

ETHIOPIAN FIGHTERS TAKE TO HILLS

Left Cabinet Is Expected to Take Office in France

COMMUNISTS ELECT 71 TO CHAMBER

Thorez and Blum State Positions of Parties on New Government

PARIS, May 4.—Practically complete returns on the second ballot of the French elections for the Chamber of Deputies completely confirm early reports of a sweeping People's Front victory with special emphasis on the great gains registered by the working class Communist and Socialist Parties.

The French Communist Party increased its representation from ten to seventy-one.

It is predicted that the next Cabinet will be a coalition of Radicals and Socialists with either Edouard Daladier, President of the Radical Socialist Party, or Vincent Auriol, leading Socialist, as Premier.

Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the French Communist Party, has already announced that his Party would support such a "left" government so long as it carried out the program of the People's Front but that the Communists would not participate in it.

Blum States Party Program
Leo Blum, best-known leader of the French Socialist Party and editor of Le Populaire, Socialist organ, stated his Party's program as follows in a special election issue of his paper.

"The French people have signified their will with vehement emphasis," Blum wrote. "This will allow for no argument, no trickery, tolerate no resistance. The People's Front must be permitted to present a government before the Chamber. We wish to declare without losing an hour that we are ready to assume the role that falls to us, and are prepared to establish and direct a Government of the People's Front."

The French Socialists will be the largest Party in the next Chamber with 146 deputies against 97 in the last Chamber. The Radical Socialists will come second with 115 seats compared with 156 before. The third largest party will be the rightist Left Republicans with 83 deputies, an increase of 11.

Foes of Front Defeated
Among the most important defeats suffered by the reactionaries were the loss of seats by former Minister of War Jules Fabry and Henri Franklin-Bouillon. Both were most bitter foes of the People's Front, especially the Communists.

Most significant of the gains scored by the Communist was the surprising strength shown in the provinces as well as in the large cities. In recent months, Communist strength in the countryside has been on a steady increase.

The total vote of the extreme reactionary fascist bloc was less than 500,000 in a total vote of more than 10,000,000.

Parisians Ask Prestes Be Freed

PARIS, May 4.—The World Committee Against War and Fascism has appealed to outstanding intellectuals of France to protest against the Brazilian persecution of the champions of freedom, Luis Carlos Prestes and the others who have been arrested and tortured by Vargas, Dictator of Brazil.

More than forty signatures have been secured to the petition demanding that Vargas immediately release Prestes and his fellow fighters.

Among the signers of the petition are Victor Basch, president of the Peoples Front Committee, Professor Levy Bruhl, member of the Institute of France, Prud'hommeaux, Secretary General of the League of Nations Society, Reverend Wilfred Monod, professor of Theology.

Many University Professors, including Challe, Georges Friedmann, Lantier, Jacques Chapelon, Rene Maubian, Dr. Roubakine and others, are among the signers.

Heinrich Mann is among the outstanding authors who have signed the petition.

War Costs Heavy
ROME, May 4.—Since April 1935, Italy's war on Ethiopia has cost her about a billion lire a month. Her total war appropriations now amount to 10,655,000,000 lire (including the most recent appropriation of 1,440,000,000 lire), according to the report published in Italy's Official Gazette.

The French Election Holds a Message For American People

AN EDITORIAL

The American prophets of doom about the French People's Front have again been rebuked and refuted by the irresistible march of events.

Even greater than was expected is the victory of the People's Front in the second ballot of the French election. Simultaneously, the working class parties came through with unprecedented success.

Great are the gains for the French masses. Great are the gains for all those who are working to build that instrument which will accomplish for the American people what the People's Front has accomplished for the French people—a Farmer-Labor Party.

The complete returns from France only emphasize what was already clear as a result of the first ballot last week.

1. The reactionary-fascist National Front suffered an impressive setback by the People's Front which will hold about 380 out of 618 seats. A "leftist" Cabinet representing a coalition of the Socialists and Radical Socialists appears certain.

2. The working class parties within the People's Front are in a commanding position. There will be 71 Communists and 146 Socialists in the next Chamber. The Communist representation increased by sixty-one; the Socialist representation increased by more than fifty.

3. The forces within the People's Front who dared flirt with the Premier, who voted for some of the pro-fascist measures of ex-Premier Pierre Laval, were decisively rebuked and rejected. Those Radical Socialists who sincerely and mutually supported the program of the People's Front came through with flying colors.

It is no wonder that the enemies of the Farmer-Labor Party in the United States invariably have gone hay-wire on what is happening in France.

Take the "Old Guard" of the Socialist Party, for example. The "Old Guard" leadership is most bitterly opposed to any united front or joint action with the Communist Party. In Milwaukee, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan went to the length of refusing a sincere proffer of aid by the Communist Party there. The "Old Guard" leaders talk about a "Farmer-Labor Party" with Roosevelt but they savagely reject a real Farmer-Labor Party which would include the Communists.

Here is what John Powers in his column "The Workers Abroad" wrote about the French elections in the New Leader of May 1—after the results of the first ballot were already known:

"Nor can a People's Front, devoted to the defense and preservation of democracy, permit Communists to play a leading role in the combination, as is the case in France, without seriously injuring its own purpose. . . . In France, where the Communists have been permitted to dominate the People's Front for their own ulterior purposes, while the Socialists have joined with the Communists in a united front of their own, the result is continued parliamentary confusion and the strengthening of the reactionary right, the fascists and Communists. Socialism and democracy are the losers."

Could anything be more false? How the facts smash every lie! The results of the election speak for themselves. The French Socialists have gained much ground. The French Socialist will, in fact, have the largest representation of all in the next Chamber—for the first time. Far from losing ground because of their participation in the People's Front, they have advanced faster than ever before.

The defeated Radical Socialists were the doubtful friends of democracy within the People's Front. They were those who hesitated to sincerely work with the Communists and Socialists. The forces against fascism and reaction within the Radical Socialist Party have been greatly strengthened as a result of this election.

The greatest gains of all were made by the Communist Party. But that was due to the fact that the Communists have for the last two years borne the brunt of the struggle against fascism and reaction. It was the Radical Socialist paper, La Republique, which on January 7 wrote: "The future generation should be grateful to the Communist Party for the tremendous role it played in forming the People's Front."

The Communists increased their representation seven-fold in the next Chamber because they fought honestly and squarely, because they took the lead in building and strengthening the People's Front, because they are the vanguard of those who would conserve the democratic rights of the great masses of people against the fascist terror.

Wrong about the French People's Front, the enemies of the united front with the Communists are also doing very badly about the Farmer-Labor Party in the United States.

Mayor Hoan refused Communist aid in Milwaukee. That did not prevent the Communists from calling for the victory of the Socialist slate despite the sabotage of the "Old Guard." With proper criticism

(Continued on Page 2)

25,000 March In Akron

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
AKRON, Ohio, May 4.—Twenty-five thousand cheering trade unionists marched through the main streets of Akron in a demonstration that this city will not soon forget.

Headed by over 5,000 members of the recently victorious Goodyear union, the marchers paraded Akron traffic for two hours Sunday afternoon in the largest labor demonstration Summit County has ever seen.

Maurice Sugar of Detroit set off salvoes of applause with his exposures of the Democratic and Republican parties and his call for independent and unified labor action in the political field.

Earlier, Francis Gerhart, head of the Barberton C. L. U. had been enthusiastically backed as he described labor's need of a Farmer-Labor Party.

The Goodyear union, whose membership had risen from 150 to over 5,000 as a consequence of the recent strike was out in full force in the parade.

Despite efforts of reactionary labor officials to ban all but A. F. of L. organizations, the rank and file of the unions swept hundreds of WPA workers into their ranks.

A broad Farmer-Labor Party convention is to be held in Akron June 5 and 7.

JOBLESS ASK MARGANTONIO BILL PASSAGE

Workers Alliance Head Demands Passage at Hearing

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—President David Lasser of the Workers Alliance of America called the Margantonio relief standards act (H. R. 11186) a "Charter of Rights for the unemployed" and demanded enactment as House hearings opened here today before a labor subcommittee.

The relief crisis you now see in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois will spread throughout the country in the next six months unless something is done," Lasser testified. "You are going to have hundreds of thousands and millions of unemployed facing starvation. They are not going to starve peacefully."

In addition to those present, organized jobless from all over the country appeared, in wives and letters their desire for quick approval of the measure. Communications came to the House Committee and Representative Vito Marcantonio (Rep., N. Y.) from St. Louis and New Jersey, where spectacular mass actions spring from the situation created by the Roosevelt slash-relief program.

The hearings will continue the rest of this week. The testimony will comprise a handbook of evidence which Marcantonio and others fighting the Roosevelt reduction plan will cite to the House when it debates the administration proposal of \$1,500,000,000 appropriation for the fiscal year beginning this July. A total of \$6,000,000,000 would be provided by the Marcantonio bill—\$2,000,000 for resumption of Federal direct relief, continuation of WPA, and for socially useful Federal works.

Riley Testifies
Morgan Riley, an assistant WPA supervisor representing the city projects council of 9,000 WPA white-collar workers in New York City, and the council for social service, described the extent of continued unemployment, he said.

"If you take the most conservative figure we have, the National Industrial Conference Board estimate that there are now 9,649,000 unemployed, and multiply by \$750, the average spent per year per man by WPA, you get \$7,236,750,000. That is what it would take to do a proper job. The \$6,000,000,000 proposed here is less than that."

Lasser emphasized that he uttered the views of 800,000 members of the Workers' Alliance. He assailed the campaign of the Liberty League and other reactionary interests to "bring about the dropping of all government responsibility" to the jobless. This he called "a death blow to the unemployed."

The Liberty League, said Lasser, would abolish Federal Relief provisions, now that federal direct relief has been discontinued. Then it would cause the states and counties to throw the burden back to the communities, and the communities in turn throw it directly back upon the unemployed themselves. He pointed out that the New Jersey state relief commission already has served notice it is going out of business in July, and he had word today of the same outlook in Illinois.

"We of the Workers' Alliance say this must be defeated now," he declared by assailing the Margantonio Bill continuing the responsibility of the federal government.

By questioning, Marcantonio developed the additional bold deal to the unemployed in the current WPA dismissal campaign under which 700,000 to 800,000 will be thrown off by June.

Besides, Marcantonio, the subcommittee members are Curley of New York and Wood of Missouri, Democrats.

STEEL GROUP TO CONFER IN CAPITAL

Committee to Discuss CIO Offer With AFL Leaders

By Tom Keenan
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
CANONSBURG, Pa., May 4.—A special committee of five, selected by the sixty-first convention of the Amalgamated Association in session here to consider the offer of the Committee for Industrial Organization for a drive to unionize the steel industry, prepared to depart for Washington tonight to confer with the A. F. of L. executive council and the C. I. O.

Mearwhile, the bloc of progressive delegates fighting for acceptance of the \$300,000 C. I. O. offer for an immediate drive to organize the nation's 400,000 steel workers reported steadily growing sentiment for their issue.

Headed by International Vice-President Edward Miller, the committee contains four other members elected from the floor of the convention.

The Committee
They are Sam Perry of Canonsburg, Ward Wolcott and John Tines of Granite City, Ill., and James Chalcross of Chicago. Perry is president of the traditionally conservative Canonsburg Lodge, largest in the A. A. and though "on the fence" regarding the Lewis offer when the convention began, "may be swung to its support by the influence of a portion of the Canonsburg delegation who have decided in favor of the C. I. O."

Wolcott is one of the leading progressives of the convention, is known to be a strong supporter of the C. I. O. offer, and will unquestionably lead the fight in committee for a report to the convention recommending acceptance.

Shalcross, one of the old-timers of the Amalgamated, delegate from one of the few remaining hand-bar mills in the country, a small Chicago concern, is a question-mark. In all probability, he will vote whichever way Vice-President Miller does.

Acceptance Possible
Progressives report that more than one "old-timer" has gone over to support of the C. I. O. proposal since the convention began, and the consensus of opinion indicates a probable acceptance of the offer without much real opposition.

The committee will meet with the executive council of the A. F. of L. in Washington tomorrow to hear what plans, if any, the craft forces have for steel. Last week they heard John Brophy, C. I. O. director.

But, as one delegate remarked today, "what can the A. F. of L. offer? Green has asked for \$750,000 from the craft unions. The only response has been a terse refusal from one union, the machinists, made by their President, Arthur Wharton. Therefore, it is not a question of two offers to consider—the committee for industrial organization has made the sole offer, it is the only one we can accept" the A. A. at present has 4,800 members.

Committees Meet
Today was devoted to committee meetings. There being no sessions of the entire body, these groups will prepare reports of the entire body. These groups will prepare reports on resolutions and convention matters in the following categories—ways and means; constitution and general laws; good of the order; auditing and officers reports.

Almost all the delegates feel that there is only one issue facing the convention, to organize the unorganized steel workers by launching an immediate drive in every steel center.

Youth Congress Gives Out Call For Peace Action

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL, AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF AMERICA:
As May 30 approaches, the thoughts of America return to the memory of those who have fallen in wars fought by our country. It is especially desirable that the youth of America commemorate these dead in a fitting manner.

Covered with wreaths, the youth of another generation lies in everlasting slumber. For them there are no more uniforms and rumbling cannon, no poison gas can wither their lungs or machine guns pierce their throats. All this was theirs not so long ago. Today it is our unhappy heritage—and future.

It is also our heritage to know that these dead perished in wars fought for the gain and profit of a small, greedy minority. The financial interests, the munition makers, the industrialists of 1898 and 1917 are today putting their vampire mark on our generation.

Whether it be in the burning deserts of Africa, the blizzard-torn steppes of Mongolia, or the beautiful Rhineland, the God of War rules today. Under the guise of defense, alliances and counter-alliances are being formed for war. Germany links herself with Japan for the common avowed aim of attacking the Soviet Union on the East and West. France and England attempt to use the peace sentiment of the masses and the machinery of the League of Nations for their own imperialist interests. Italy, speaking through fascist dictator Mussolini, threatens to fight until every Ethiopian is annihilated. And our own American industrialists have taken the infamous role of feeding the battling armies of Europe, Asia and Africa with oil, steel and cotton ready to repeat the fiasco of 1917 and drag the American people into a war to protect their profits.

As in other parts of the world, so here those forces which are intent on the suppression of the labor movement and of all civil rights are the most militaristic and warlike. They have induced America of 1936 to spend over a billion dollars for the army and navy. America of 1936 has decided to double the C. M. T. C. increase the R. O. T. C. and introduce the Junior R. O. T. C. into high schools. America of 1936, too poor to feed its hungry youth by adopting the American Youth Act for jobs and adequate educational facilities, has found sufficient wealth to enter the race for death and load us where those whose memories we honor went.

Let us, therefore, this May, as the cannon resound, honor the dead by a solemn demonstration for peace. Let us, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, here "resolve that those who gave their lives have not died in vain," that we shall use the heritage and experience of the dead to cement the unity and determination of the youth of America in the fight for peace. As a living memorial to the dead and in the interests of peace, let us stop American industrial and financial interests from helping the warmakers of other nations and halt its effort to militarize us here at home.

