisional Committee, and, without stating that it requested a hearing for its delegation, had the letter tabled. Attempts at discussion from the floor were ruled out of order.
Throughout the conference, the so-called "militants" of the Socialist Party kept playing a game of pretending to stand for a united front and for admitting the delegation. They kept running into the lobby to assure the committee that they were "fighting" the machine.
How they fought, and why, was made clear by a speech of Dave Lasser of the Workers' Committee on Unemployment. He stated to the conference: "I'm as much opposed as anybody to getting together with these people, but we might let them be heard." In the same vein, the chairman declared that care must be taken not to be made to appear to suppress anything. However, a motion to give five minutes to the writing committee was ruled out of order.

SHOUT "FREE GONSHAK" UNDER AURELIO WINDOW

NEW YORK.—Carrying banners and placards calling for the release of the labor-hating Judge Aurelio, for the immediate release of Sam Gonshak and a stop to police brutality, 300 workers paraded through the downtown streets Saturday night from Union Square to Second Avenue and 10th Street where a final rally was attended by more than 500. The demonstration was sponsored by the Downtown Section of the I.L.D. and the Downtown Unemployed Council.
It was Aurelio who sentenced Gonshak to two years on a "disorderly conduct charge."
Spectators cheer
The streets were lined with spectators many of whom raised clenched fists as the Red Front Band, heading the parade, played the "International." From upper windows of workers' homes hand-waving and cheers greeted the marchers as they shouted for the release of Aurelio. The demonstration was waved at the marchers from workers' clubs along the line of march.
The parade was especially impressive as it neared the Stuyvesant Apartments on Second Avenue, the home of Aurelio. Spectators joined in shouts of "Down with the labor-hating Aurelio!" "Free Sam Gonshak!" "Relief not jails for Unemployed!"
The militancy of the workers held back police provocation or an attack as in the last demonstration for Gonshak.
Some of the speakers were Joe Klein, Downtown Unemployed Council, Sam Stein, downtown Section I. L. D., Joseph Porporo who was arrested with Sam Gonshak, Alice Lewis whom Aurelio had sentenced to prison with Sam Brown and Eleanor Henderson some time ago for their struggle against inadequate relief.

Workers' Comm. and Unemployed Council Join in Struggle
NEW YORK.—Rank and file pressure brought Local 4 of the Workers' Committee on Unemployment to a united front with the W. U. 25 Street Block Committee and the Unemployed Council of that neighborhood. The members of the Workers' Committee voted unity over the head of one of their leaders, Smith, a member of the latter organization's central committee.
Last Thursday Smith addressed the local on the question of the united front against evictions and relief cuts as proposed by the Unemployed Council.
Raises "Red Scare"
He raised the "red scare" and told the workers vote against unity proposals as the Unemployed Council is "a Communist organization." A rank and file worker took the floor and objected to this line saying that Communists are workers like ourselves and proposed that the local join the united front.
Smith tried to postpone a vote by asking that the local "wait and see what other locals do." This maneuver was defeated.
Vote For Unity
The rank and file voted for unity with the only condition that no banners are carried at the demonstration, only placards.
Coupled with the successful united front downtown and in Washington Heights, this latest instance shows that the desire and recognition of the need for unity is so strong among the rank and file that they will sweep aside the obstructions placed in their way by reformist leaders.

T. U. U. C. Calls All Members to Join Youth Day Meetings

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council calls on its affiliated unions and leagues to support National Youth Day as a day of struggle against imperialist wars. To make this a demonstration against imperialist war, against Roosevelt's forced labor camps, against segregation and lynching of the Negro people, and against Roosevelt's hunger program.
It calls on its unions and leagues to bring National Youth Day into the shops to rally their membership under their union banners for the demonstration on May 30. National Youth Day is not only a day of struggle of the young workers but of the whole working class.

UNITED YOUTH WILL ANSWER WAR MONGERS

National Youth Day May 30 Begins 2 O'Clock
NEW YORK.—The Communist Party, New York District has called on all its members Saturday to march in the National Youth Day Parade in Harlem behind the banners. It also calls on all workers, organized and unorganized, in unions, mass organizations and in workers' clubs to take part, stressing the importance of a mass turnout for an effective answer to the imperialist war plans.

NEW YORK.—The National Youth Day demonstration here on May 30 will start at 128 Street and Lenox Avenue, 2 P. M. Thousands of young workers and students from all over the city will join in raising the main slogan of the day "Against Imperialist War and counter-act the chauvinist war sponsoring Memorial Day celebrations of the capitalist class."
A number of conferences initiated by the Young Communist League paved the way for a united front demonstration with youth organizations of different political affiliations uniting their forces against the war mongers to demand the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys, Tom Mooney and other vital working class demands.

Assembly Points
The organizations will assemble as follows:
Group A on 128 Street (all streets corner Lenox Avenue) includes members of the Young Communist League, Young People Socialist League and other youth organizations not listed in following categories B and C.
Group B 129 Street, includes all members of unions.
Group C—130 Street, all members of L.W. of Youth Branches, Young Circle League, National Student League, International Labor Defense and Labor Sports Union.
Group D, North West corners 131 Street, all members of organizations (not included in A, B and C) located in Brooklyn and Bronxville.
Group E, North East corner 131 Street, all Bronx organizations.
Group F, North West corner, 132 Street, all downtown organizations.
Group G, North East corner, 132 Street, all Harlem organizations.

Huge Meet Monday
On Monday, 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15 Street there will be a huge indoor rally, preceding National Youth Day. There will be dancing, entertainment and speakers.

I.L.D. CALLS MEMBERS TO YOUTH DEMONSTRATION
The New York District of the International Labor Defense calls upon all members and sympathizers of the I.L.D. to join in the United Front National Youth Day demonstration against imperialist war. "National Youth Day," it points out, "must be made a day of struggle for all class-war prisoners."
Raise the Slogans: says the I.L.D. "No More Scottsboro Trials!" "Immediate, Safe and Unconditional Release of Nine Scottsboro Boys!" "Freedom to All Class-War Prisoners!" "Rally to the United Front Demonstration!"

YOUNG SOCIALISTS IN CLEVELAND VOTE TO JOIN
CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—Militantly responding to the call of Ben Gray, District Organizer of the Young Communist League, the city membership meeting of the Young People's Socialist League voted at their meeting last night to participate in a body in the National Youth Day anti-war demonstration and parade on May 30.

Stage and Screen
Tom Mooney in Stirring Talk At Embassy News Reel Theater.
Marking the first time that a sound cameraman has been permitted to interview a prisoner in jail.
The first views in this remarkable film shows Mooney leaving San Quentin Prison where he has been incarcerated for 17 years on the framed murder charges which grew out of the Preparedness Parade in 1916.
In the special screen interview, we see Tom Mooney stepping out of his iron den and delivering a vigorous challenge to the boss class.
This is part of the regular Embassy News Reel Theatre program, located at 1560 Broadway, between 46th and 47th Streets. The performances are continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

"Return of Nathan Becker" Opens Tomorrow at Acme Theatre
"The return of Nathan Becker," the first 100% Yiddish talkie to be produced in the Soviet Union, which opens tomorrow at the Acme Theatre, offers American audiences an opportunity to acquaint themselves with some of the outstanding artists of stage and cinema in the Soviet Union. David Gutman, in the title role of Nathan Becker, will be recalled in this country for his outstanding work in one of the Soviet's greatest silent films, "The New Babylon."
The picture has English Dialogue titles.