Jobs, not cannon—pass the American Youth Act; Abolish the R. O. T. C.; Stop the shipment of war materials; War anywhere means war everywhere! Take the army out of the C. C. C.; Recall American gunboats from foreign waters!

Auto Leaders To Plan Drive In Klan Case

Will Meet to Begin Big Campaign to Build Membership

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—With the convention of the United Automobile Workers at South Bend now ended, the newly elected officers and executive board will hold their first meeting here this week to set into motion the gigantic organization drive decided upon by the convention.

A press committee is now at work to issue one hundred thousand copies of the first number of the United Automobile Worker organ of the union, summarizing the convention decisions and directing an appeal to auto workers to join the union.

Before the convention adjourned at South Bend, President Homer Martin proposed that the previous decision, rejecting support for Roosevelt in the election, be reconsidered. Only about a quarter of the convention stood up for Martin's proposal to reconsider, the rest remaining seated and abstaining from voting. Martin thereupon declared the decision on Roosevelt reversed.

Notes Raise for J. E. Hoover
WASHINGTON, May 4.—(UP)—The House today approved a measure raising the pay of the head of the "Government G-Men," J. Edgar Hoover, from \$9,000 to \$10,000.

TANK FORCE IS AWAITED BY FASCISTS

Reports of Attacks on Foreigners Exaggerated

LONDON, May 4.—Ethiopian guerrilla fighters, after reducing Addis Ababa to virtually a shambles, during the night of May 3 and 4, are withdrawing to the hills surrounding Addis Ababa today to harass the approaching Italian Fascist armies.

Latest wireless reports from the capital of Ethiopia state that the Italian advance guard is only five miles from the city and fearing ambush is awaiting the arrival of the 3,000 trucks and tanks before moving into the city.

Rome statements that the British minister in Addis Ababa had requested the Italian army to expedite the occupation of Addis Ababa, since officially denied here.

Attempts Exaggerated
Deliberate attempts to exaggerate the attacks on the foreign legations were seen, as the facts show that very few foreigners were harmed when it is considered that the Ethiopian people look on the foreign ministries as representatives of governments who in some way or other assisted Italian Fascism in its invasion of Ethiopia.

Unconfirmed reports say that 10 foreigners were killed, most of them being Greek businessmen and travelers who have lived in Ethiopia for many years. Only one American, Mrs. A. R. Strain, wife of a missionary, was accidentally killed when a stray bullet hit her.

The United Press reports from the besieged American legation, headed by U. S. Minister Cornelius Van H. Eberle, said that though the situation is serious, there are signs showing that the danger to the legation is lessening. An American, Cramp, who had gone to the hospital to volunteer aid, found on his return that the attitude of the Ethiopians appeared friendly.

Only intermittent shots were directed at the American, British and French embassies.

White Flag Fly
"White flags are flying on most housetops," Engert reported by wireless.

Meanwhile, reports from Rome tell of preparations for a huge Fascist celebration to mark the momentarily expected entry of the Fascist hordes into Addis Ababa.

Mussolini announced in the Fascist Chamber today that he had ordered a general mobilization of the Italian people. To the Italian people he will make the announcement you are expecting and to the Italian people as on Oct. 2 (the day the war started) I will speak.

Emperor Haile Selassie sailed today from Jeddah, French Somaliland, the British admiralty announced. He left for Haifa, Palestine aboard the British cruiser Entreprix. After a short stay there at the Coptic shrine, it was expected he would come to England.

Third Negro Is Lynched In Week

PAVO, Ga., May 4.—A wave of lynch-terror against the Negro people sweeping the South, resulted in the murder of John Rushin, 55-year-old Negro farmhand, here today.

Rushin was lynched by a mob of 200 men near here, who ridged his body with bullets.

He was accused of slaying Marion Pate, a 24-year-old white man, with whom he allegedly had a fight.

Rushin is the third lynch victim within the space of a week. Lint Shaw, 50-year-old Negro farmer, was lynched last Tuesday near ROT-tin, Ga., after being shot three times by Sheriff who arrested him. He narrowly escaped a lynching on April 11.

Wille Kees, 19-year-old Negro boy, was lynched by a mob of 10 masked men following his seizure from a sheriff at Lepanto, Arkansas. Both Shaw and Kees were framed for "attempted assault on a white woman."

In almost identical words, coroner's juries found that Kees and Shaw came to their death "by parties unknown."

Deputy Sheriff Herbert Kennedy said that Rushin was taken from him as he turned his head to answer a question asked him by a bystander.

The present wave of lynch hysteria against Negro people in the South has resulted in the lynching of three Negroes, all in the space of a week—the worst record ever known.

Browder and Thomas Hail French Elections

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, yesterday sent a cable of congratulations to Paris on the People's Front election victories. The cable follows: CACHIN THOREZ L'HUMANITE PARIS, FRANCE

We hail the tremendous victory of the People's Front in France which was made possible by the untiring united front initiative and activities of our French brother Party, in rallying the French people in the fight against fascism for bread and peace. The unprecedented glorious victory of the French Communist

Labor Party—in the fight against American fascism. EARL BROWDER General Secretary. C. P. U.S.A.

Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party of the United States, cabled his congratulations to the American Socialist Party to Leon Blum, member of the House of Deputies and leader of the French Socialist Party. Comrade Thomas' cable read, "Congratulations on Victory. On to Socialism."

The Socialist leader supplemented his message with the following statement: "All Socialists and progressives in the United States have reason to feel thankful for the sweeping victory of

the People's Front of France in yesterday's elections over the forces of fascism and reaction. "The People's Front has a majority of more than 140 seats over its opponents, while the Socialist Party, with its nearly 150 seats has the largest representation it has ever had in the Chamber of Deputies, and is now the largest single party of that Chamber. It is to be hoped that the People's Front will work out a program of constructive achievement in behalf of peace, democracy and social justice and that the next government may pave the way for a genuinely socialist program."

"This election parallels the Spanish achievement and gives hope for the forces of progress in Europe."

Miners Take Stand on New Loaders at May Day Meeting

Frazier Asks Bill's Passage In Washington

Chelsea Unions Make United Front May 1 Despite Old Guard

(Special to the Daily Worker)
GILLESPIE, Ill., May 4. — May Day in Southern Illinois marked another forward step in the united front of Communist, Socialist and Syndicalist workers. Desperate efforts by coal operators and some PMA officials to halt May Day celebrations failed. Most of the coal towns had good sized demonstrations.

Five hundred paraded in Wilsonville during the morning, and listened to Communist, Socialist, IWW, YCL and Workers Alliance speakers afterward. The mines were closed. In Taylor Springs, two hundred marched, and joined later in a May Day dance. Unemployed leaders and Alderman F. Mucci spoke.

In Wilsonville, the largest local of the PMA, the 2,400 miners voted to close the pits on May Day and hold a special union meeting after the demonstration. The meeting discussed problems arising out of the installation of the new Joy loaders to replace the conveyor loaders. The company threatened to fine every miner who failed to report for work, but when two mines blew the whistles for work, only 60 reported.

The union meeting passed a resolution including the following demands in connection with the changed loading system:

1. No change in the present division of work at \$ to 1.
2. No transferring of men to other mines without first securing a contract that will guarantee proportional distribution of all men on the new loaders, so as to absorb all men now employed.
3. Agreement on new loaders to be based on all four mines, regardless of time limit when other mines will be mechanized, in order to insure jobs and the present division of work to all men now employed.

Washington Demonstration.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4. — Senator Lynn Frazier, co-author of the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill, was chief speaker at the Washington May Day Demonstration. The meeting was sponsored by the Washington Labor May Day Committee, composed of Central Labor Union delegates from the Machinists, Painters, Carpenters, Launderers, Clerks and other unions. The Communist and Socialist Parties supported the progressive unions that organized the meeting. Five hundred attended.

Frazier, advocating passage of the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill said it "will take care of the unemployed, disabled and the aged. We are going to push this bill to its final conclusion and see it in operation." Charles E. Gift, Vice-President of the Union Label League, defended the May Day demonstration from attacks made by conservative unionists. "May Day is a true American institution," he declared.

The demonstration passed resolutions endorsing the Frazier-Lundeen Bill, the American-Youth Bill, Suffrage for residents of the District of Columbia, and to Make Washington a 100 per cent Union Town.

Chelsea United Front.
(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHELSEA, Mass., May 4. — United activity of Communist and Socialist workers put over the biggest and best May Day celebration Chelsea has seen for years, in spite of Old Guard opposition. Three hundred enthusiastic workers jammed Chelsea Labor Lyceum auditorium, many had to stand. The United Front and the Farmer-Labor Party, keynote of the meeting, drew thunderous applause.

Leslie Richards, former State Chairman of the Socialist Party, brought the audience to its feet, singing the International, when he declared that the Socialist rank and file would bring about a united front with the Communists in spite of the Old Guard leadership.

International Workers. Order branches, the Young Communist League, the Freiheit Gesang Verein are again making the Labor Lyceum their headquarters after successful negotiations toward healing the breach between left wing and right wing organizations two months ago. These two months of work were the basis of the successful May Day demonstration.

The Chelsea local of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union called on its members to attend the celebration.

Labor Party Meeting In Philadelphia Tonight

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 4. — The movement in Philadelphia for the formation of Farmer-Labor Party will move ahead with a mass meeting on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the City Committee for the Formation of a Farmer-Labor Party. Prominent speakers are expected at the meeting, which will be held at Thirty-first and Ridge Avenue.

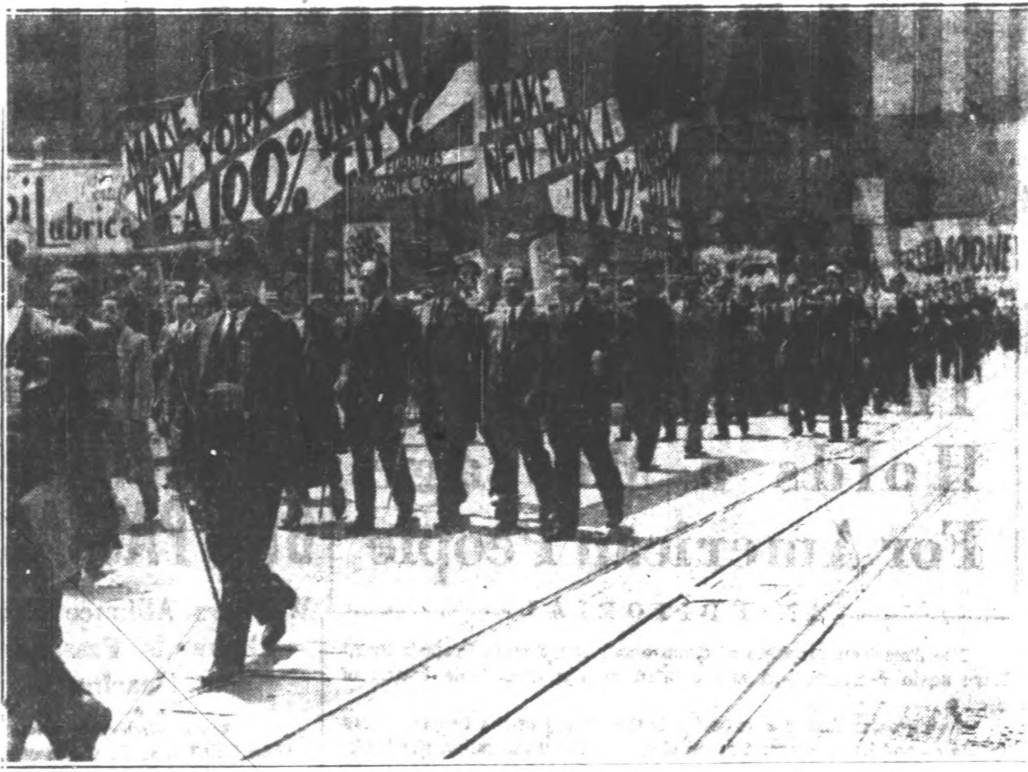
Hagood Out

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UP). — Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood today was relieved of duty as commander of the Sixth Corps Area, at his own request.

Scenes at New York United Labor May Day Parade



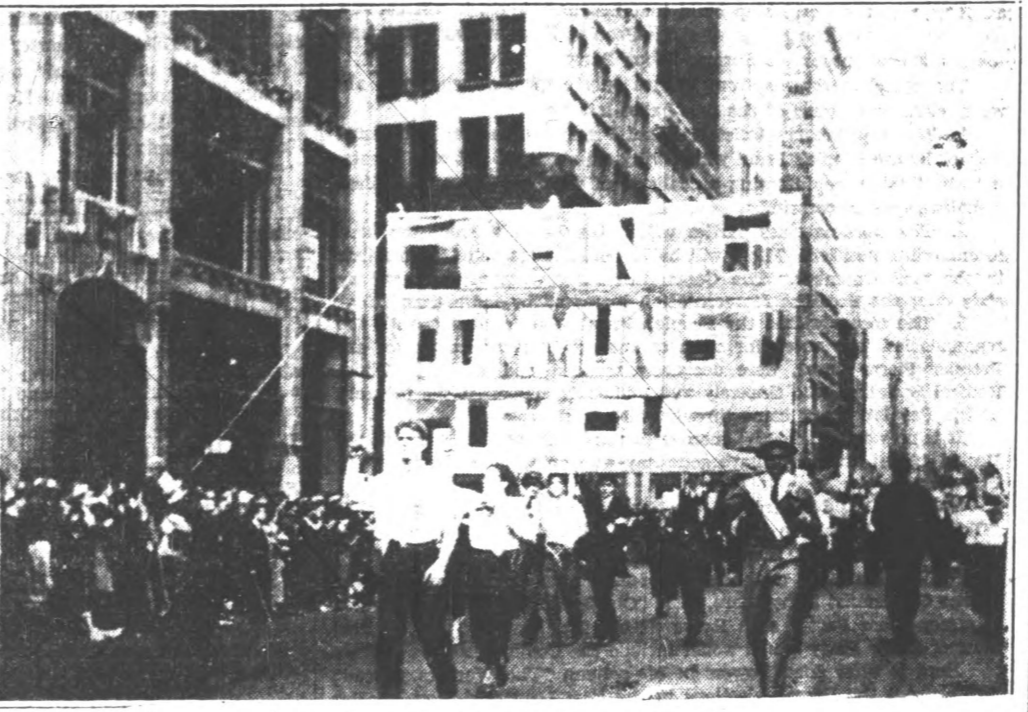
Seamen swing into Union Square.



Furriers for one hundred per cent union town.



Painters District Council 9 nears the Square.



Young Communist League contingent in march.



Cafeteria workers form large contingent.



Local 22 Garment Union Athletic Division.

The French Election

— AN EDITORIAL —

(Continued from Page 1)

of Hoan's action, the Communists explained that a Socialist victory was infinitely preferable to that of the Milwaukee reactionary coalition which backed Sheriff Shinnors.

Who was hurt by the action of the "Old Guard" leaders in Milwaukee?

Only the workers, only the masses—including the Socialist Party in Milwaukee. Hoan was the only leading Socialist candidate who got in. The Socialist president of the City Council and the Socialist City Attorney failed to get re-elected. The Socialist Party lost control of the City Council and four of their nine members on the County Board were ousted.

That is what red-baiting achieved for the Socialist Party in Milwaukee.

Comparable to the loss in prestige suffered by former Premier Edouard Herriot in the French elections is the defeat suffered by William Mahoney, Farmer-Labor candidate in St. Paul, Minnesota, in the recent mayoralty election.

Mahoney conducted a defensive campaign and was seemingly reluctant to unleash all the potential forces at his command against the reactionary candidate, Mark Gehan. As a result, he suffered defeat by a few thousand votes. A more militant, aggressive campaign, which would really have aroused the people against reaction, would probably have shown a different result.

Herriot, too, vacillated when an aggressive attack against the policies of Laval was called for and as a result came through on the second ballot with greatly reduced prestige. For the first time, he needed Communist and Socialist votes to win.

The elections in France are a clarion call to all wavering and indecisive elements in the Farmer-Labor Party movement, including the "Militants" in the Socialist Party. Instead of hesitancy and restraint, it calls for aggressive action and daring. Instead of spiritless endorsement of the united front in a vague and general way, it calls for enthusiastic and energetic united fronts all along the line against fascism and reaction in a concrete and definite way.

The French people have reaped what the People's Front has sown. The American masses ask for a Farmer-Labor Party on a city, state and national scale similarly to repulse the extreme reactionaries—the Hearsts and the American Liberty Leaguers—and those of the Roosevelt administration who more or less capitulate to reactionary demands.



Pipers with the Irish workers section of the New York United Labor May Day Parade formed one of the most colorful parts of a parade in which 300,000 marched

Firm Heads Get Marine Group Huge Salaries In Welcome

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UP). —

The American Tobacco Company paid George W. Hill, president, the sum of \$212,199 or approximately \$700 for every working day during 1935, the concern's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission showed today.

Thomas R. Taylor, vice-president and auditor of the tobacco company, received \$105,669 and Charles F. Nelley, vice-president, \$105,369.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company paid Cornelius F. Kelley, president, \$168,138. F. B. Davis, chairman of the board and president of the United States Rubber Company, was paid \$125,220. Thomas F. Hamilton, director of United Aircraft Corporation and subsidiaries, received \$104,598. Donald L. Brown, director and president, was paid \$45,500.

The Schenley Distillers Corporation paid \$107,526 to Louis E. Golian, division sales manager of a subsidiary company. Grover A. Whalen, director and chairman of the board, received \$75,240.

Newark Army Base Approval of House

WASHINGTON, May 4 (UP). — The House today passed and sent to the Senate the Hartley Bill providing for sale of the Port Newark (N.J.) army supply base for payment of \$100,000 annually without interest over a period of 20 years.

"Welcome Home Charlie! Welcome back to leadership in the struggle," was the theme of the home-coming banquet given to Charles Krumbeln at Hotel Delano last night, under auspices of the Marine Workers Committee.

Tremendous enthusiasm swept the crowd of 500 who taxed the capacity of the Grand Banquet Hall. A collection of four hundred dollars proved the crowd's enthusiasm.

Earl Browder, Gen. Secretary of the Communist Party, emphasized that Communists could expect more and more arrests on framed up charges, as the movement grows stronger, which could only stop them by making the working class protest so strong that the government would not dare take leaders away from us.

Krumbeln said he had asked for physical labor, to build up his legs, and had done all he could to be better prepared for work when he came out. He said that when he applied for parole, he had stated that his employer was "the Communist Party." "We must not allow the government to cripple our work by arrests and paroles," he said.

Everybody at the meeting left with a firmer determination to carry on the working class struggle in New York with more energy, under the leadership of Charles Krumbeln.

The chief speakers of the evening were Earl Browder, Charles Krumbeln, Ben Gold, Roy B. Hudson, James W. Ford, Moisseye Oigin and Joseph Brodsky.

California's Entire Crew Untrained

Ship Narrowly Averted Crash While Limping Back to Port

By John Meldon

Sensational disclosures of what took place aboard the S.S. California, Panama Pacific Company liner, which left New York last Saturday morning, only to return early Sunday morning to the same dock from which it sailed with the engine room almost out of commission, were discovered yesterday.

Interviewing the only member of the crew able to elude the guard thrown around the ship when she docked, after returning from a point sixty-six miles off New York harbor, the Daily Worker learned that the S. S. California, carrying 250 passengers and a crew of 386, narrowly escaped collision with another ship in a heavy fog just before entering Sandy Hook, according to statements made by members of the crew. At the time of the near-disaster, the S. S. California was limping back to this port, feeling her way through the intense fog.

Mostly Kids
The information came from Sam Fischer, who hired aboard the vessel into the steward's department a few hours before she sailed. Fischer admitted that he had never been to sea before, and was hired by the Panama Pacific Company along with dozens of others, to man the ship.

"They were mostly kids," he stated, "and most of them had never been to sea in their life." He said further that a few of the veteran stewards and waiters who also hired for the trip had exclaimed that they would not have put a foot on board had they known before hiring that the ship was carrying an inexperienced crew.

All Green Hands
"Some of the kids, whom the company hired for the deck crew, had just come aboard ship for the first time," he continued. "After the engines broke down, I spoke to a group of what I thought were regular seamen on deck and told them that this was my first trip to sea. They laughed and replied what the hell do you think we are—this is our first time on a boat, too."

In his interview with the Daily Worker reporter, Sam Fischer stated that he had taken the job on the S.S. California, in order to get to the West Coast where he could get a job in his regular line of work as a salesman. He was hired by a company official named Day, and after being charged \$9.50 for a waiter's uniform, he went on board the S.S. California at 11:30 o'clock Friday night. When he went to his bunk in the "glory hole," Fischer said that a regular seaman lying in his bunk had exclaimed disgustedly, "There's only one other real seaman on board this boat besides me!"

Just before the ship sailed, Fischer claimed that the crew and some of the passengers had witnessed a "fast fight between two of the ship's officers. One of them was fired right away."

"After we had started out to sea, it was about a little after the lunch hour on Saturday, we all noticed that the ship had stopped," he continued. "When I got off duty in the dining room at 5:30 p.m. I went up on deck. Everybody was standing around, some of them scared. The officers would not give any information of what was wrong. A little later, the ship started moving slowly, and an English passenger shouted that the ship was going in a circle. He could tell by gaging the ship's course by the sun," he went on. "Soob we all knew that there was something wrong and that we were heading back to land."

Avert Collision
"I was on deck about an hour before we hit Sandy Hook. Some of the kids in the crew were almost panic stricken. They told me that a short time earlier, we had just missed smashing into another ship in the fog by a hundred yards."

On returning to port, Fischer and others tried to leave the ship, but were not permitted, he said. "The passengers were raising hell," he claimed.

He finally succeeded in leaving the ship early yesterday morning, after donning his civilian clothes and leaving in company with some passengers.

In his interview with the Daily Worker, Fischer stated that so far as he knew, he was the only member of the crew who had gotten off the ship.

"Some of the kids in the crew were crying because they could not get past the cops and detectives on the dock to telephone their people," Fischer claimed that A. B. Connor, department head on employment on the ship, had flatly refused to let any of the crew ashore. He also stated that there were rumors on the boat that the present crew of the S. S. California would be transferred to a sister ship, the S.S. Virginia. The crew of the latter, it was said, would be discharged to make room for the inexperienced California ship's crew.

"I never saw such a scared and demoralized bunch of men in my life as that crew," he commented finally.

The Panama Pacific Company, on being queried, said that they did not know when the S.S. California would again be ready for sea. Investigation by ship experts disclosed that the engine trouble had started with a defective electrical equipment.

Joseph Curran, leader of the seamen's strike, yesterday challenged the government and shipping officials to conduct an investigation of the composition of the S.S. California crew.

Harlem Policeman Held for Assault in Beating of Negro

First Case Of Attacker Being Held

Negro Patrolman Has Notorious Record of Attacks

A smashing victory was won yesterday when Patrolman Charles Brown...

First Harlem Case This is the first known instance of a case in which a policeman has been held for trial...

Frank D. Griffin, secretary of the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights in Harlem...

This is a tremendous partial victory for the people of Harlem and for the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights in Harlem.

Harris Prejudicial to McNeil The decision yesterday was virtually wrung from Magistrate Harris...

Woman Forced to Leave A white woman spectator, with three children, was asked why she was there...

Refuses to Take Stand Brown, originally anxious to take the stand in his own defense...

Gold summed up for hour and was followed by Attorney Osmond K. Frankel...

Small merely restrained her with one hand, and she rushed into the store...

The picketing started several weeks ago when Ohrbach began to discriminate against union members...

Frank Griffin stated yesterday that mass actions must also force the acquittal of McNeil...

CONDOLANCES To Mr. Arthur Goldstein, from the members of the DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER CHAPEL, on the death of his father.

E. ROBBINS, Chairman. J. SCHONBERGER, Vice-Chairman. E. BORNEMAN, Secretary.

VETERAN DIVISION IN MAY DAY PARADE



Ex-servicemen flanked by Red Cross nurses formed a large section of the May Day parade here Friday in which 300,000 marched.

Negro Discrimination In WPA Theatre Charged

Barber's Halting of "Black Souls" Production Is Condemned by Leading Harlem Citizens—Protest Letters Deluge WPA Office

Charges of discrimination were hurled yesterday at Phillip Barber, regional director of the Federal Theatre Projects...

A member of the cast pointed out that there are 386,390 Negroes living in New York and a majority of these would support any progressive move...

There are eighteen white WPA theatres in operation in New York City at the present time and only one Negro theatre.

More than 800 letters protesting the halting of the play have been sent to Barber by outstanding Negro leaders.

Trial Dates Set For 20 Pickets

Twenty pickets arrested Saturday in front of Ohrbach's Department Store on Union Square were all paroled in Essex Market Court by Magistrate Adolph Stern...

Small was one of the regular pickets who took up the task after the mass line dispersed...

After appealing in vain for this woman's arrest to the patrolman and to Police Sergeant Cornelius Daly, Small was struck in the face by the first woman's companion...

Small merely restrained her with one hand, and she rushed into the store. Ten minutes later Sergeant Daly and another Sergeant, Miller, came out and arrested Small for assaulting Mrs. McInerney.

The complainant did not appear in night court, and police admitted on the stand that there did not seem to be any serious injury done her.

Bernard Seeman, shop chairman of the union at Ohrbach's said yesterday: "It seems clear that so obvious a frame-up his position is weakening. We feel that more pressure and public protest and mass picketing will result in an early victory."

The picketing started several weeks ago when Ohrbach began to discriminate against union members. Since then he has discharged several.

SHIP ARRIVALS

Table with columns for Ship and Line, From, and Dock. Lists arrivals for yesterdays and due today/tomorrow from various ports like Glasgow, London, and Liverpool.

When using Mimeograph Paper—Specify "GIBRALTAR" WILL share expenses car going California May 30. Box 117, c/o Daily Worker. (Adv.)

Firing Causes 6 ERB Workers to Picket Office

Charge Discrimination for Union Activities in Brooklyn

Charging they were discriminated against for union activities, six discharged Emergency Relief Bureau employees yesterday picketed precinct 60 office of the bureau at 1632 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

The pickets, all members of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies, stated that seven employees were fired from the Brooklyn office on Saturday as part of a new city-wide relief deflation drive...

Joining the protest against the dismissals were representatives of the Community Panel on Relief Practices, an organization representing labor, civic and religious groups in the Kings Highway, Coney Island and Brighton Beach areas.

Four leaders of the panel formed a delegation yesterday which visited Gerald Griffin, district E.R.B. administrator, and demanded that the dismissed workers be reinstated.

The Workers Alliance, an organization of the unemployed, announced that its members will join the dismissed relief workers on the picket line in front of the bureau this morning at 11 o'clock.

Members of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies who were fired last Saturday are: Adele Freed, Sophie Sobelman, Irving Lehrich, David Schutzbarger, Cora Albertieri and J. Goldberg.

A spokesman for the central E.R.B. office when asked about the dismissals denied that the discharged workers were ousted because of union activities.

The lay-offs were made because reorganization of the bureau eliminated jobs that these workers happened to be holding, the E.R.B. spokesman said.

The drive, opening with the radio address to be broadcast over station WEVD by International Vice President George W. Bowen and District Business Representative Charles Rivers, at 8:15 p.m., it was announced yesterday by Unity Lodge 416, Brooklyn.

The union estimates that there are about 50,000 workers in the metropolitan district engaged in making machinery and tools for munitions, airplanes, printing, linotype, and textile machines as well as the finished products.

With the last two months, the Independent Federation of Metal and Allied Unions, the Machine, Tool & Foundry Workers Union, and the Transport Workers Union have merged with the International Association of Machinists.

South African Scores Status Of Negro in U.S.

G.J.B. Desmore of Cape Town Is Making Comparative Study

The American Negro in the South does not have the legal or social status of a citizen—A. J. B. Desmore, educational director of Cape Town, South Africa, declared yesterday...

The Cape Town educator represents the half million colored people of South Africa, and is the first member of his group ever to receive a scholarship for foreign travel and study.

Mr. Desmore has been traveling in the South this spring studying American Negro conditions preparatory to his return to Cape Town.

Mr. Desmore, who received his Master of Arts degree from Teachers College, left South Africa in December, 1934. He observed educational conditions in England before coming to the United States in January, 1935.

Many white persons in the South are as "badly off" as the Negro population, according to Mr. Desmore.

"That such a state of affairs exists in the South is a commentary on American civilization. Even copious reading did not prepare me to find conditions as bad as they were. There is still little consciousness on the part of either the black or white worker that economically their interests are identical."

The essential difficulty to racial cooperation is the fact that they are being played off against each other by vested interests," Mr. Desmore declared.

The South African educator was awarded a grant to study race relations in America by the Carnegie Visitors' Grants Corporation in South Africa. His study of the educational situation in America has been conducted under the auspices of Professor Mabel Carney of Teachers College, Columbia University, and of the Phelps Stokes Fund.

Painters to Launch Drive for Members In Harlem Saturday

District Council No. 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators will launch an organization drive among the Negro painters of Harlem with a mass meeting on Saturday afternoon, May 10, at the headquarters of the Harlem Negro Labor Committee, 312 West 125th Street.

The purpose of the drive, according to union officials, is to end the present wage scale of \$3 a day for Negro painters, and to install union conditions with the regular union wage of \$9 a day.

Louis Weinstein, secretary-treasurer of District Council No. 9, will be the main speaker. The meeting will begin at 3 p.m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

A large directory listing various services and businesses. It is divided into sections for Manhattan and Brooklyn. Services include Physicians, Restaurants, Typewriters, Window Cleaning, Wines and Liquors, Baby Carriages, Haberdashery, Laundries, Luncheonettes, Baby Carriages, Haberdashery, Laundries, Luncheonettes, Baby Carriages, Haberdashery, Laundries, Luncheonettes, Baby Carriages, Haberdashery, Laundries, Luncheonettes.