YOUTH DAY MEETS IN MANY CITIES

An incomplete report shows that National Youth Day Demonstrations will take place in a large number of cities. These are central gatherings with youth from surrounding cities rallying to these centers. Besides many local demonstrations are scheduled for that day.

New England: Boston, Mass and New Haven, Conn.
New York: Harlem in New York City, Schenectady, Gloversville, Amsterdam and Buffalo.
New Jersey: Perth Amboy.
Pennsylvania: Allentown, Yukon and McKees Rocks.
Ohio: Cleveland, Toledo and Youngstown.
Michigan: Detroit.
Midwest Area: Chicago, Ill., Rockford, Ill., Gary, Ind., Richmond, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas City, Kansas.
Minneapolis Area: Minneapolis. Demonstrations are also scheduled in six other cities.
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.
North Dakota: Minot.
South: Norfolk, Va., Charlotte, N. C. and Birmingham, Ala.
Western Area: California, San Francisco and San Diego; Denver, Colo.; Pueblo, Ariz.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Butte, Montana; Seattle, Longview, Bellingham and Spokane, Washington; Portland, Oregon.

ALLENTOWN MEET FOLLOWS MILITARY PARADE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 28.—The third National Youth Day, will be celebrated by the Philadelphia District on May 30 in Allentown, Pa. It will take place immediately after the parade of the American Legion and other military organizations, and will serve to counteract their jingo and war hysteria.

DEMAND PERMIT IN HANCOCK
HANCOCK, Mich., May 28.—The permit for parading on National Youth Day in Hancock on June 3, 2 p. m., has been refused by the city. The council refused to act on our request.
Free the Scottsboro Boys! Demonstrate National Youth Day, May 30!

BRONX YOUTH MARCH WITH BAND

The Young Communist League of the Bronx has asked all young workers of the Bronx to rally at the Laundry Workers Union Hall, 250 E. 133 Street on National Youth Day where headed by a brass band they will march to 128 Street and Lenox Avenue main assembling point for the N. Y. D. Parade.

HARTFORD TO SEND 150 TO NYD MEET
HARTFORD, Conn., May 28.—Preparations are being made here to send 150 to New Haven, Conn., Monday, May 29th to take part in the track and field activities and then in the anti-war parade and demonstration on National Youth Day, May 30th.

2 NYD PARADES IN DETROIT, MICH.
DETROIT, Mich., May 28.—The National Youth Day demonstration will be held in Grand Circus Park on Tuesday, May 30 at 2 p. m. Parades will start from Perrien Park and Clark Park an hour earlier. The day's activity will terminate in a dance and youth rally at the Finnish Hall in the evening. The admission is 10 cents in advance and 15 cents at the door.

NUT STRIKERS BACK YOUTH DAY
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The victorious strikers of the Fusien Co. have endorsed National Youth Day, and have announced that they will march under the banner of their union, the Food Workers' Industrial Union on Tuesday.

AMUSEMENTS

STARTING TOMORROW (TUESDAY)
Soviet Russia Solves the Jewish Problem!
The First 100% Jewish Talkie From U.S.S.R.
"The Return of Nathan Becker"
All-Star Jewish-Russian Cast—Music played by Leningrad Symphony Orchestra.
—DIALOGUE TITLES IN ENGLISH—
Eisenstein's "Ten Days That Shook the World" and Rene Clair's "Le Million"
ACME THEATRE 1560 Broadway
14th Street & Union Square
Continuous from 9 a.m.—Last Show 10:30 p.m.
Midnight Show Saturday

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
"BIOGRAPHY"
A COMEDY BY S. N. BEHRMAN
... and in it INA CLAIRE. The combination seems to have been arranged in heaven.—Gilbert Gabriel, American.

AVON THEATRE 45th St. West of Broadway. Evenings 8:30
Matinees Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 2:30

PEGGY WOOD AND ERNEST TRUAX IN BEST SELLERS
A NEW COMEDY
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of Broadway
Even. 8:30; Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the "Daily"? If not, do so TODAY!

HEAR Today and All Week! SEE TOM MOONEY
PLEAD FOR FREEDOM OR DEATH
in first of remarkable screen talk by famous prisoner since release from jail for new trial—part of program of world-wide appeal.
EMBASSY THEATRE, 1560 Broadway
Between 46th and 47th Sts.
Daily 10 a.m. to midnight; 5c at all times

Decoration Day in Camp Nitgedaiget
BEACON, N. Y.
THE ONLY WORKERS' CAMP OPEN ON DECORATION DAY
WEEK-END PRICE:
3 days \$6.00 (incl. tax) 1 day \$2.25 (no tax)
2 days \$4.25 (no tax) Every additional day \$2.00
Special Program for Decoration Day Week-End
Friday: Camp Fire (Phil Bard, Cultural Director)
Saturday: Concert
Sunday: Costume Ball
Sunday Morning: Lecture on War by DONALD HENDERSON
Monday: Sport Activities on the sport field
Cars leave for Camp daily from 2700 Bronx Park East.
Also: By Train from Grand Central Station and by Hudson Day Line Boats.
SPECIAL CARS leave for Camp from 3700 Bronx Park East: Friday: 10 a. m., 3 p. m., 7 p. m. Saturday: 10 a. m., 3 p. m., 7 p. m. Sunday: 10 a. m.
Monday: 10 a. m.
Round Trip \$2.00

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 35 E. 137th St., Workers' Center

ST. LOUIS NUT WORKERS SMASH BLACKLIST SCHEME OF BOSSES; CONSOLIDATE STRIKE VICTORY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—After attempting unsuccessfully to lock out almost one-third of the strikers following a victory of the strikers of the Funsten Nut Co., the firm at a midnight conference with the strike committee yesterday finally surrendered and agreed to complete recognition of the Food Workers Industrial Union. Under the terms of the agreement the company is to hire workers only through the union.

UNITED FRONT B'KLYN MARCH BACKS BAKERS

NEW YORK.—About 800 workers demonstrated in Brownsville on Saturday in support of the bakers' strike. The workers marched to the music of the bakers' union band and the Red Front Band.

The demonstration consisted of two parts, the first made up of the Bakers Union Local 509, Socialist Party, Y. P. S. L., Socialist Consumers League, Workers' Circle Schools and the Red Falcons, the Socialist children organizations, and the Workers Unemployed League. The second part led by the Red Front consisted of the Communist Party, Young Communist League Women Councils, International Labor Defense, Young Pioneers, International Workers Order, and the Unemployed Council. Despite the hundred police there for "protection" the march was conducted with real proletarian discipline.

OFFICIALS ELECTED OF DYERS UNION

The yearly election for all officers and Executive Board of the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union, 233 Second Avenue, N. Y., was held on Monday, May 22, 1933. The following members were elected: President, Simon Kaloz; Vice-President, Victor Frost; Business Agents, Louis Davidson, Martin Hellerstein; Secretary, Nathan Rosenberg. Executive Board—Max Finkelstein, Isidore Frantz, Isaac Friedman, Morris Goldman, Shirley Jones, Irving Kell, Meyer Mandel, Abe Napsarstek, Irving Silberman and Max Waxelbaum.