Richter Deportation Protest Is Asked

Department of Immigration Order Would Separate German Refugee from His American Wife and Send Him to Death by the Nazis

By Abner Green "Otto Richter, 21-year-old political refugee from Nazi Germany has been notified that he is to be deported to Germany May 15 on the charge of 'illegal entry.'"

A news item taking little room and little time to tell. But packed behind this news item lives a story of a boy's allegiance to his fellow workers and of his fight for his life because of this allegiance. Our story goes back to the days before Adolph Hitler became dictator of Germany. Otto Richter, 13-year-old, native-born German, worked as a coppersmith.

He was also active in the labor movement and tried to bring the message of organization to his fellow workers.

On the night in 1933 when the Nazis set fire to the Reichstag Richter was one of the many picked up by the Brown Shirts. He was an anti-Nazi. Richter was beaten mercilessly. Blood streamed from his nose and from his mouth. "Are you a Communist?" they wanted to know.

Would Not Talk "Who do you know that is a Communist?" Where do they meet?" These and other questions they asked him. Richter refused to answer and he was left bleeding and moaning.

The next night Richter fled from Bremen for four and a half months he hid in Germany, begging his food, most of the time not eating; sleeping in cellars and on park benches. Finally he got a job on board a boat sailing for the United States. The officers, however, were suspicious. One of them told Richter that he would be handed over to the Storm Troopers for investigation on their return to Germany.

Richter jumped ship in Seattle and worked his way down to Frisco. At last he thought he would be able to enjoy the security of a friendly people. In the San Francisco strike of 1934 he helped in a Workers Center which fed the strikers giving soup and encouragement to men fighting for a living wage.

Then, one day, the vigilantes came. They raided the Workers Center. Otto Richter was arrested and held for deportation on the charge of illegal entry.

Is Married Here Otto Richter would be in Germany today, most probably dead, if it wasn't for the work of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born which has been fighting to keep him in this country. But the committee has been told by the Labor Department that Richter must leave for Germany May 15th. This answer came in reply to a request that Otto Richter's deportation be stayed pending the passage of the Kerr-Coolidge Bill in Congress because Richter has married an American born wife. Although the bill is in general an alien-baiting measure, it contains a provision exempting those from deportation where it would break up families.

The committee has made every legal effort to keep Richter in this country. But even here the Otto Richter's wife the principles of freedom and justice have been smothered by a deportation order by legal and departmental procedure.

The United States Department of Labor has denied Otto Richter the right of asylum from political persecution in his homeland and is trying to separate him from his American born wife. Can it be that the Department of Labor is expressing itself and conducting its affairs in accordance with the wishes of the American public?

Protest Asked When asked whether there weren't any grounds for his remaining in this country, Richter said: "It depends on the American people."

And how are the American people going to answer 21-year-old Otto Richter? Will the American people allow their government to serve as a road to a German grave, as a court of punishment and condemnation for Adolf Hitler's fox? There are, there can be no law or set of laws saving Otto Richter must be deported. More than mere discretion enters into this case. All human feeling, human compassion and sympathy react involuntarily to shout that Otto Richter must not die.

Send a letter or a telegram to Secretary of Labor Perkins protesting Otto Richter's deportation. Send a letter to Commissioner of Immigration MacCormack telling him you want Otto Richter to remain in this country with his American born wife, where he doesn't face persecution for his labor activities.



OTTO RICHTER

500 Continue Sit-Down Siege Of Dr. Robinson

City College Students Demand Reinstatement of English Teacher

Five hundred City College students yesterday at noon resumed the sit-down-siege of President Frederick P. Robinson's office, which they began last Thursday to force the reinstatement of Morris U. Schappes, teacher of English, whose contract is not being renewed because of his anti-war activities.

The students sat in perfect silence in the large Lincoln Corridor opposite Dr. Robinson's office. They intend to continue their siege until Mr. Schappes is reinstated. A strike is being planned in the event that the administration does not yield to their siege.

The students refused to disband when asked to do so by Dean Turner who asserted that their action was an attempt to force the Board of Higher Education to reinstate Mr. Schappes, and that students had no right to coerce the board.

When the case of Mr. Schappes is considered on Monday night by the administrative committee of the Board of Higher Education a delegation of students will appear before it.

The primary demand of the students is the reinstatement of Mr. Schappes. They are also asking for the ousting of Dr. Robinson and for students' referendum on the suspension of the Campus student newspaper, and on the granting of a charter to the local chapter of the American Student Union.

Gil Green Will Speak In Harlem Tomorrow On United Youth League

Gil Green, national secretary of the Young Communist League will speak on the building of a United Youth League at an open membership meeting of the Young Communist League of Harlem tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Finnish Hall, 15 West 125th Street.

In his address, Gil Green is expected to dwell on the need for such a United Youth League among the young Negro men and women of Harlem.

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CONDOLENCES To Mr. Arthur Goldstein, from the members of the DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER CHAPEL, on the death of his father. E. ROBBINS, Chairman. J. SCHONBERGER, Vice-Chairman. E. BORNEMAN, Secretary.

Belt Workers Drive to Force Union Labor

Local 40 Cites Many Violations Under Open Shop

Appealing to their fellow workers in other locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to help them compel the garment firms to use union made belts, the Belt Makers Union, Local 40, went into the second week of its drive yesterday.

The Belt Makers protest violations by dress manufacturers of the Accessory Clause in the recently signed labor agreement, which binds dress firms to deal with union belt firms for the belts needed on their product.

Instead, belt makers assert, manufacturers of cheaper dresses are getting unfinished belts cut in non-union dress-trimming establishments, and are finishing the belts in their own factories, thereby depriving hundreds of union belt makers of an opportunity to earn a living at their trade.

The belt makers claim that the piece-rate workers in dress factories are not paid extra for finishing belts, but are forced by their employers to work on belts for nothing. In order to put a stop to this, and in the hope of discouraging further violations of the "Accessory Clause" by dress manufacturers, the Belt Makers Union, according to Henry Schwarz, manager, are appealing directly to the workers in the dress industry.

Dramatizing this appeal the belt-makers recently presented a tableau on an open truck on which was mounted a huge cutting-sheer, not unlike "The Guillotine," which is used to cut belts in non-union shops.

Teachers' Union Plans Dinner for Dr. J.R. Walsh

Dr. J. Raymond Walsh of the Department of Economics of Harvard University, and president of the Cambridge Union of University Teachers, will be tendered a dinner by the City College Chapter of the Teachers Union at City College, Thursday.

Dr. Walsh will speak on "Academic Freedom in American Colleges" at 1 p. m. Thursday following the dinner. The speech will be delivered in Room 306 of the main building.

25,000 QUIT THE D. A. R.



Mrs. William Becker, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, pictured in convention above, reported that that organization has lost 25,000 of its membership.

Teacher Union Opposes Split Program Work

The Teachers Union yesterday made public its argument against the practice of burdening substitute teachers in evening high schools with "split programs" entailing extra work and longer hours and involving discrimination against the substitutes. The full brief of the union was sent to Morris Siegel, director of Evening and Continuation Schools, with a note reminding him that he had been previously notified on several occasions.

The Teachers Union brief argues: "In the evening high schools teaching programs fall into two categories—one of three consecutive teaching periods, the other of three teaching periods and one non-teaching period occurring between two such teaching periods. This latter type of program, commonly known as the "split program" is obviously burdensome because it

lengthens the hours of work of the teacher concerned. Moreover, the teacher assigned such a program is made to assume special duties—classroom patrol, etc.—during the extra non-teaching period. Two facts are important here: first, split programs are not assigned in all evening schools; and second, where they are assigned they are carried by holders of substitute licenses almost without exception.

"Since there are schools where no split programs are assigned, we cannot comprehend why the practice seems necessary in others. For example, James Monroe Evening High School, situated in the same vicinity as Theodore Roosevelt High School, has the same type of curriculum and administrative problems as that school. Yet James Monroe has not split programs while 18 holders of substitute licenses at Theodore Roosevelt have such programs. At Eastern District Evening High School, on the other hand, there is no discrimination directed against holders of substitute licenses. Though split programs are assigned, they are carried by all teachers alike and are carefully rotated.

"We consider this practice of assigning the split program only to holders of substitute licenses unfair and discriminatory. Thousands of substitutes employed in the day, elementary, junior and senior high schools have never been called upon to assume duties not also assumed by the regular teacher or work longer hours than the regular teacher. Discrimination against any group in the schools certainly cannot be condoned. In the evening schools where the status of all teachers is similar, "once all are assigned from year to year, discrimination surely cannot have any justification whatever."

"The Teachers Union concludes from these facts that 'split programs' seem to be unnecessary, that with proper programming they can be avoided. But in any case substitutes must not be made to bear the onus of this clearly discriminatory practice. Where peculiar circumstances make a few such programs indispensable they should be rotated among all teachers without exception."

May 1 March In N.Y. Spurs Labor Party

Wide Trade Union Response Is Registered for May 24 Parley

New York City's great May Day demonstration of trade unionists has spurred the movement for a local Labor Party, Elmer Brown, secretary of the Trade Union Sponsoring Committee for a Labor Party Conference, declared in a statement issued yesterday.

Insistent demands for the building of a Farmer-Labor Party in the parade of more than 300,000 workers encouraged to committee considerably, Brown said.

"The committee has been greatly encouraged in its work by the tremendous May Day demonstration in which more than 300,000 New York trade unionists and other progressive organizations participated." Brown said. "The demand for a Farmer-Labor Party as a means of forcing the enactment of legislation favorable to labor, and combatting war and fascism, was most outstanding."

Labor Party News, official bulletin of the Trade Union Committee, was enthusiastically accepted along the line of march by participants and onlookers, Brown said.

"Trade Unions are constantly sending in requests for speakers to address their meetings on the Labor Party question, and also ordering quantities of Labor Party News," Brown continued. He added that "contributions and credentials for the Trade Union Labor Party Conference, which will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at the Music Box Hall, 222 Fifth Avenue, are steadily coming into our office at 112 West 46th Street."

"The conference will consider on that date, plans for an intensive campaign to bring the issue of the Farmer-Labor Party into every local union, the Central Trades and Labor Council and the New York State Federation of Labor, as well as to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. The conference will also explore possibilities of supporting united labor candidates in certain assembly and congressional districts in New York."

Severino Case Goes Before Supreme Court

Case Involves Right of Progressives To Union Office

The fight of Angelo Severino, progressive leader in the New York district of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union, to win the right to run for office in that union and to safeguard his membership, came yesterday before Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter in Special Term, Part 5 of the New York Supreme Court.

The hearings became a battle of documents, each side presenting evidence, in the form of the summons, complaint and answer in this case, and also the decisions in the previous case before Justice Walsh in which Severino's contentions were upheld.

The present action was started by one Peter McCrave, a henchman of the machine within the New York executive committee of the union, in an attempt to set aside the previous agreement made in the hearings before Justice Walsh. It had then been agreed that Severino should be put on the ballot in a special election for president of the executive committee. The accusations against Severino, that he was a "Communist," had been set aside at that time.

Severino's counsel, Harry Sacher, contended that Justice Hofstadter had no legal right to review again a decision already made by a justice having concurrent jurisdiction against Severino, the firm of Butler and O'Connell, representing McGrae, and the firm of Rice and McQuire representing Murray, the machine henchman in the proceedings before Justice Walsh.

Severino's counsel further contended that the plaintiff McCrave could not possibly have been injured by the candidacy of Severino for office, as such election was subject to the will of the membership. Justice Hofstadter reserved decision in the case, after hearing arguments by both sides.

The legal discussions are merely the agency through which an important question for progressive trade unionists in New York will be decided—whether reactionary officials can dub progressives as "Communists" and under that cloak prevent them from running for office or exercising other rights of membership.

Barbers Local 4 Wins Demands

Barbers are pushing ahead their strike in all shops not yet settled, and "won't quit until they get their just demands," reported Strike Chairman Adolph Rosenberg yesterday.

The territory covered by Local 4 of the Journeymen Barbers Union has been settled already with a victory for the union. The area now on strike is under the jurisdiction of Local 217.

Today, the bosses' association has asked for a meeting to negotiate for settlements in Jamaica, Queens Village, Hollis, Fairfield, Maspeth, Ozone Park, Ridgewood and some other sections of Brooklyn area.

Meanwhile, and until the employers yield the most militant spirit prevails among the men on strike, and unusually strong picketing is going on all over the city. There is not only mass picketing, in an organized manner, but individuals come out and picket their shops. Practically every shop has its line of warning men with signs in front of it.

There have been some arrests of pickets, but Strike Chairman Rosenberg was able to report yesterday that all arrested pickets are now released.

The barbers are putting up a fight for: \$25 a week guaranteed wage, for fifty per cent of all money taken in, in excess of \$40 a chair, for the five day week, for work on week days from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., and on Saturdays from 8 to 9, and for four holidays vacation every year. At present the barbers have been working from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on week days. The barbers also demand that the shops close at 1 p. m. on holidays other than Christmas, New Year, Thanksgiving and Fourth of July, which are to be entirely free of work.

Picketing Writ Hearing Today

Hearing on the application of J. Rand grocery chain store for an injunction prohibiting striking clerks, members of the Retail Dairy, Grocery, Fruit and Vegetable Clerks Union, from picketing was postponed in Special Sessions yesterday and will come up today.

N. Eselson, assistant secretary of Local 338, clerks of chain stores, charged yesterday that J. Rand, the owner of the store on strike, is seeking through a series of arrests to lay some basis for the injunction plea.

Several days ago, said Eselson, three pickets were arrested in front of the store at 353 Eighth Avenue. Another was seized there Thursday. Two arrested at 1439 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, have already been dismissed for lack of proof. All arrested pickets were charged with disorderly conduct.

The union, in order to keep the spirit of the strikers at its present high point, has decided to begin issuing relief. Strikers will be divided into three groups, those with families and special needs drawing \$12 a week, the middle group \$8, and the strikers with less depending on them getting \$5.

Youth on Relief

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In 1935, 1,165,000 youths (16 to 24 years of age) in rural sections were on relief; 15 per cent of young people beyond high school age attended higher institutions of learning.

BULLITT PLAYS CHESS—FOR FUN



Shown above in the drawing room of his Moscow home, United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt (left) maneuvers kings and knights about a chess board with Carmel Offie, embassy aide.

Glickstein Grills Grange In I.S.U. Injunction Trial

Shouting and sweating under a sharp barrage of cross-questioning by Attorney Hyman Glickstein, David Grange, I. S. U. vice-president, spent the better part of yesterday contradicting himself before Supreme Court Justice William Harmon Black, in the four-week-old injunction trial against the strikers.

Earlier in the morning Grange marched in Justice Black's chambers and informed him that the executive board of the union had changed their minds about carrying through the oral agreement made last Wednesday to end the six week old waterfront strike here.

The injunction trial, which was brought about when Grange attempted to restrain Joseph Curran and the striking seamen from using the initials of the union on their strike buttons, was then continued by Justice Black, after the failure of the arbitration proposals between the two union factions. The striking seamen had voted unanimously last Thursday night at a meeting in the Manhattan Lyceum to accept the tentative agreement to end the strike.

In yesterday's continued court trial, Grange stated under cross questioning that "the West Coast maritime award only granted the men the right to hold up a ship in any fashion for any reason." Upon further questioning by Attorney Glickstein, he contradicted himself and admitted that the West Coast award had brought about better wages and working conditions. He maintained however, that these better conditions had not been won by the general strike, but by a government intervention. "The strike had nothing to do with the award," he declared.

The court room, Part 17, Supreme Court, was packed with rank and file members of striking seamen. Seamen Send Wires

During the trial yesterday, Justice Black received telegrams from the crews of two ships demanding that steps be taken to force the high-handed Grange leadership of the International Seamen's Union to abide by the oral agreement made last Wednesday. The telegrams were sent by the crews of the S. S. Jacob Luchembach, and the S. S. Matthew Luchembach.

The telegrams read: "We consider the terms proposed to conclude the strike in New York are in the best interests of the I. S. U. We believe further that a referendum vote on all matters affecting the membership will in the future avert similar actions. We urge the adoption of the proposed terms. The trial will be continued today."

Two meetings were called last night where leaders of the striking seamen issued statements condemning the activities of the reactionary union leaders, and advice to the seamen as to the future course of the strike.

The meetings were held at the Marine Firemen's Union Hall, 70 South Street, and at the Eastern and Gulf Sailors Association Hall, 59 Pearl Street.

1.3 Percent Gain In Employment

Central Trades, Labor Union Finds Slight Member Hiring

Only a slight seasonal gain of 1.3 per cent in employment of union members in New York City was noted in a report issued yesterday by the Central Trades and Labor Union.

The report of the council estimates that 27.1 per cent of the membership of 286 unions in the city were unemployed in April. This is compared with 28.4 per cent in March.

The number of unionists working part time, however, did not change since March and remains at 23 per cent.

In the building industry, although employment gained slightly since March, the improvement was seen by the C.L.T. as due chiefly to an increase in part time employment. In April 53 per cent were without jobs (compared with 56 per cent in March) and 28 per cent on part time (compared to 24 per cent in March).

Unemployment increased in April in theater and small increases in both unemployment and part time work were reported in the metal and printing trades. Although employment and full time work gained slightly in one local union of hotel and restaurant workers, small increases in unemployment and part time work were reported by two others.

Chauffeurs and truck driver-report work in conditions than last month. Increases in unemployment and part time work in four local unions more than offsetting gains in employment in two others.

Small increases in full time work were reported in April in the manufacturing industries. Both employment and full time work increased in the clothing trades.

In the food industries, a few bakery workers entirely without jobs in March now have part time work; the brewery workers reported small increases in full time work since last month and a number of meat cutters formerly working full time are now on short schedule. In water transportation, unemployment dropped from 28 per cent in March to 17 per cent in April and part time work from 38 per cent in March to 29 per cent in April.

Court Restrains Movie Pickets In Oceana Case

Hitting back at movie machine operators through the courts, movie house owners succeeded Saturday in obtaining an injunction against picketing being conducted by the Women's Auxiliary of the Broadway State Motion Picture Operators Union. The decision restraining the auxiliary activities was handed down by Supreme Court Justice McLaughlin sitting in Kings County Court.

The injunction prohibits all activities of picketing, the distribution of leaflets, and open air meetings by the "Women's auxiliary, its agents or its friends."

The picketing started in two houses of the chain operating the Oceana Theatre, in Brighton Beach. Members of the Women's Auxiliary, and Women's Council aided in the picketing, after several members of the union were freed.

Council Member Brooklyn Firm Of Unemployed Seeks Injunction Gets Sentence Against ACW Local

Helen Lynch, member of the Lower Bronx Unemployment Council, was convicted of disorderly conduct in the Bronx Magistrates Court on Monday and sentenced to a jail term of two days. Harry Feinmann and Sza Els, two other members of the Council, held on the same charge, were dismissed.

The three unemployed workers appeared as a delegation before Administrator Elking of the District Home Relief Bureau on April 22 while about twenty-five other members of the Council were picketing outside. The administrator had them arrested, and appeared in court to testify against them. Attorney Fleischer of the I.L.D. defended the three workers.

Efforts of Local 169 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to prevent non-union work in the Brooklyn Garment Co. led yesterday to an application in Supreme Court for an injunction against the Amalgamated and Local 169 by the Touraine Knitwear Co. which lets out work to the Brooklyn concern.

The injunction application seeks to prevent the union from bringing pressure on the Touraine Co. to end its business relations with the Brooklyn Garment Co. and also to restrain any strike move among the employees of either concern.

Local 169 covers workers in the washable jacket, knee pants and novelty trades, and has directed an organizational campaign in the Brooklyn Garment Co. This year

AMUSEMENTS

WPA FEDERAL THEATRE Evenings Only Tickets at Box Office or 791 5th St. REG. 5-5097

'MACBETH' LAFAYETTE NEGRO THEA. 151st Street & 7th Avenue Phone TIlghurst 5-1424

'1935' 2nd Edition The Living Newspaper Opening Tomorrow Night 5th Ave. & 47th St. PHONE CR. 5-3100-2 SHOWS 7:30 & 9

'CLASS OF '29' The Popular Priced Thru. Opening May 11 BROADWAY AT 53rd STREET PHONE CIRCLE 4-6771-2-3

'BATTLE HYMN' EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE Opening Soon BROADWAY AT 63rd STREET PHONE CIRCLE 7-5835

LAST 5 WEEKS! Theatre Union's Thrilling Anti-Fascist Drama BITTER STREAM

Every worker will love it and burn with its passion and power. Learn to feel it and feel it to the marrow. THEODORE REPARD, Daily Worker. Prices: Eve. 5:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Front: 50c to \$1.50. Bal. Eve. 50c to \$1.50. CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 14th St. & 6 Av.

THE STARTLING ANTI-WAR DRAMA BURY THE DEAD Ethel Barrymore Thea. 47 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30. Mats. THUR. and SAT. at 2:40. Prices: Eve. 50c to \$2. Mats. 50c to \$1.50. No Highers.

77th SENSATIONAL WEEK—THE CHILDREN'S HOUR "A stage offering of such superb quality that one can only wish the dramatist might bring her talent to the cause of the working class." —Y. J. FERONE

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S W. 39th Street Eves. 8:40. 50c-\$3. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:40. 50c-\$2. Good Seats All Performances 50c-11-\$1.50

"As diverting as anything we have seen this season." —GERLANDO, Daily Worker. CO-RESPONDENT UNKNOWN

J. Renne, Peggy Conklin, Claudia Morgan. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30. Good seats at Box Office—50c, \$1, \$1.50. TITZ THEATRE, W. 46th St. Eves. 8:30

Time: Mean money. Your affair may not be a success if your affair does not appear. Our deadline is 11 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 Hits Now Pat O'Brien Josephine Hutchinson "I MARRIED A DOCTOR" "DANCING FEET"

Beginning Tomorrow 9 A.M. Cont. Soviet Screen Version of PUSHKIN'S "DUBROVSKY" Revolt of the Muzhiks

LAST TIMES TODAY "10 Days That Shook the World" "Joan of Arc" and New York May Day Celebration 1936

ACME 14 St. and E. 20 P.M. "One of the greatest and mightiest films ever made." —Living burning page out of history. It should get all the support we can give it! —David Platt.

AMKINO Presents WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT CAMEO 42nd St. E. 25c to 1 of B'way P.M.

LONDON, May 4.—The Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia met in the shadow of war. There is no uncertainty in this part of the world about Hitler's intentions. All the delegates, from the Slovenian peasants dressed in sheepskins to the swarthy Hungarians and Magyars and close-cropped Germans, were men who have toiled unceasingly against the war danger for long past.

"Private Hicks" By Albert Maltz "A stirring play, beautifully produced." —John Howard Lawson. "One of the finest productions in the New Theatre." —Robert Forsythe.

"Bivouac, Alabama" By Paul Peters Yiddish Folks Th. 2d Av. & 12th Sat. & Sun., May 9-10 Tickets, 35c, 50c, 85c and \$1.10 on sale at Workers' and People's Bookshops, and at the Theatre Collective, 47 East 12th Street.

The THEATRE COLLECTIVE presents "You Can't Change Human Nature" By Philip Stevenson "The funniest play the New Theatre has turned out." —The People's Press.

The DAILY WORKER 50 EAST 13th STREET NEW YORK CITY

Fraternat Delegate of British Communist Party to the Seventh Congress of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party

This was a strange congress. Six different languages were spoken—Ukrainian, Hungarian, Polish, German, Magyar and Czech. But there are working men and women in Czechoslovakia who think nothing of mastering four or five tongues, and almost every party functionary can speak at least three.

Czechoslovakian Communists Weld People's Front

By AITKEN FERGUSON Party in Czechoslovakia laid down the line for the future. But the following chapter headings will give Daily Worker readers an idea of the completeness of the political resolution:

- (1) The tension of the international and internal situation; (2) Peace in the utmost danger; (3) Hitler threatens Czechoslovakia; (4) Who are Hitler's helpers in Czechoslovakia? (5) The capitulation to Hitler accelerates war; (6) The plotting of the reactionary Fascist cliques in Czechoslovakia; (7) The misery of the people increases as do the profits of the capitalists; (8) Is it possible to avoid the threatened danger? Yes, it is; (9) The building of Unity at any cost; (10) Draft of a Platform for the United Front and People's Front; (11) The rich shall pay.

The management of the Congress was a triumph. Here were problems of language and translations and feeling that might have driven anybody crazy. Yet everything went smoothly and easily.

There are 100,000 men in Red trade unions. There are over 1,000,000 organized in Red Co-operatives. And the Friends of the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia number no fewer than 220,000.

Hartford News Pressmen Win Board Ruling

Owner Ordered to Bargain With Union in Dispute

(A. P. of L. News Service)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The decision of the National Labor Relations Board ordering Edward E. Cox, Printer, Inc., publisher of the Hartford City News, Hartford City, Ind., to cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively with Local No. 376 of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union contains instructive revelations concerning the intransigent tactics which anti-union employers all too frequently use in trying to impose reactionary policies on their employees.

In addition to printing and publishing the Hartford City News, which is a daily paper, the company also makes and distributes glassine and pressproof wrappers, of which 1,250,000 pounds were printed during the last year, 90 per cent being shipped out of Indiana.

Ignored Letter
The decision points out that in July, 1935, eighteen union members employed by the company authorized Local 376 to represent them in labor disputes that might occur in the plant. The firm ignored a communication containing the information that its employees had chosen the union as their collective bargaining agent and requesting a conference.

During the next few weeks officials of the union made futile efforts to persuade Jack Dolan and Edward E. Cox, Jr., president and treasurer of the company, to bargain collectively. Dolan is alleged to have said "he was not interested in recognizing the union, nor did he want to deal with them, or even the committee representing the employees."

While these fruitless negotiations were in progress a commissioner of conciliation of the United States Department of Labor vainly attempted to persuade the company to take a more reasonable position.

Tried to Smash Union
According to the Labor Board, the company not only refused to recognize the union as the representative of the employees of the pressroom, but "it also attempted to smash the union." The smashing method was inaugurated when Jack Dolan, president of the company, called Edward W. Farr, secretary-treasurer of the union and a member of the union's local committee into his office and suggested that Farr talk to the union members individually and ask them to resign from the union. The members refused to resign and voted overwhelmingly to continue their union activities. When this action was reported to Dolan he declared that it would be "a case of dog eat dog" from then on.

In addition to ordering the company to cease and desist from refusing to bargain collectively with Local 376, the Labor Board ordered the company upon request of the union to bargain with it as the exclusive representative of the printing pressmen and their assistants employed by the company.

NEW JERSEY JOBLESS LEADERS



Food—not promises—was the cry of New Jersey's unemployed as the state's relief funds stopped and the legislature refused to act. Here's John Spain, elected "Speaker of the House," when the Workers Alliance took over the assembly hall in the State House at Trenton.

N. J. Communists Urge Labor Party

Pledge to Withdraw Candidates in Coming Election in Favor of Genuine Farmer-Labor Party Nominees—Commend Assembly Occupation

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—Hailing the action of the New Jersey Workers Alliance in calling for the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party, the Communist Party announced today that it will withdraw its own candidates in favor of any genuine Farmer-Labor candidates in the next elections.

A statement issued by the State Committee of the Communist Party in Newark pointed to the action of the unemployed in Trenton who occupied the State Assembly hall last week as a step in the direction of uniting the workers for independent working class political action.

The Party statement on the unemployment situation and the Farmer-Labor Party follows:
"Communist Statement
"The national spotlight has been turned on the unemployed of our State. With good reason, the eyes of the nation's workers are glued on the Trenton State Legislature.

"The spectacle of the Trenton lawmakers jockeying to relieve the rich corporations and individuals from assuming the burden of unemployment, for which they are responsible, is revealing to the masses that they cannot depend on the politicians, whether Democrat or Republican. It is the logical outcome of the two-party system in the United States.

"But behind the memory of the American working class will be the scenes where the unemployed took over the State House to 'legislate' in their own class interests, in the interest of the employed and unemployed. They had no Morgan, no Liberty League, no Public Service Company of New Jersey, no Public Service Corporation of N. J. at their elbow to direct legislation. They knew what they wanted, concerned only with the plight of the 300,000 facing starvation in New Jersey, they knew exactly where to get it. They were not so ready to bury the poor that the rich might be spared.

Work and Security
"The unemployed want work and social security. They need \$3,000-5,000 a month for a minimum relief program. They showed where it could be obtained. They said plainly, 'Make the rich pay. Tax the rich who can afford it. We want sales taxes of any kind, which will only spread the misery among the poor, employed and unemployed.' They said, 'Pass the Tappan Income Tax Bill, the Intangible Assets Tax Bill, and the Corporation Surplus Tax Bill.' The Communist Party fully supports these proposals and measures which would solve the immediate problem of the New Jersey unemployed.

"The Merry-Go-Round at Trenton has given striking emphasis to the correctness of the policy advocated by the Communist Party. The workers who marched on Trenton Monday night only to see their hopes dashed by another barren session of the legislature have begun to realize this.

"They realize, above all, the need for unity. The first results of the official unification of the unemployed movement into the Workers Alliance on a National scale and unity in action at Trenton is the triple-fold increase in strength of the unemployed. The splendid action at Trenton is only the beginning.

Immediate Funds
"The Communist Party urges the unemployed, organized and unorganized, to follow up the fighting action at Trenton by:
"1. Forcing the local administration to immediately appropriate sufficient funds to feed the starving unemployed. Against beggars' tickets.
"2. Organizing mass meetings and demonstrations to bring in all of the unorganized unemployed into a powerful Workers' Alliance.
"3. Placing picket lines at the homes of your local representatives to force them to act in this emergency.
"4. Fighting for the passage in Congress of the Frazier-Lundin Workers' Social Security Bill and the Marcantonio Standards Relief Bill.

"5. Supporting the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party in your locality."