Installation meeting will be held tonight, Monday, May 29, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place at 6 p. m. Prominent labor leaders were invited to address the membership.

Barbers' League Meets Tonight Important meeting Barbers and Hairdressers League tonight 9 p. m. at 50 East 13 Street, Workers Center, Room 292.

Workers SAVE MONEY

Tents, Cots, Blankets, Shorts, Riding Breeches, Hiking Shoes, Work Clothes, Hammocks AND ALL CAMP EQUIPMENT HUDSON Army and Navy Store 97 THIRD AVENUE Between 12th and 13th Street HEADQUARTERS FOR COOKS and WAITERS' SUPPLIES

Hospital and Oculist Prescriptions Filled at One-Half Price White Gold Filled Frames \$1.50 ZYL Shell Frames \$1.00 Lenses not included COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St. First Door Off Delancey St. Telephone: ORchard 4-1020

WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria 1638 PITKIN AVENUE Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARMENT DISTRICT PATRONIZE SEVERN'S CAFETERIA 7th Avenue at 30th St. Best Food at Workers Prices

MENTION THE DAILY WORKER DENIS WHOLESALE and RETAIL FLORIST FLORAL DESIGNS a SPECIALTY 101 W. 25th St., New York PHONE: LACKAWANNA 4-3470

RED PICNIC

Supplies: Communist Party, District No. 2

Sunday, June 18th

10 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Pleasant Bay Park

UNIONPORT, N. Y.

ADMISSION ON GATE 26 CENTS IN ADVANCE 20 CENTS

Organizations Can Secure Tickets at Following Rates:

lots of 50 tickets for\$7.50	lots of 1000 tickets for\$75.00
lots of 100 tickets for10.00	On Sale at 50 E. 13th St., 5th fl.	

For CRAWFORD Mass Defense NEW YORK—All district organizations of the International Labor Defense are called upon to intensify the

Fish, De Priest, As "Defenders" of the Negro People

Pittsburgh "Courier" Prints Ham Fish Speech Assailing Fighters for Negro Rights

AS WAS to be expected, certain of the Negro bourgeois newspapers like the "Pittsburgh Courier" are making much of the speech delivered in the House of Representatives recently by Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman from Chicago.

What provoked the elderly realtor and evictor of South Side tenants to take the floor to announce obsequiously that "no race in this country has ever been more loyal to America than the people of my race"? (When De Priest speaks of "my race" he does not speak of the exploited 12,000,000 Negroes, but rather of his own breed of handkerchief-headed servants of "The Big House"—and what he means by "America" is the Big House of J. P. Morgan.)

De Priest's speech was timed to cripple the Scottsboro March to Washington which put squarely before the Roosevelt government the demand for Negro rights and for the release of the Scottsboro boys—an integral part of the struggle for Negro rights.

"Recently," De Priest said in opening his speech, "there has been some discussion on the floor of this Congress about Negroes getting a square deal over this country." He then told his colleagues about the Scottsboro case, about Judge Lowell's decision which halted the extradition of Georgia Crawford, a young Negro, to Virginia to face trial on a frame-up murder charge.

"I am not stating these things because I want to stir up any racial animosity, but the American people ought to know that 13,000,000 people should not be tempted to join some organization (!) that is not for the best interests of America. I do not think communism means any good to this country, either to me or anybody else in it."

De Priest's real attitude toward the struggle for Negro rights has been revealed time and again—but most strikingly—when he was called upon by a delegation of the Scottsboro Marchers headed by William L. Patterson of the I. L. D. Did De Priest welcome either the delegation or the Civil Rights Bill? Not at all. Sullen and evasive, the Negro congressman had the gall to say that the bill would serve to "segregate" the Negroes even more than at present. At the same time he echoed the alibis of the Roosevelt administration officials who sought to placate the delegates with city talk about "adjudication in the courts."

In his recent speech—after reciting a list of lynchings during the past year or so, De Priest apologizes to his fellow-representatives of capitalism by declaring: "I am not stating these things because I want to stir up any racial animosity, but the American people ought to know that 13,000,000 people should not be tempted to join some organization (!) that is not for the best interests of America. I do not think communism means any good to this country, either to me or anybody else in it."

De Priest's speech—no, forsooth, to aid in the fight for Negro rights, but to attack the Communist Party and the I. L. D. which are the only effective forces in the struggle for Negro rights. And that is why he begged the services of Hamilton Fish to assist him in this attack.

For "stirring up racial animosity," what the Chicago real estate operator means is the fight of the Negro, supported by the white workers, against national oppression, lynching, peonage. Complete surrender to the bosses—abject servility—this is De Priest's formula for what he calls "avoiding racial animosity."

De Priest, who has piled up a fortune out of the rents of his miserable hovels on the South Side of Chicago in which Negro families are herded together, says "Communism doesn't mean any good to this country, either to me or anybody else in it."

No doubt, since the Communists demand no payment of rents by the unemployed, and have led militant fights against eviction of Negro workers in De Priest's own district.

De Priest's "friend" of the Negro people? During the Hoover regime he consistently supported the most reactionary administration projects. He voted against the payment of the bonus and opposed federal relief—and supported the "rugged individualism" plan of Hoover which called upon local communities providing relief for the unemployed, principally by throwing the burden on the backs of the workers still employed.

More recently De Priest emerged as a "defender" of the Negro workers by insisting on their right to work in Roosevelt's forced labor ("re-education") camps. He demanded that Negroes shall not be discriminated against in being enrolled in the slave, jim-crow camps. But he said not one word about jim-crowism, nor did he protest against the prison-wage paid both Negro and white workers.

De Priest, far from being a "friend" of the Negro people, is one of its most dangerous enemies. He is Wall Street's undercover man in Congress.

1,000 at Scottsboro Mass Meet in Boston

Back Fight for Crawford; I.L.D. Calls Upon Districts to Demand Negro's Release

ROXBURY, Mass., May 28.—Gathered in Ruggles Hall on Saturday night, 1,000 Negro and white workers who heard Ruby Bates, chief Scottsboro witness, Richard B. Moore, Mrs. Janie Patterson and Prof. Dana pledged to continue the fight for the freedom of the innocent Scottsboro boys. The workers at the same time demanded from Gov. Ely that he prevent the extradition of George Crawford to Virginia to face trial on a framed-up murder charge.

Other speakers included Monroe Trotter, Negro, and editor of the Boston Guardian; Bernard Creegan, unemployed Council leader facing deportation; and J. Wilgus, Boston secretary of the International Labor Defense, who acted as chairman.

Previously 150 workers greeted Ruby Bates and the mother of Haywood Patterson on their arrival at the South Station, Boston.

Big Hartford Meet HARTFORD, Conn., May 28.—Nearly 1,500 attended a united front Scottsboro protest meeting held here in the M. E. Zion Church.

Speakers included several local ministers, Richard B. Moore, Janie Patterson and Ruby Bates.

For CRAWFORD Mass Defense NEW YORK—All district organizations of the International Labor Defense are called upon to intensify the

Crony of De Priest



HAM FISH

Scottsboro Marchers Club Meets Tonight

NEW YORK.—Speakers at the Scottsboro Marchers Club meeting to be held tonight at the Randall Memorial Presbyterian Church at 61 West 13th Street, will be Steve Kingston who was marshal of the march, a member of the National Scottsboro Action Committee, and Leonard Patterson head march captain.

Marchers throughout the city will become members of the club at this meeting. One of the major points to be considered will be the mobilization of workers in support of the immediate fight to free Roy Wright and Eugene Williams whose case comes up June 1.

GOLD REPEAL ACT BEFORE CONGRESS

Makes All Currency Paper Money; Part of Fight Against Britain

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Fletcher-Stegall Bill which proposes that the United States Congress remove all United States bonds and currency from any connections with gold payments will go to Congress tomorrow.

This bill, especially requested by Roosevelt, abolishes the "gold clause" in all public and private debt agreements. The government will not be required to pay off its debts in gold, even in those cases where it promised that it would do so.

United States money will no longer have any relation to gold, and its value will fluctuate with the improvement or worsening of government credit. United States money will be wholly and completely paper money.

This act of Roosevelt's is part of Roosevelt's inflation program, and part of America's fight against Britain for advantages in the struggle for world markets.

U. S. BANK DEPOSITORS MEET

NEW YORK.—To mobilize for the demonstration on June 5 near the Supreme Court, a meeting of U. S. Bank depositors will be held tonight at 1813 Pitkin Avenue in Brooklyn at 8 p. m.

Mother and Children Sleep in Subway; Fight Gets Them Rent

(An error in our composing room Friday placed the wrong story under the above head in Saturday's edition, page four. The correct story follows:)

NEW YORK.—A mother and two children who had been sleeping in the subway after being evicted were promised rent and another family were promised vouchers for gas and electricity following the militant action of the Unemployed at the Washington Heights Home Relief Bureau, 140 W. 102 Street last week. The action was led by the Washington Heights Unemployed Council who after a special membership meeting, marched to the bureau, with placards displaying their demands and through their militancy forced the bureau guards to let them enter the bureau with their placards.

CONVICT THOMAS IN PITTSBURGH

Citizenship Case Aimed at Organization

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—With police and detectives present in great force, in an atmosphere more like that of an armed camp than of a court room, B. C. (Jack) Thomas, unemployed worker, was found guilty on three counts by a federal jury.

Thomas, who was originally arrested after he moved his furniture into a vacant apartment was held for "falsification" when his activities in the working class movement were discovered by the police.

Thomas now faces a fifteen-year jail sentence, revocation of his citizenship papers, and deportation to Great Britain.

CITY WIDE PICNIC COMMITTEE

WILL MEET Wednesday, May 31 7:30 P. M.

At the City Office of the DAILY WORKER 35 East 12th Street New York City

All Organizations Requested to Elect and Send Delegates

Roosevelt and Railroad Brotherhood Chiefs in Scheme to Lay Off Men

In spite of glowing headlines hailing the proposed amendments to the rail coordinator bill as victories which will safeguard railroad labor, an examination of these amendments proves them to be nothing more than an extension of the present policies of the roads, which can and will be carried out with or without the rail coordinator. Labor, official weekly of the railroad unions, considers the amendment which allows the roads to lay off 5 per cent of the working forces every year perfectly satisfactory. Let us examine this provision a little more carefully.

According to railroad experts, the main "economies" looked for under the rail bill would be reductions in payrolls. It is true that the bill gives the coordinator no power to cut wages, but the roads are quite free to do this through the arbitration machinery of the Railway Labor Act and have cut wages directly through so-called collective bargaining, and indirectly by as much as 50 per cent through short time, reclassification, abolishing jobs, and every other possible device. Reduction in payrolls however can be made most sharply by cutting the payroll altogether, that is reducing forces.

The roads have also done this, without the coordinator, to the point where on February 15, there were hardly more than 900,000 men on the payrolls. The exact number of men the roads hope to get rid of through the good offices of the rail czar, can of course only be estimated. Some say 100,000 men. Some say 300,000. How many years it will take to reduce forces to this extent is not mentioned. The amendment, acceptable to the Railroad Labor Chiefs, gives the roads the right to reduce forces by 5 per cent every year, below the bed rock employment figure for May 1933, which is to be taken as a basis for future calculations. The roads therefore can continue to reduce their forces by 45,000 men a year and in five years they will have another quarter of a million more men off the payrolls. This will give them a million less men in 1939. Stagger Plan Will Become the Rule

But will the roads be satisfied with this? They will not! Consolidations and similar moves are going to abolish more than 5 per cent of railroad jobs in a year. Claude R. Porter, I. C. C. Commissioner for the Western Roads proposes and outlines a plan for abandoning 30 per cent of the present railroad mileage. There is no question whatever that these "economies" mean less jobs, what will be the counter-proposal to lay-offs. It will be as it already has been in many places, the wide spread adoption of the stagger system. The workers most affected will be the train crews as most of the shop forces and the maintenance men are already staggered on the home. In other words the safeguards won for railroad employment will be won at the expense of those still on the payrolls as of May 1933. And reduction in hours of labor, at reduced pay, is not a wage

Promised "Time Off" for Overtime, Seamen Get Permanent Layoff

NEW YORK CITY.—I just got fired from the Standard Oil tanker, W. H. Libby. I wish to describe the miserable conditions which the Standard Oil imposes upon the seamen. I worked for this company for ten years.

When we arrived in Aruba, Dutch West Indies, the First Assistant Engineer told us that we had to work the engine that night. But when we told him that we had already worked that day he promised he would give us time off when we get back to the States.

Well, they had us working that night but we were not the only ones to work. They also had the firemen turned out, although they were not supposed to work in the engine room according to the Steamboat Inspection Service, but in the fire room.

The Steward aboard this ship is a regular efficiency slave for the company by starving the crew. When we got back to New York, we got time off for the rest of our lives. Since the Standard Oil will hire only American citizens from now on, I will probably never get a job with them again.

By a Standard Oil Seaman.

By Labor Research Assn.

Revolutionary Activity of Polish Marine Workers Despite Fascism

Dock Workers Refuse to Unload Freighter Manned by Fascists; Police Back Up Fascists

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent)

GDYNIA, Poland.—Here is a brief outline of the situation here. This is Poland's only port and is mainly a naval and military supply base for the Franco-Polish drive against Germany or the U. S. S. R.

The International of Sea and Harbor Workers is illegal here. You no doubt remember that we nevertheless led a strike here last fall and stopped activity of Polish Double demingo

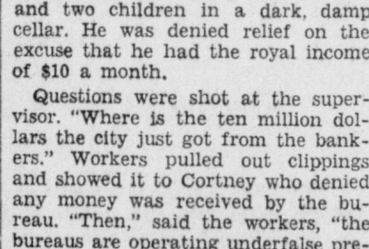
a threatened wage-cut. After the strike, the fascists intensified their attempts at terrorization. Now another sweeping cut of 20 per cent has been announced and the Social-Democrat leaders of the union have accepted it. By the time you receive this information, we will in all probability be on strike again.