Motor Transit Boycott Voted By Commuters Of Spring Valley

Announcement was made yesterday by the Spring Valley Commuters' Association that its leading committee had authorized placing of pickets before the New York and Spring Valley terminals of the Spring Valley Motor Coach and Rockland Motor Coach Companies (both owned by the same interests).

The Commuters voted a boycott on April 1 against these two coach lines because of increased fares. The coaches concerned have a monopoly of short transport from New York to Spring Valley, Nanuet and Pearl River, but these towns can also be reached by railroad, and commuters and visitors to the Spring Valley summer resorts are urged by the Commuters Association to use the Erie Railroad during the period of boycott.

Ninety-six per cent of the regular commuters voted not to buy tickets on the bus lines until their fares were reduced again. The case was placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington.

Screen Writers Guild Grand Rapids IWO To Celebrate May 10

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—Members of the Screen Writers Guild balloted Saturday night on merging with the Authors League and Dramatists Guild. The result of the vote is kept secret until after the other two organizations ballot, but unofficial advice indicates that it was favorable to unity.

The Screen Writers voted at the same meeting that none of their members should take contracts reaching beyond the year 1938.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 4.—A mandolin orchestra and dance group, speakers and a varied program will help International Workers Order Branch 3111 celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the publication of Novy Mir, Communist Russian language newspaper. The celebration will take place Sunday, May 10, at 2:30 p. m. in L. S. & D. Hill, 1057 Hamilton Avenue, N. W., in Grand Rapids.

Longshoremen Bring Fight Against Ryan Sabotaging to Courts

(In the courts, very shortly, the almost incredible story will be told of the attempts of the longshoremen of the United Fruit Co., on the docks of New York, to organize themselves, and of the sabotaging of these attempts by President Joseph P. Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association. After long and painful efforts to get real union action by Ryan, the men have now been compelled to go into court with their case. The "why" of this action will be given in several news accounts in the Daily Worker, of which this is the first.)

"I do not want you men to be members of the International Longshoremen's Association."

It was Joseph P. Ryan speaking, as he walked excitedly up and down in his fine offices on the nineteenth floor of 285 West Fourteenth Street, New York. He was speaking to a delegation of sixty-one longshoremen of the United Fruit Co., the banana handlers of Pier 7. There had been many such delegations to see Ryan, month after month, as men were blacklisted, as the company went forward with its company union plans, as the scale of 75 cents per hour was continued, and as the international union met the militancy of the men with the refusal to call meetings.

"I do not want you banana handlers in the I. L. A."

Not First Time
This was not the first time that Ryan had said that. In January of this year, at the meeting of the New York district council of the I. L. A., he had made the same statement. Its accuracy is borne out by his activities in the unionization campaign of the United Fruit Co. carried out by the men themselves and sabotaged by the I. L. A. officials.

When Ryan's record in this United Fruit case is examined, it will be seen that it is no wonder that he has been affectionately called "Our Joe" in a letter appealing to the "I. L. A. employers" to aid him fight the "reds." Under date of April 14, Secretary-Treasurer Joseph R. Lyons of the I. L. A. appealed to employer to attend a dinner-dance of the Joseph P. Ryan Association, in order to "encourage Joe" and "to greatly dishearten his opponents" within the union. This enlistment of the employers to fight the membership of the union and to fight progressive elements in the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York is not strange when we see what happened in the United Fruit case.

For 15 years this great company has been the most outstanding enemy of unionism, so far as the New York longshoremen go. On Pier 7, where 65 per cent of the bananas come in that enter the Port of New York and which is the chief source of wealth of the United Fruit Co., worse conditions existed than on any other pier in the port.

Labor Board Call Distorts Monmousseau Talk on War

Machinists' Dispute With Tobacco Union Is Not Settled

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The National Labor Relations Board in a decision made public over the week-end has again refused to enter into the question of industrial as against craft organization. Appealed to by the Tobacco Workers International Union and by the International Association of Machinists, both organizations claiming jurisdiction over the small group of machine fixers working in the factories of the Axton Fisher Tobacco Company and the Brown & White Tobacco Corporation, in Louisville, Ky., the N.L.R.B. announced that it would not decide between the unions.

The case was started by the machinists. All the workers of the factories belonged to the Tobacco Workers International Union. The Machinists union demanded that the contract between the company and the Tobacco Workers International be regarded as void, and that the company negotiate a separate contract for the machinists alone, and accept the I. A. of M. as representative of the men.

The Tobacco Workers International protested that the machinists had special scales, as extra skilled labor, under the Tobacco Workers Contract, that they were getting conditions equal to those of the craft union could secure them, that in addition they had the advantage of the solidarity of the tobacco workers, all in one union, without jurisdictional disputes or confusion.

The National Labor Relations Act authorizes the Labor Board to determine under certain conditions, what group of workers constitutes a "unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining."

In the jurisdictional controversy regarding machine fixers employed by the two tobacco companies, the Board stated the question as follows: "The Machinists' Union claims that machinists proper and the machine fixers constitute together a unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining" in the terminology of Section 8(b) of the Labor Relations Act. The Tobacco Workers' Union contends that the tobacco workers and machine fixers belong together, and as such constitute an appropriate unit, as do the machinists alone."

As the basis for its ruling the Board cited its previous decision in the Aluminum Company of America case in which the principal question was whether the local officers or the officials of the American Federation of Labor should represent a Federal labor union in its dealings with the employer. In that case the Board decided that "such a question, involving solely and in a peculiar fashion the internal affairs of the American Federation of Labor and its chartered bodies, can best be decided by the parties themselves," and said, "it is preferable that the Board should not interfere with the internal affairs of labor organizations."

KARL MARX
May 5, 1818 March 14, 1883



Speech Over Grave Of Karl Marx

On the Fourteenth of March, at a quarter to three in the afternoon, the greatest living thinker ceased to think. He had been left alone for scarcely two minutes, and when we came back we found him in an armchair, peacefully gone to sleep—but forever.

An immeasurable loss has been sustained both by the militant proletariat of Europe and America, and by historical science, in the death of this man. The gap that has been left by the death of this mighty spirit will soon enough make itself felt.

Just as Darwin discovered the law of evolution in organic nature, so Marx discovered the law of evolution in human history; he discovered the simple fact, hitherto concealed by an overgrowth of ideology, that mankind must first of all eat and drink, have shelter and clothing, before it can pursue politics, science, religion, art, etc.; and that therefore the production of the immediate material means of life and consequently the degree of economic development attained by a given people or during a given epoch, form the foundation upon which the forms of government, the legal conceptions, the art and even the religious ideas of the people concerned have been evolved, and in the light of which these things must therefore be explained, instead of vice versa as had hitherto been the case.

But that is not all. Marx also discovered the special law of motion governing the present-day capitalist method of production and the bourgeois society that this method of production has created. The discovery of surplus value suddenly threw light on the problem in trying to solve which all previous investigators, both bourgeois economists and socialist critics, had been groping in the dark.

Two such discoveries were made enough for one lifetime. Happy the man to whom it is granted to make even one such discovery. But in every single field which Marx investigated—and he investigated very many fields, none of them superficially—in every field, even in that of mathematics, he made independent discoveries.

This was the man of science. But this was not even half the man. Science was for Marx a historically dynamic revolutionary force. However great the joy with which he welcomed a new discovery in some theoretical science whose practical application perhaps it was as yet quite impossible to envisage, he experienced a quite other kind of joy when the discovery involved immediate revolutionary changes in industry and in the general course of history. For example, he followed closely the discoveries made in the field of electricity and recently those of Marcel Deprez (11).

For Marx was before all else a revolutionary. His real mission in life was to contribute in one way or another to the overthrow of capitalist society and of the forms of government which it had brought into being, to contribute to the liberation of the present-day proletariat, which he was the first to make conscious of its own position and its needs, of the conditions under which it could win its freedom. Fighting was his element. And he fought with a passion, a tenacity and a success such as few could rival. His work on the first Rheinische Zeitung (1842), the Paris Vorwarts (1844), the Brussels Deutsche Zeitung (1847), the Neue Rheinische Zeitung (1848-9), the New York Tribune (1852-61), and in addition to these a host of militant pamphlets, work in revolutionary clubs in Paris, Brussels and London, and finally, crowning all the formation of the International Workingmen's Association—this was indeed an achievement of which Marx might well have been proud, even if he had done nothing else.

And consequently Marx was the best hated and most calumniated man of his times. Governments, both absolutist and republican, reported him from their territories. The bourgeoisie, whether conservative or extreme democrat, vied with one another in heaping slanders upon him. All this he brushed aside as though it were cobweb, ignoring them, answering only when necessity compelled him. And now he has died—beloved, revered and mourned by millions of revolutionary fellow-workers—from the mines of Siberia to California, in all parts of Europe and America—and I make bold to say that though he may have many opponents, he has hardly one personal enemy.

His name and his work will endure through the ages! [Zurich Sozialdemokrat, March 22, 1883]

(1) Deprez, Marcel (1843-1918), French engineer and mathematician; conducted the first experiments of long distance transmission of electric power.

Rail Workers Build Unity Against Layoffs

Piggitt Speech Urging Fight Is Applauded in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Railroad workers here, while pushing forward and strengthening the unity expressed in the Carpenter's Hall meeting of 700 men here last week from all twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations, are expressing dissatisfaction over the speech of President E. J. Manion of the Railroad Telegraphers at that gathering.

The meeting was the public expression of the fact that St. Louis railroad workers are united against the proposal of Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman and the companies that consolidation of terminal facilities shall take place here and 4,000 men lose their jobs in this district.

The meeting was called by the Railroad Terminal Employers' Association composed of local chairmen of the standard unions. The men were prepared for a call to fight layoffs. The Communist Party membership among the railroad workers here, through its paper "Terminal Jack" has greeted the solidarity action and has urged the workers to demand amendment to the Wheeler-Crosser bill by striking out all sections referring to the dismissal of workers. Making it mandatory on all railroad companies who consolidate, merge or abandon facilities, that they provide other and no less advantageous employment to all employees dismissed through such action.

Avoids Original Stand
However, Manion, the main speaker at the meeting, declared, "Consolidation will go into effect eventually," and although he did not state it bluntly, Manion's arguments turned around the point of getting as big a dismissal wage as possible.

He made no reference to the original stand of the Railroad Labor Executives Association as voiced early this year through the words of its chairman George M. Harrison: "We are unalterably opposed to the consolidations or mergers of railroad properties at the expense of labor."

The audience remembered also the declaration a short time ago by President A. F. Whitney, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who said: "It is inconceivable that the railroad workers will exchange their jobs for a sop in the form of a dismissal wage."

Piggitt Cheered
Manion, however, placed stress on the point that the companies will not suffer any loss on the dismissal wage—in five years the merger economies will more than make up what is spent on dismissal compensation."

Thunderous applause, contrasting with the puzzled expressions produced by Manion's address, greeted the short appeal of M. J. Piggitt, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, "edge men," when Piggitt asked them to "get ready for battle, a fight is coming."

311 Airports Being Built As WPA Work

WASHINGTON, May 4.—While socially necessary relief projects of the WPA are being trimmed down and in many cases abolished, in line with the Roosevelt work relief deflation plan, projects to relieve in the war arm of the government are being pushed ahead at increased speed.

Special attention is being given to speeding up airport projects which are directly part of the U. S. war machine. Projects for airport development are being approved at the rate of more than one a day, according to a report made public by Harry L. Hopkins, national relief administrator.

The number of such projects for which relief funds have been allocated increased from 410 to 461 between Feb. 15 and March 31. A total expenditure on airways and airports through March reached \$23,111,886, including contributions by local governments, amounting to \$3,771,242.

Hopkins said that 311 airport projects are at present under construction by WPA.

Strike Averted

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—A \$3-a-week increase averted a strike planned in all barber shops of the city by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union here last week.

WHAT'S ON

RATES For 18 words, 35¢ Mon to Thurs.; 50¢ Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays. Per cent additional for advertising in special positions. Money must be sent in advance.
Chicago, Ill.
Symposium—"Is the United States Threatened With 'Fascism'?" at Knickerbocker Hotel, 81 Spring Street, Dr. Preston Bradley, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Attorney Maurice Sugar, Aupst. AWP.
San Francisco, Cal.
Reserve May 10, for Annual Workmen May Day Picnic at Varisty Park located in Belmont, near 48th St. Menu: Pork, Barbecued dinner, Italian, Greek, Chinese, Armenian and Russian dishes, Baseball game, Foot races, singing and dancing. Bus around the evening grounds. 20¢ extra; transportation round trip, 35¢ extra. Trucks leave to 121½ W. 26th St. at 8 A. M. to 11 noon.
New Jersey
First and biggest event of the year for the workers in the State of New Jersey, Sunday, May 24 at Wilkes' Grove, North Stiles Street, Linden, N. J. Suggest picnic of the year. Don't forget May 24 at Wilkes' Grove.
Philadelphia, Pa.
James Waterman War on "The Jew in Soviet Russia." Dr. Jacob Bilim, chairmen. Friday, May 8, 10:00, at Moore Hall, 1517 North 5th St. At 20¢ Adm. A.P.S.S.

Dakota Jobless Ask National Labor Party

NEW ROCKFORD, N. D., May 4.—A state-wide conference of WPA workers convened here, with delegates from various parts of the State from "dog eat dog" workers' and farmers' organizations.

The largest delegation came from Dickey County from among the WPA workers. With great enthusiasm the conference endorsed a national Farmer-Labor Party for 1936 urging all of the organizations affliated to do their utmost in helping to have presidential candidates on the Farmer-Labor ticket in the coming general elections.

Relief and WPA projects were declared totally inadequate to take care of the needs of the people and a state unification committee was set up with headquarters in Bismarck, which is charged with the responsibility of securing the help of the Workers Alliance of America to organize and unite all relief and project organizations in the state.

Resolutions against war and fascism, for the enactment of the Frazier-Lundin Insurance Bill, for the demand of a minimum of 50 cent an hour on WPA projects were unanimously passed. Eugene Hunt, WPA worker, and member of the Workers Labor Club of Bismarck, was unanimously elected to serve as secretary of the unification committee. It is expected that within the next few months all the Relief and WPA organizations will be united under one state committee and will work for a uniform program and wage scale for North Dakota.

Gil Green To Talk At Y.C.L. Meeting In Chicago, May 17

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—The sixteenth anniversary of the Young Communist League of the United States will be celebrated here on Sunday night, May 17, with a mass meeting, which will be addressed by Gil Green, national secretary of the Y. C. L.

One of the features of the meeting will be the installation of 150 new members of the Y.C.L. by Gil Green. There will also be an address by Morris Childs, District Organizer of the Communist Party.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 o'clock, and will be held at Foresters Hall, 1016 North Dearborn St.

Build the Farmer-Labor Party, a bulwark against War and Fascism.

Women Lead Added Aid To News Guild

Seek Advertiser Aid in Support of the Hearst Strikers

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—Pointing out that as enlightened purchasers who are very much interested in the observance of good social and labor standards in the output of products consumed, be it newspapers or merchandise, the Milwaukee League of Women Shoppers started a drive this week on Milwaukee stores which continue to advertise in the strike-bound Wisconsin News.