Ship crews are notified of a 50 per cent cut in pay. In addition to the direct cut, overtime pay has been stopped, even though we work as high as 16 hours a day.

Relief has been stopped. Unemployed were getting 10 zloty a week (\$1.50). Now they get three zloty a day but must break rocks under army officers. This is a conscious drive to militarize the marine workers. Despite denials, we have seen secret military maneuvers taking place in the Polish corridor.

The Communist Party called for united front activities against fascism but the Socialist leaders refused. Nevertheless we are carrying on strong activities. We have had demonstrations in which Social-Democrat workers participated in large numbers. Red flags are attached to lines with hooks and thrown over the power transmission lines. It takes a long time for the police to tear them down!

A German freighter, completely manned by fascists, came into port recently. At the call of the I. S. H.



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By a Standard Oil Seaman.

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the dock workers refused to unload her. A fight took place and the police arrested fascists and workers. After stopping the fight, they released the fascists and then proceeded to beat up the arrested workers.

Our greetings to the Marine Workers Industrial Union in the fight of world sea and harbor toilers against fascism and imperialist war!

Gdynia I. S. H. Group.

LONG HOURS IN BANK NOTE CO.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—The working conditions in the American Bank Note Co. in the Bronx are very bad. On Saturdays everyone works from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. without any rest, not even the half hour lunch they get on other days.

Letters from transportation workers—railroad, marine, street railways, subways, cab-drivers, etc.—are published every Monday. Get the letters to us by the preceding Thursday.

NOTE: For Unemployment Insurance! Demonstrate National Youth Day, May 30!

FUR WORKERS CONTINUE DRIVE IN CHICAGO

Beating United Front of Local 45 and the Forward

CHICAGO, Ill., May 28.—The Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, after its first victorious strike, conducted against the Kramer's Fur Co., has now intensified the drive for improvement of conditions and the establishment of one class-struggle union that will fight and defend the interests of the fur workers in Chicago.

On Monday morning, May 15th the defunct Local 45, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the United Hebrew Trades, and the Jewish Daily Forward, who formerly expelled Jack Mouchine as a thief of union funds, united with him, showing their true colors as protectors of the bosses.

When these fakery, Jack Mouchine and Abe Rosen, the leaders of the workers in the Evans Fur Co. had joined the Fur Dept. of the Industrial Union and that plans were also made to improve the conditions of these workers, they offered the boss protection, and to see to it that no one organizes the workers in his shop if he would sign up with Local 45 and force the workers to join.

The workers on the other hand issued a statement to the effect that any agreements between the Evans Fur Co. and Local 45 will not be recognized by them, and regardless of any agreement, they will struggle for conditions under the leadership of the Fur Dept. of the Industrial Union.

The fur workers of the city of Chicago have witnessed the contrast between the Industrial Union and Local No. 45 and have decided that the Industrial Union represents their interests and under its leadership are ready to go forward in struggle for conditions.

Union Headquarters are located at 119 S. Wells St., 3rd Floor.

Down with Hitler fascism! Demand the release of Thaelmann and Torgler! Demonstrate National Youth Day, May 30!

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY OF POLISH MARINE WORKERS DESPITE FASCISM

Dock Workers Refuse to Unload Freighter Manned by Fascists; Police Back Up Fascists

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Postpone Dram Group Meet

Membership meeting of all Dram Groups tonight—called off. Date for this meeting set for Monday, June 19, at 42 East 12th Street.

SO THIS IS THE GOVERNMENT!

—by Burck

Communists Active in Workers Fight All Over Germany

Win Strikes Against Wage Cuts and Arrests of Militant Workers; Labor Camp Mutinies

BERLIN, May 17 (By Mail).—The work of the Communist Party of Germany goes on undaunted in the face of extraordinary Nazi terror although thousands of workers are under arrest or in concentration camps in the Bremen-Oldenburg district of Northwest Germany alone.

A meeting of all the workers of the Boekemann Contracting Co. in Bremen voted, at the initiative of the Communists, that no worker should take part in the Nazi May Day celebration. Defying the employers' pressure, the workers adhered to this decision unanimously, not a worker going to the Nazi celebration.

HITLER FORBIDS ALL STRIKES IN FASCIST GERMANY

Decrees Class Struggle Out of Existence

BERLIN, May 18. (By Mail).—The Reich Commissioner for National Economy, Wagner, has just issued an order prohibiting all strikes, although Hitler, in his May 1 speech, proclaimed that the National Socialist Party has put an end to the class struggle. Dr. Ley, head of the "German Workers' Front," countersigned Wagner's order.

An eight weeks' truce has been proclaimed for all labor conflicts. This truce proclamation is a fight which is all over ostensibly—but is rather a surprise to the Nazi followers, who were assured that their wages would not be reduced before September 30, 1933. As Hitler did not confirm this guarantee in his May Day speech, the number of strikes supported by Nazi workers has naturally increased—some of these strikes even being organized by the Nazi factory organizations.

This new order by Wagner and Ley is also supposed to prohibit all lockouts, but in actuality it is only a way to hold back the Nazi workers, who are told: "Nobody can take power away from us. Economic life belongs to us, the factories are ours, the work-benches are ours. Therefore ever endeavor to destroy all this which belongs to us, must be nipped in the bud. . . . Only the enemies of our movement are interested in proclaiming strikes, lockouts, or the like."

MOSCOW, May 19. (By Mail).—The "Pravda" comments on the "eight weeks' truce" forbidding all strikes in Germany as follows:

"The destruction of the German trade unions and their incorporation into the system of the Fascist state are among the principal methods by which the National-Socialists are trying to smash the German workers' movement. Therefore the destruction of the trade unions must be considered an event of more than ordinary importance.

"When the Fascists were fighting for power they demagogically maintained that they would transform the trade unions into organs of "an energetic battle against trust capitalism," and use them in the fight for higher wages.

"Instead of this, the Fascists now issue a decree forbidding the German workers to employ the strike weapon, thus wholly abandoning their wages to the arbitrary mercies of their exploiters. In so doing, the Fascists are crushing with an iron heel the last remnants of freedom which the German workers had won for themselves in the course of decades. This new decree clearly shows what the "new phase" of the Fascist counter-revolution amounts to.

"This is the execution of a series of measures aimed at the complete submission of the working class to the unrestrained arbitrariness of the exploiters.

Nazi Preach Class Collaboration
"The 'Voelkische Beobachter' (central organ of the Nazi Party) recommends to the German working class that it feel itself at one with the German nation. The German workers are to be 'soldiers of the nation,' 'collaboration' between the workers and the employers is to be established, just like the 'collaboration' between soldiers and officers at the front. This is the 'honest mediation' between labor and capital that was proclaimed by Hitler at the Fascist 'Workers' Congress.'

"The Fascists will not succeed in destroying class struggle in Germany by prohibiting strikes. This solution of the workers' problems by methods copied from the Prussian army barracks will only increase the working class' struggle against the Fascist dictatorship."

OIL CARGO BLAST
PASSAIC, N. J., May 28.—Two members of a Salar Oil Co. barge crew were burned here, probably fatally, when the gasoline cargo exploded.

Merchant Ship Building Down to Lowest Point

NEW YORK.—American shipbuilding is at its lowest point since the close of the world war, according to a report of the National Council of Ship Builders. At the present time, there is not a single merchant marine carrier under construction. On May 1st, 8,700 workers were employed in the shipyards as compared to 38,000 in 1931.

Reflecting the collapse of capitalist economy the report states "the condition of shipping indicates that new construction must come from naval contracts rather than from private shipping companies." President Roosevelt has already launched a program of naval construction as part of the intensive war preparations of the American houses.

On the eve of May Day, the workers of Bremen marched through the proletarian districts shouting Communist slogans. On Sunday the Communist Party organized a May First meeting outside the city, with several hundred workers taking part. On May 1 itself a workers' demonstration took place in front of the Communist Party house, which is now occupied by Nazi Storm Troopers. The Nazi guards took to their heels as the workers sang the "Internationale." The police arrived too late to arrest any demonstrators.

Another demonstration was held by the Young Communist League in another part of Bremen. A young comrade addressed the crowd for a quarter of an hour—the Communists' courage evoking the workers' praise. The Communists painted their slogans on the building walls in most parts of the city. The Adolf Hitler Bridge was painted into the "Lenin Bridge." The leaflets distributed by the Party for May Day were enthusiastically received by the workers, even organized workers helping to distribute it.

A protest demonstration was held jointly with the Socialists in the town of Brake. Win Strike Against Wage Cut. A successful strike against a wage cut was waged in about 25 small basket factories, employing some 250 workers, under the leadership of the Red Trade Unions.

In Oldenburg the Nazi who murdered the Communist Deputy Gerdes, was drafted into a gang of ruffian workers, but the workers, many of them Socialists, refused to work with this assassin, and forced his removal by threatening to go on strike.

Small demonstrations took place in the Halle-Merseburg area on May 1. Red flags were run up, leaflets distributed and revolutionary slogans painted on the sidewalks. In Hohenhausen the workers demonstrated outside the prison where proletarians are confined, but the police did not dare to attack the demonstrating workers.

Nazi Workers Join With Communists
In Zell a Nazi employer refused to pay full wages, on the basis of Hitler's declaration. The workers threatened to strike—even the Nazi workers favored striking—and compelled the employer to retract his wage cut.

A revolutionary factory councillor was arrested in a municipal plant in Cologne. A revolutionary worker addressed a Nazi factory meeting, demanding that the factory councillor be released. The meeting adopted a resolution to this effect unanimously. In another Cologne factory 300 workers signed a demand for the release of an arrested street-car employee.

Mutiny in Forced Labor Camp
Seven hundred and fifty men mutinied because of the bad food in the Langerich labor camp near Cologne. The men sang revolutionary songs. When the camp commander asked whether any man had a complaint to make, all 750 stepped forward. This success was aided by the Young Communist League, which had distributed leaflets in the camp.

Thus we see the anti-Fascist struggle continuing unintermittently in spite of Fascist terror, spreading to more and more groups of workers. That is the reason for the new wave of terror started by the Nazis. But not all the terror in the world can quench the revolutionary fighting spirit of the German workers.

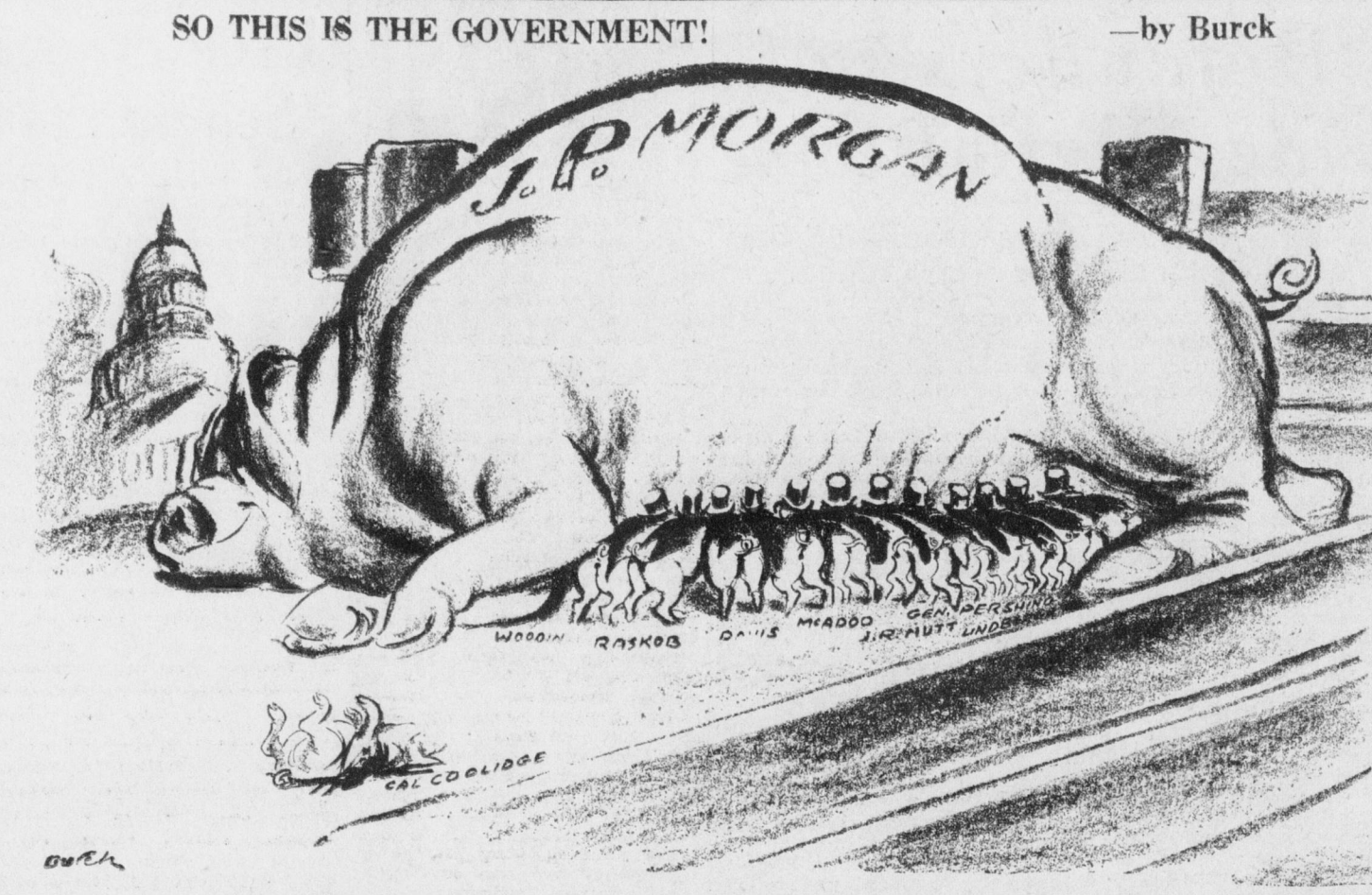
Communist Party Banned in Austria

VIENNA, May 28.—The Austrian Cabinet yesterday decided the dissolution of the Communist Party of Austria on the ground that "its aims menace the security of the State."