Committees are calling on advertising and business managers of stores, giving facts on the Hearst controversy with his organized editorial workers and figures on the circulation cut on the News as a result of citizens' boycott.

To Limit Ads The League said that it would bring pressure to bear on customers of stores which continue to advertise in the News or refuse to limit space to contract minimums.

Many stores were under the impression that a settlement had been reached, the women learned. Others stated that they were maintaining a neutral stand. The League said it had the names of several thousand individuals who will refuse to buy merchandise at stores that take the so-called neutral stand of treating the Wisconsin News on an equal status as an advertising medium.

Back Strikers "After a thorough examination of the controversy of the Newspaper Guild and the Hearst management, we are convinced that the strike of editorial workers is justified." Women stated. "We believe that all intelligent consumers cannot fall to the fact that the strike involves a Hearstian attempt to flagrantly disregard fundamental American rights, to undermine labor standards and to wreck employes' security."

The current issue of Time magazine has this to say of them: "The League of Women Shoppers... a well-organized and energetic group of its kind, made its first sortie on the management of a company whose labor policy it disapproved. Borden's was boycotted by the league's 2,000 members last month because it refused to renew its contract with local 584 of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union."

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ILD Stamp Sales To Aid Prisoners

Annual Ten Cent Stamp Being Distributed to Branches—Aim Is to Place Them in Membership Books of Organized Workers

By Anna Damon

Never has the devotion of labor to its prisoners behind the bars been more strikingly brought forward than in the New York May parade this year, in which more than 300,000 marched.

No float in the parade roused more enthusiasm than the car in which Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, rode with representatives of the united front Scottsboro Defense Committee.

Passing through working class neighborhoods, through the garment district, and down Fifth Avenue where hundreds of thousands were massed to watch the march of Labor on its own Day, the car was met with a spontaneous roar of cheering solidarity for the fight to free the Scottsboro boys.

The New York Times said that 40,000 marched. The expert calculator who reached this astounding conclusion, perhaps had eyes only for the sashes, with demands for the freedom of the labor and political prisoners of the world, for support to the only organization which has as its only aim: International Labor Defense. There were forty thousand of these sashes worn by marchers in the trade-union, student, professional, youth, and fraternal sections of the parade.

Banners in practically every section of the parade demanded the freedom of political prisoners.

Seven thousand rose-buds sold by the I. L. D. for the benefit of labor's prisoners went in an hour.

The movement for help to labor's prisoners numbers hundreds of thousands of people in the United States among its direct supporters.

These are the progressive forces who time after time have responded, from the trade unions, individually and in their mass organizations to repeated calls for help from behind the prison gates.

To organize this support in such a manner that, as the force and violence of vigilante, Liberty League, police, and court terror strikes fast and in a hundred places at once, the I. L. D. will be able to respond in the same manner, we have issued an annual ten-cent stamp to HELP LABOR'S PRISONERS.

250,000 Stamps Is Goal This stamp is now being distributed all over the country, through the I. L. D. districts and branches.

Our aim is to distribute it in blocks, through the trade-union and mass organizations, for sale to their own members.

In 1936 we intend to have 250,000 of these stamps pasted into the membership books of the organized workers of the United States.

This will ensure a constant flow. At present such "recreation centers" are paid for out of general taxes, but distance reserves them effectively for those who have automobiles.

Dr. Mendenhall declares that recreation is "a necessity for wholesome living, without which people's lives become stale and uninteresting, and their health is undermined."

"In the future," says the Teachers Guide, "there is no question that the working day will be reduced in length so that our people will have more leisure time."

It predicts longer vacations, automobiles and higher incomes. But it doesn't tell how these things are going to be accomplished without abolishing capitalism.

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Soviet Union Fast Building New Society

Visitor Tells Business Group of the Gains Made in U.S.S.R.

MARINETTE, Wis., May 4.—Illusions were shattered in this town last week as G. H. Landgraf, a Shriner, told the Business and Professional Women's Club that the government of the Soviet Union today is "Socialistic, not Communistic," that officials are not fierce, bearded, high-booted Communists, as often pictured, but gentlemen, standing kindly individuals.

Many other surprises awaited his audience as Mr. Landgraf described a summer in the Soviet Union. He told them how he went through from Helsinki to Leningrad by train and saw that the Finnish government had painted the rails white, up to the border, where they changed to a light red to lead passengers into the land of Socialism.

In Leningrad, Mr. Landgraf visited the ex-Czar's Palace. As the Russian revolutionaries were not destructive of property, they saw the ex-Czar's work basket standing on the table where she left it and the furniture of the palace was undisturbed.

Mr. Landgraf reported communistic of Turks, Tartars and Germans living comfortably side by side in the old land of Tamerlane. After a visit to Tiflis and Baku, he boarded a Soviet steamer for Odessa, and then visited thriving Soviet and collective farms.

Mr. Landgraf said he had no brief either for or against the Soviets. His opinion, like that of a fellow traveler, Dr. Cross, said to be an authority on Russian affairs, was that "if the Russians can manage living comfortably side by side in the old land of Tamerlane, they may work out a permanent government based not on Communism but on Socialism."

Mr. Landgraf has especially impressed with the Russian eagerness to learn.

U. S. Funds Pay Dist. of Columbia Social Bill Costs

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—A United States Treasury check for \$30,273.42 has been issued to the District of Columbia to cover the cost of administering its unemployment compensation law for the months of April, May and June, the Social Security Board announced today. Approximately 75,000 workers are affected by this law.

The unemployment compensation law of the District of Columbia differs from the eleven other existing State unemployment compensation laws in several respects.

Employers of one or more workers make contributions to the unemployment compensation fund, whereas in other jurisdictions very small establishments are not included, since in some States only employers of four or more, and in others only employers of eight or more, are subject to such contributions.

It is the only law under which government makes a contribution to the unemployment compensation fund; it is the only law in which the jobless worker with dependents may draw more in weekly unemployment benefits than the worker without dependents.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

Heart Disease and Syphilis F. Lansing, Michigan, writes: "Some time ago my husband complained of pain in the chest and shortness of breath, and the Health Doctor said it was heart trouble and suggested a blood test. To me this doctor seems a fanatic on this subject; however, my husband had the test done and the doctor claims the test shows syphilis."

Can a person have this without showing signs of it at some time or other? We have been married 31 years (no children) and at no time has he had the slightest sign of a sore or even a pimple of any kind. We have both lived a clean simple life. A test of my blood shows negative. Could this doctor be mistaken in a test and would you advise a test by another doctor?"

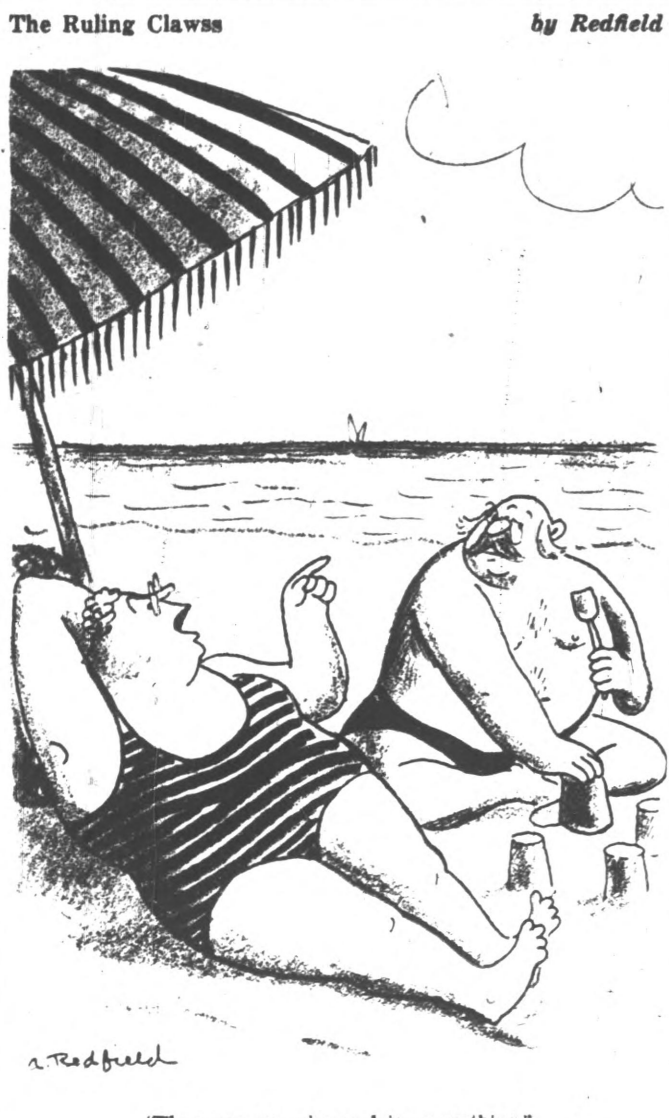
A PERSON may have syphilis for many years, in many cases, more than thirty years, without showing any symptoms whatever. Frequently, there is not even a history of an initial infection, a sore or a pimple of any kind. However, the virus usually arrives when a vital organ finally becomes involved, and symptoms become manifest relative to this organ. Those symptoms you mentioned, namely, pain in the chest, and shortness of breath, are suggestive of involvement of the heart; and the positive Wassermann test means a syphilitic involvement. Also the history of sterility which you mentioned is somewhat suggestive of the presence of this condition.

Syphilis of the heart may be treated and the progress of the disease stopped. It is strongly advised, therefore, that you proceed immediately with the treatment in the hands of a competent physician since further delay may mean extension of the disease. You should first check up on the diagnosis with a Wassermann test in a reliable laboratory, and have a thorough examination by a competent physician before proceeding with the treatment. The State Department of Health will probably perform this test without charge. We suggest that you write to that department, asking for details on how to send the blood, etc.

Who Gets Hay-Fever? L. L. Yonkers, N. Y., writes: "Is there any truth to the proposition that it is not advisable to go to the country at present because of danger of contracting hay-fever? Is it dangerous at any time of the year to go to the country for the above-mentioned reason?"

HAY-fever is a condition in which a person becomes sensitive to pollens of certain plants. The great majority of people, even when exposed to these pollens in the air, will not get hay-fever. Only those who are born with a tendency to what is known as allergic diseases will get hay-fever. If they become sensitive to plant pollens, they will suffer from hay-fever both in the city and in the country, since the pollens are carried by the winds over great areas. In fact, there are few places in the United States where a hay fever sufferer can find refuge from the pollens.

On the other hand, those who are not sensitive (and they constitute the majority of people) will not get hay-fever, no matter where they reside or how intense the exposure to pollens.



"There you go—always doing something."

TUNING IN

WEAF—660 Kc. WOR—716 Kc. WJZ—760 Kc. WABC—880 Kc. WEPD—1300 Kc.

- 4:15-WJZ—Backstage With—Sketch
4:30-WEAF—Charles Star, Tenor
WABC—Dog Social—Charles Star
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WEPD—Italian Music
4:45-WEAF—Women's Club Talk
WOR—Strange As It Seems
WJZ—Magie Voice—Sketch
5:00-WEAF—Musical Car—By Boat
WOR—News—Omar the Music
WJZ—From London—Description
C. P. News—Gloves Amateurs Boxing
WOR—British Girl Americans
WABC—Jimmy Farrell, Baritone
WEPD—Mintotti and Company
Drama
5:15-WABC—Interviews with Pulitzer Prize Winners
5:30-WEAF—Mantel's Quartet Band
WOR—Story Teller's House
WJZ—Singing Lady
WEPD—Glen and Gilda Players
5:45-WOR—Dick Tracy—Sketch
WJZ—Little Orphan Annie—Sketch
WABC—Widowhood Road—Sketch
6:00-WEAF—Fivine Time—Sketch
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—News—Human Understanding
HENRY P. Davidson, Banker
WABC—Benay Venita, Songs
4:10-WEAF—News—Midwest Hymn Sing
4:15-WJZ—Capt. Tom's Adventure—Sketch
WABC—News of Youth—Sketch
6:30-WEAF—Press-Radio News
WOR—Press-Radio News
WJZ—Press-Radio News
6:45-WEAF—Baseball, Football, Basketball and Girl Songs
WABC—Alexander, Coz, Violin
6:45-WEAF—Bully and Betty—Sketch
WOR—News Sports Review
WJZ—Lowell Thomas, Commentator
WABC—Rex of the Mounted
7:00-WEAF—Amos and Andy—Sketch
WJZ—Ex-Acta—Sketch
WABC—Mabelle Jennings, Commentator
7:15-WEAF—Edison's Bulletin—Commentator
WOR—Hollywood—Sam Taylor
WJZ—Tony Russel, Songs
WABC—Belle Giebler, Jeany Cooper, Nell Schermerhorn, Songs
7:30-WEAF—Fred Hufsmith, Tenor
WOR—Thank You, Susie—Sketch
WJZ—Hum and Absurd—Sketch
WABC—Kate Smith, Songs
7:45-WEAF—Regional Government for Regional Problems—Prof. William B. Munroe, California Institute of Technology
WOR—Time Tunes Back—Sketch
WJZ—Dorothy Lamon, Songs
WABC—Beate Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Reisman, Orchid, Phil Dyer, Ed. Price, Edward G. Jackson, Guest
WOR—Five-Star—Final—Sketch
WJZ—Quick Exit—Sketch
WABC—Lara Dan, Songs
WEPD—Undercurrents of the News—Brene Oliver
4:15-WOR—Jimmy Mathey—Sketch
WEPD—Lulu Waldman, Talk
8:30-WEAF—Waxing King Orchestra
WJZ—Welcome Valter—Sketch With Edgar A. Snow, Talk
WABC—Russ Morgan, Orch. Phil Rean, Tenor, Ken Murray, Comedian
WEPD—Joseph Turner, M. J. Ger, Ladies Nakspear, Union, Talk
8:45-WEPD—The Sophisticated Lady—Songs
9:00-WEAF—Sidewalk Interview
WOR—Symphonic Strings, Alfred Wallington, Conductor
WJZ—Ben Bernie Orchestra, Motion Pictures, Tenor
WABC—Dorothy O'Shea, Debra Jelic, Song, Walter O'Keefe
9:30-WEAF—Variety Musical
WOR—World Parade—Upton Close
WJZ—Strong Symphony, Frank Black, Conductor
WABC—Waxing Orchestra
8:45-WOR—The Hollister—Sketch
10:00-WEAF—Edie Dowling and Ray Dooley, Comedians, Benny Goodman Orch., Helen Ward, Songs
WOR—Dante Orchestra
WABC—May Pickford, Party
Robert Taylor and Charles Ruggles
WJZ—The Picture Palace Orchestra
10:15-WEPD—University of the Air, Talk
10:30-WEAF—Roy Campbell, Balladist
WABC—The Picture Palace Orchestra
WJZ—Movie Review—Ella Schaller
WABC—March of Time, Drama
WABC—The Picture Palace Orchestra
WJZ—The Picture Palace Orchestra
10:45-WEAF—The Slum Clearance Bill
WABC—Sports—Clare McCarthy
WJZ—Barry McKelvey, Baritone
WABC—Walla Walla Time Music
11:00-WEAF—Sporting Club Orchestra
WOR—News, Dance Orchestra
11:15-WEAF—News, Dance Orchestra
WABC—Carl Bachmann, Former Representative of West Virginia
11:30-WEAF—News, Dance Orchestra
WJZ—Newman Orchestra
WABC—Bliss Orchestra
11:45-WEAF—Bliss Orchestra, Organ
12:00-WEAF—Bliss Orchestra
WJZ—Shandor, Violin, Russian
WABC—Dante Orchestra
WEPD—Midnight, Jambores
WJZ—Hawkins Orchestra
WABC—Cugat Orchestra

WOMEN OF 1936

By Ann Rivington

OFTEN I receive letters from women and girls who have begun to understand their position in this boss-owned country as workers (and as women, besides), and who have felt the need of action in some group which will fight to better their lives in an organized way. But they are having trouble with people close to them—husbands or relatives or friends who do not share their understanding. Most of these letters are unhappy and impatient.