Germany Cuts Tourist Trade as Tension Grows

Tension between Fascist Austria and Fascist Germany is growing minute by minute. The latest step in the hostilities between Hitler and Dolfuss is Germany's raising the fee for a tourist visa to Austria to 1000 marks (\$272). This will cut off the large and profitable tourist trade from Germany to Austria, and is tantamount to a complete blockade of Austria.

Austria has retaliated by recalling the Austrian Minister from Berlin. It is not unlikely that diplomatic relations between the two countries will be broken off altogether. Since Austria's purchases from Germany exceed its sales to that country by over \$3,000,000 last year, Austria is also considering placing an embargo on all German exports. The University of Vienna has been closed until further notice as a result of the Nazi students' attempt to break up a Heimwehr celebration in honor of the Fascist Schlegeler, shot by the French in the Ruhr in 1923.



Morgan, Wage Cutter and Slave Driver—One Aspect the Senate Won't Investigate

By ANNA ROCHESTER
This is the second of a series of articles on J. P. Morgan and Company. The third will appear tomorrow.—Ed.

The one aspect about the Morgans that will not be investigated by the Senate Committee is the fact that the Morgans are among the most brutal slave-drivers and wage-cutters in the entire capitalist world.

Morgan corporations have set the pace for aggressive hostility to workers who organize and strike. In 1901, Morgan's U. S. Steel Corporation met and defeated a strike for union conditions called by the old Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. After the World War, U. S. Steel took the lead in smashing with most brutal tactics the great steel strike of 1919.

In the anticlastic fields, exploited by Morgan railroad coal companies, the workers won a hard-fought battle for union in 1902. Then Morgan company officials showed how unions can be corrupted from within and made useless to the working class. In the same way, the railroad unions have served the capitalists—the officials helping to break the shopmen's strike in 1922 and putting over the railroad wage cut in 1932.

U. S. Steel subsidiaries and General Electric have specialized in "welfare" as a means to fool the workers and keep them in subjection. Company nurses and teachers have secured useful information to supplement the undercover spy systems.

Employee subscription stock issues, and pension schemes are used to maintain "loyalty" and make workers afraid to strike.

"Taking It On the Chin" Morgan had the nerve to say that he had "taken it on the chin" because capital losses due to the crisis had saved him from paying any income tax! But his income still maintained a palace in New York, an estate on Long Island, a big sea-going yacht, the "Corsair," a palace in London, a country house near London, and a hunting "lodge" in Scotland.

Morgan was taking this on the chin, workers in Morgan corporations were close to the starvation level. U. S. Steel, which had made pretentious boasts of high wage scales, has shown its true colors by taking the lead in wage cutting.

It now boasts about keeping all workers on the payroll, with part-time work for all. But its own figures show that thousands have been dropped with the closing down of many iron mines, coal mines and coke ovens and some of its steel plants. For the workers on the payroll, part-time work—usually one or two days a week—has not given enough wages to live on, but it has helped the capitalists by making the workers ineligible for relief.

In other industries, Morgan-controlled companies have made no pretense of preventing mass unemployment. The Morgan firm is the chief power in American railroads, having definite control over the lines which they do not control. Railroads alone have dropped nearly 750,000 workers since 1929.

Antwerp Longshoremen Make Nazi Captains Remove Flag

Refuse to Work Ships Flying Swastika; Strike; German Crew Refuses to Replace Hitler Emblem

ANTWERP, May (by mail).—A delegation of longshoremen on the Antwerp docks told the captain of the "Drachenfels" (Hansa Line) that they had decided not to unload the ship if the swastika flag was flown. The captain was compelled to haul the flag down.

The same thing happened when the "Essen" came into port, and again the demands of the militant longshoremen were met by the Hamburg-America officials.

Pull Down Flag
The "Schwabens" (North German Lloyd) also arrived in Antwerp flying the Nazi flag. The longshoremen mobilized on the dock and decided to strike if the "Fascist" flag were not pulled down. The captain was forced to give way, in order to get the ship unloaded. As the "Schwabens" was leaving the harbor she passed the Soviet steamship "Dneiperstroy," and the captain ordered his crew to run up the Nazi flag, but the crew refused. The captain bawled from the bridge—"What's this, mutiny?"—and by threats some of the men were compelled to line up and give the Fascist salute. German river boatmen, who had been watching all this, shouted "Red Front" as the "Schwabens" passed.

A strike was also called on the Woerman steamer "Uganda," which flew the swastika. When the ship's command refused the longshoremen's ultimatum that the flag should be taken down, the sailors and dockworkers together went ahead and hauled it down themselves. When the officers hoisted it again, the workers went on strike. Police were called in by the ship's officers, and attacked the sailors and longshoremen with drawn sabres. The workers defended themselves with cobblestones, and one policeman was severely injured. The workers are electing an action committee.

"Keep Your Mouth Shut"
In the case of the "Watussi," another Woerman Line ship, when the workers presented their demands that the Nazi flag should be hauled down, the ship's officers got in touch with the Socialist Mayor and officials of the Belgian Transport Workers Union (affiliated with the Amsterdam International) in the hope that they would be able to stop the threatened strike. The Mayor was unsuccessful, and the trade union official, when he told the workers—"You have the permission of the union to work this ship"—was told—"We are the union, and you have our permission to keep your mouth shut."

British Workers Aid Finnish Seamen

Force Union Congress to Send Funds

LONDON, England.—Forced by the pressure of the militant rank and file, the British Trades Union Congress has voted 500 pounds for the strike fund of the Finnish seamen. In addition the congress ordered that no Finnish cargo would be handled by longshoremen or railwaymen if the Finnish bosses don't settle in three weeks. The Finnish strike called by the rank and file committees which forced the misleaders to support it. It is now one month old.

Since 1929, Morgan's American Telephone & Telegraph system has thrown out 163,000 of the 454,000 who was employing four years ago. The auto industry—including as its chief unit the Morgan-DuPont General Motors Corp.—has allowed mass unemployment and hunger among workers in and around Detroit.

While federal unemployment relief has been confined to less than \$300,000,000 loaned to the state relief machines, over \$1,700,000,000 of federal emergency loans to banks and railroads are now outstanding. The Morgan firm, which paid no income tax at all in 1931 and 1932, has benefited directly from many of these loans.

Workers Buy from Morgan Companies
Since Morgan controls corporations representing one-sixth of the corporate wealth in the United States, we may estimate that one-sixth of the industrial workers in this country are employed within the immediate Morgan domain. But every worker in the country pays tribute to Morgan corporations through the things that he buys.

Morgan has his hand on bread and flour, crackers, milk, and meat. Vegetables and fruit are canned in tin manufactured by one of two great can companies, the American Can Co. and Continental Can Co., and both of these are close to Morgan. Bananas and coffee are brought from Latin America in ships dominated by Morgan or Morgan allies. Cotton is hauled from the fields to the textile mills on Morgan railroads,

and most of the big mills are tied up with Morgan banks in New York or Boston. Cigarettes are made by one or another section of the Tobacco Trust, also Morgan's.

In New York, Morgan and Rockefeller between them have a tight grip on subway systems, and electricity and gas. About one-half of all the electric current produced in the entire country comes from companies directly within the Morgan utility system, and the rates we pay are fixed way above actual cost in order that Morgan and his clients can draw profits on swollen capital.

Farmers who buy their clothes and household equipment from Montgomery Ward are increasing the business of a Morgan company. The great majority of farm tractors come from International Harvester or J. I. Case Co., and both of these are Morgan controlled.

Back of these things that we buy are the machinery and metals used in their manufacture, and here in the so-called heavy industry which produces the means of production Morgan has an even more solid hold. Even in oil, the Rockefeller domain, Morgan is functioning too. He controls one company, Continental Oil, Teague, of Standard Oil of New Jersey, is on the list of insiders to whom Morgan sold stocks below the market price, and Standard Oil of New York is close enough to Morgan to carry a deposit with the Morgan firm.

When the United States goes to war to protect the Morgan interests, the workers in the army will carry guns made of Morgan steel and will use munitions from Du Pont, a Morgan ally.

Morgan wealth is drawn from the working class both here and in other countries. Morgan power penetrates every phase of life in the United States.

MORGAN BANKS CONTINUE DIVIDENDS AT 1929 RATES
Eight New York City banks among them six dominated by J. P. Morgan, have reported dividend payments for the current year on par with those paid at the 1929 peak. The banks are: Fidelity Trust Co., Commercial National Bank and Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., First National Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., New York Trust Co., and U. S. Trust Co. All but the first named two are controlled by the Morgan group.

For the year 1929, seven of these banks paid out dividends totalling \$42,550,000. The Guaranty Trust Co. topped the list with dividends of \$14,100,000. This bank actually increased dividend payments during the crisis years, \$18,000,000 annually for 1930, 1931 and 1932. The C. / al Hanover Bank and Trust Co. increased its annual dividend payments from \$7,175,000 in 1929 to a yearly rate of \$7,350,000 for the following three years. Similarly the New York Trust Co. increased its payments to stockholders from \$2,375,000 in 1929 to \$2,500,000 for the three years that followed. At the same time 6,150 national banks reported net earnings of \$312,443,000 for the year ending June 30, 1932, paying dividends of 10.78 per cent on their total capital. These dividends paid amount to \$169,155,000 for the year. One way Morgan's and other banks have been able to maintain and even increase dividend payments during crisis years is revealed by the Wall Street Journal which reports drastic reduction in expenses amounting to 14 per cent in 1932 as compared to the year before. "Salaries and wages," says this leading financial mouthpiece, "have been held in line with general expenses" and in other words, wage slashes have contributed towards maintaining the already fat pockets of the parasite banking class.

Anti-Fascist Activity
PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A conference was held here Tuesday to fight the Hitler terror and collect funds for its victims and refugees. The Socialist Party branch attended. Steps were taken to broaden the conference by calling upon Jewish and German organizations to send delegates to the next meeting. Jack Bond of the S. P. acted as secretary of the conference.

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Europe Replies to USA's Legal Ban on Gold Payments

Italy "Can't Pay"; England Silent on Default; France Pleads Huge Deficit

ROME, May 28.—The Budget report of the Finance Ministry, approved by the Legislature yesterday, speaks of Italy's "complete inability to pay" the forthcoming instalment of the American debt.

America's move of legally going off the gold standard, means a certain alleviation in Italy's debt burden, since Italy is now able to pay in paper dollars, which can be had 15 per cent cheaper than the old gold dollars. Bankers here said, however, that since Italy is unable to pay, a fifteen per cent reduction makes little more impression than no reduction at all.

French Government Deficit
PARIS, May 28.—The financial position of the French government remains disastrous, on the eve of the World Economic Conference. The budget was sent down by the Senate with a 3,496 million franc deficit to the Chamber of Deputies, who passed it yesterday after increasing the deficit to 4,444 million francs. The bill is now on its way back to the Upper House.

A National Economy Committee is calling on all Paris shops to remain closed on Monday in protest against the Government's failure to make economies. The "Journées Industrielles" openly say that unless the budget deficit is drastically reduced, inflation is certain to follow.

Predict Economic Conference Failure
French monetary authorities are also saying that nothing will be accomplished at the World Economic Conference unless the dollar and the pound are first stabilized. If this is not done, the Economic Conference will drag along in the same way that the Disarmament Conference did.

England Hit By U. S. Inflation
LONDON, May 28.—The British government, in face of Roosevelt's ban on gold, has made no declaration of policy on the question of either meeting the debt payments which fall due to the United States on June 15, or defaulting. The situation caused by this uncertainty is bound to become more acute as the World Economic Conference—and, unless some statement is made beforehand, will come to a head with the opening of the Conference on June 12, three days before the payments of all the European powers are due.

The gold ban has scored a point for the United States in the financial fight between America and Great Britain for the differential advantages in foreign trades which go with currency depreciation. The dollar dropped six points. The financial editor of the Observer refers to America's legal departure from the gold standard as "the whirlwind progress of America's pursuit of inflation," and talks of the "shock to confidence" which this measure has produced.

U. S. Move Adds to Instability
BERLIN, May 28.—America's statutory departure from gold payments here has the question—whether the United States by pursuing her inflation policy should greatly decrease the value of the dollar, can Germany continue on the gold standard? A cheap American dollar will make it more easy for Germany to pay the private debts that she owes the United States, but her already small and still decreasing foreign trade will be even worse hit than at present.

Economic War Breaks Out
BELGRADE, Yugo-Slavia, May 28.—A new economic war has broken out between Austria and Yugo-Slavia. As a reprisal against the prohibition of the importation of Yugo-Slavian pigs into Austria, Yugo-Slavia has placed a complete economic embargo on Austrian goods, closing the frontier to all imports from Austria.

French Tax-Payers Urge Direct Action
PARIS, May 28.—Tens of thousands of small tax-payers threatened "direct action" against members of the French Chamber of Deputies, who, they claim, have reduced France to the verge of bankruptcy. At two monster meetings a resolution was passed which said that "there is no longer an effective government in France" and that the country was headed for catastrophe.

JAPANESE TROOPS PATROL PEIPING; GENERALS REVOLT AGAINST CHIANG
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
north from Canton to join the battle against the Japanese invasion, has already clashed with Chiang's forces in Hunan Province. It is likely that Feng and Canton are thus allied in a desperate endeavor to oust Chiang taking advantage of his universal unpopularity throughout China, for his miserable betrayal of the nation's defense against the Japanese.

Chiang, who has been concentrating his armies for another desperate onslaught upon the Chinese Soviet territories, now officially admitted by Nanking to cover eight provinces with 167 districts completely under Soviet control, is faced with a life-and-death battle for military supremacy in China.

The net effect of this outbreak against Nanking will be to weaken Chiang's offensive against the Chinese Soviets, and to enable the latter to exploit the rivalries between warring cliques of generals to gain a breathing space for the strengthening of the Chinese Soviet Republic, which now embraces nearly 100,000,000 Chinese in Central China.

19th Route Army in Clash With Nanking Troops
This is also borne out by reports that the Nineteenth Route Army, famed for its defense of Shanghai last year, and presumably on the way