The other day I got another sort of letter, from a woman who seems to have been treated with just this same sort of impatience. She says, "Some three years or more has gone since I belong to a workers' organization (my husband quit going to meetings last fall) so it can be realized that it is trouble that has caused this. The time I had to quit or give up was this. I had done blamed for something I had done wrong, and I was told I would be called to a meeting where I would hear what I deserved to hear. The person that told me this said it in the crudest way she knew how... I was never called, so I never went. ... I am willing to hear what is coming to me or what I deserve and I am at fault as any human being would be. But what this done in a human way, and then put away never to be remembered or ridiculed in any manner..."

NOT for this woman, but for those who have so far lost patience with her, and for those other impatient ones I have spoken of, I want to quote the parable of the "Dear Little Boot" which was sent to me by our Comrade Medical Doctor.

"Once a child, whose parents were unemployed workers, received a pair of second hand boots that were quite stubborn. If you have read 'The Misery of Boots' you know how awful shoes can be. Well, this boy, who had gone barefoot a very long time and felt so happy to cover his feet again, pulled the boots hard but failed to pull them up. He immediately became incensed at them, threw them against the floor, stamped on them, wept with rage and hid himself in despair. 'Then his mother said to him, 'That is not the way to go about it. Stop crying and speak to the boots nicely. Dear little boot, I like you. Come up on my foot. Then you will be quieter and they will like you more and will behave better.' The boy obeyed, and in and behold, the boots were soon on his feet."

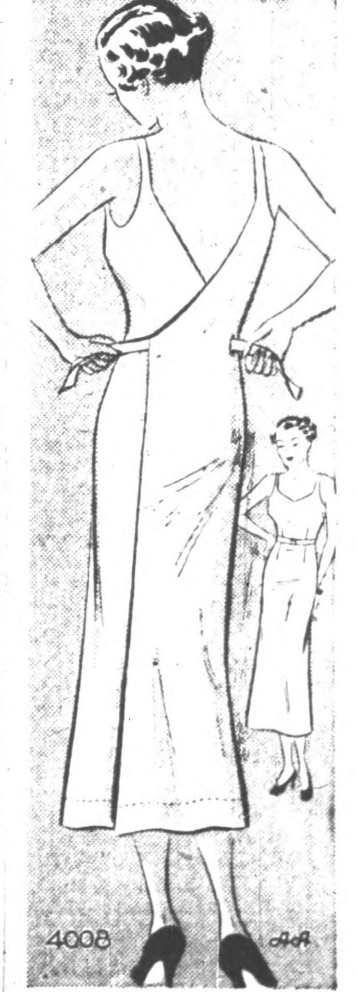
THE Comrade Doctor has more to say along with this parable, prescribing in time for ill fits are not physical.

It is not difficult to break in stubborn doors that offer no resistance. Always do what you are afraid to do. A great philosopher has said, "I would add, try to do what is difficult. And remain kind and serene. Anger weakens. A. I. exposes you and acts like a boomerang. A calm smile gives you strength and carries conviction. Patience is not only necessary for the gardener, but also for the light bearer."

What do you think of this, readers? How should I answer the letter? I quoted. Have you problems to which the parable applied? I know that I have them myself very often.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 4008 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 16 takes 27, yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (an additional cent is required from residents of New York City) on each order in payment of Unemployment Relief City Sales Tax) for this ANNE ADAMS pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. Address order to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 343 West 17th Street, New York City.

Nazis Expose Own Election Fraud by Postponing Factory Balloting

The Nazi claim that they received more than 99 per cent of the total vote in the last Reichstag elections was exploded by themselves when they suddenly postponed for one year the Confidential Council factory elections. It would have been much more difficult to perpetrate such a fraud upon the workers in factory elections than in the "popular" Reichstag elections.

It is no secret that there was no opposition slate to the Nazi slate, that there was not even room on the ballot to vote against Hitler and his cohorts. Those who opposed the regime had to tear up their ballots or engage in some such demonstrative action.

This was equivalent to voting oneself into a concentration camp through most of Germany where the voting was not even secret.

What is not so well known is the excellent and heroic work done by the Communists and Socialists against the Hitler regime in the election.

Party Leaflets Although the election was announced very suddenly and the term set for it was very short, and although the difficulties connected with the production and distribution of illegal material are greater than words can describe, the Berlin Communists issued, shortly after the manifesto of the Central Committee of the C.P.G., and numerous handbills, an original leaflet headed: "To all grumblers and grouse-ers of Berlin!"

The introduction ridicules the strange "peace policy" of fascism, the proclamation of which is accompanied by the marching of an army, and refutes Hitler's protestations of peace by quoting his wildest nationalist ravings.

"Anti-fascist Berlin is voting on the entire policy of the 'brown executioners,'" says the leaflet, and enumerates the increase in taxation, the wage cuts, the forced labor of the unemployed, the collection of "voluntary" contributions, the continued decline in turn-

over for the small tradesmen, the rise in purchasing prices for the shopkeepers bound by obligatory and unchanging sale prices. Those who oppose the Hitler regime had to tear up their ballots or engage in some such demonstrative action.

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Hitler's speech in the Krupp works was as good as boycotted by the 8,500 men employed there.

Herr Kaufmann, Reich Governor of Hamburg, condescended to visit the shipyard in person and made a speech shortly before the broadcast came through. But only a fraction of the staff put in an appearance.

"Thousands of men dawdled deliberately so that they arrived only when the speech was coming to an end. Another section of the staff began to shout in chorus 'We want our wages!' (it was payday that day). In vain did the manager and the Nazi officials try to herd the men into the hall. When one of the Nazi officials asked one of the workers why the men had all disappeared in the passages of the D. P. (Copper Press Department), a man answered: 'It's quite all right, we are all in the C.P. passage.' The man who spoke was immediately arrested. Such is the freedom of elections in the Third Reich, and such is the feeling among the workers."

Hitler and Ley claim to have won the working class over to the Nazi Party. But in all important factories the adherents of the swastika form only a small minority. The very tone in which the workers say of a man "but the fellow is a Nazi" shows the abyss which separates them from the Nazis. If one asks experienced men about the numerical proportion of non-Nazi and Nazis in the big factories, they mostly give it as their opinion that the proportion is about 9 to 1.

Result Denied The alleged results of the "election" were received in the workshops with derisive laughter and a spate of sarcastic remarks. We know of a number of cases when workers counted more "No" votes cast by their own families and neighbors alone than the total number of spoiled papers admitted in the district by the Nazi scrutineers.

At a polling station in Grunau, a suburb of Berlin, only one "No"

Hearst Case Study

By SENDER GARLIN (Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent)

KHARKOV, U.S.S.R. One thing the Hearst press says is true. Yes, we had no bananas in Kharkov or in Kiev...

Can it be that "millions of peasants" died on the streets of the Ukraine because of the shortage of bananas? It's not made very clear in the latest batch of Hearst clippings...

THE year 1931 is quite a long way off, but the memory of young Dzislinski is as sharp as a razor edge. In fact he told Hearst's re-write man things that make your hair stand up.

But the American workers in the Kharkov Tractor Plant, where young Dzislinski claimed he worked five years back, just laughed.

The Bright Boy is full of the most thrilling stories. Here are some: "Once, because smoking was permitted in the factory, a worker in my department became a living torch. Suddenly he was a huge ball of fire."

"That's a hot one," commented Southard Baldwin, an American engineer who has been working in the Kharkov Plant for more than five years.

"Does he tell the name of the chap that got burned to death? Not I thought not. Smoking is one pleasure a working man has got, and 75 per cent of 'em like to smoke. Of course, they allow smoking here, except in those departments where it might be dangerous."

"ALL but three or four of the scores of Americans that worked at the Kharkov Tractor Plant while I was there are now back in the United States."

"That Dzislinski kid has sure got a wonderful television outfit," observed husky John Slobodian, "because there are at least forty Americans here if there's one."

Slobodian came here four years ago after working for more than twenty years in New York and Cleveland. In the latter city he was employed by the General Electric Company. Slobodian was too busy working for the companies to perfect his English, and so his language is not what you might call polished.

"CLOSE to the plant are several hundred white-washed barracks. We were told that the workers lived in these barracks. On the right were the new apartments, four and five stories high. Communists and trade union officials, I found out, lived there."

"He says that?" exclaimed Steve Kasik. "Let me see that paper? Well, I tell you he's a damn liar. In the first place he and his father and kid brother all lived in the new apartments. They had two big rooms, bath, electric light and steam heat. And about only Communists and trade union officials living there, that's the bunk. I live in the same apartment as Zielski and his folks lived, and I'm not a Communist and I'm not a trade union official."

Naturally when the plant first got started some of the men lived in what he calls barracks (they were stone structures and had steam heat and electric light). Right now at least 75 per cent of the workers live in the new apartment houses."

Kasik worked in the United States for 21 years, and among his former employers are the Miller Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, for whom he worked nine years and the Ford Motor Company. He worked both in the River Rouge and the Highland Park plants in Detroit.

"Do you get a vacation here?" I asked Kasik. "You sure do," he replied. "Full month, and if you're on a dirty job, that is, heavier work, you get six weeks' vacation."

"Did you ever get vacations before you came here?" "Oh, yes, long ones—when I got laid off."

"THE Soviet Government cares nothing about human life."—"From Article 6. "How about it?" I asked the worker. "Maybe so," replied the Canadian worker Knisch, "but when I was sick for two and a half months I got my wages in full in addition to free medical attention. And when I felt a little better I was sent to a rest home in the Caucasus for a month. I got my fare and all expenses, and my pay went on besides. And my wife, when she gave birth to our kid, she got two months before her confinement and two months afterward. She got the best advice both for herself and the kid from the doctors assigned by the tractor plant."

LITTLE LEFTY

Getting the idea!

by del



Another Hero Faces a Nazi 'Court'

By ERNST RICHTER

WHEN the four men with the corpses of the murdered worker reached the meeting on Gestehacht market place, the orator broke off in the middle of his speech and there was a deep silence. The men's steps echoed on the paving, their hard breathing could be heard. The workers divided, forming a broad lane through which the dead man was carried. One arm of the corpse was swinging helplessly to and fro, blood was running from a sleeve. Gradually the tension relaxed.

"These bloodhounds! All these murderers of workers must be done away with!"

The embittered, excited shouts became louder and louder. The masses of people began to move, shouting, pushing, with clenched fists. With difficulty a man forced his way through the crowd and climbed up onto the large lamp post. At first his words were drowned in the noise, and it was only gradually that he could make himself heard.

"Silence! Andree wants to speak!" The voice rang out loudly over the market place.

"Comrades! Faced with this deed everyone of us feels a deep bitterness and rage. It is a case of cowardly murder of unarmed proletarians by armed forces. This deed is a hard trial for us. But we must not act in accordance with the enemy's plans. We are class-conscious workers and energetically reject individual action and individual terror altogether."

With clenched fist raised, he was the first to begin to sing. Thousands of voices powerfully joined in: "Immortal victims, you fell there..."

FORTY years ago, in 1896, Edgar Andree was born in Aix-la-Chapelle. His parents were artisans. They wanted Edgar to attend the high school, to be "something better." But the industrial development at the turn of the century brought ruin to the independent artisan. Edgar Andree grew up in poverty; his youth was a hard school for him.

He learned the building trade. As he finished his apprenticeship, the World War broke out; he spent



"CLASS STRUGGLE," A MURAL BY SARA BERMAN, NEEDLE WORKER, AT INDEPENDENTS' EXHIBITION, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 46th STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE

four years in the trenches as a private. He came back an ardent opponent of imperialist war, and entered the ranks of the organized working class. He became a member of the Building Workers' Union and of the Social-Democratic Party.

In 1922 he was already in the front ranks of those among the Hamburg working class who wished for unity. In the autumn of the same year he joined the Communist Party.

For many years Edgar Andree was the leader of the movement of the Hamburg unemployed; then, in 1925, he was elected district leader of the Rote Frontkämpferbund (Union of Red Front Fighters), and from 1928 he was delegate to the Hamburg city council.

Owing to his self-sacrificing work, owing to his tireless and courageous activity in defense of the demands of the working class, owing to his firm union with all who are in need, Edgar Andree became one of the most popular leaders of the toiling population of Hamburg. It was only to be expected that at the same time he drew upon himself the hatred of the fascists.

Vierlanden. At the last moment he was prevented from going there, and Delegate Ernst Henning took his place.

Late at night Henning returned to Hamburg by motor bus. At one of the stops three men got in. They narrowly examined all the passengers and at last approached Henning.

"You are Andree?" "It was then that they began to shoot, Ernst Henning fell, mortally hit. His friend had an eye shot out, a Hamburg teacher had her intestines torn by a bullet, a woman holding a child in her arms was wounded. Thus it was only by chance that the fascist murder plan against Andree had miscarried."

By Henning's heir, Edgar Andree swore to continue the fight against fascism with still greater energy and devotion. He kept this vow.

On Reichstag election day, March 5, 1933, Edgar Andree was in Cuxhaven. He knew that the Storm Troopers were looking for him; nevertheless he went to the poll. He was accompanied by a great number of workers who formed a living wall about him, so that the

S. A. did not dare to arrest him. Four hours later a heavily armed S. A. division took him from the train which was to have taken him to Hamburg to a meeting.

When he was brought into the prison, the Gestapo officials set up a howl of joy. He was so tortured that for a long time he had to lie on a water cushion, and can now move about only on crutches. During one hearing when they were trying to force statements from him, he cried out in the faces of his torturers: "Why don't you bring the bank and stock exchange barons here?"

AFTER three years' preliminary imprisonment the trial of Edgar Andree began a few days ago. There is so great a fear of his courageous attitude that the opening of the proceedings has been kept strictly secret.

Nevertheless the Hamburg workers learned that their beloved leader was before the Court. Despite the terror, there has arisen in Hamburg a broad wave of solidarity with Edgar Andree, the heroic self-sacrificing and firm leader of the toiling people of Hamburg.

THEATRE

Brookwood College Players By JOE DALLET

THE labor movement of Youngstown was given a treat April 25 when the Truckdrivers and Bakers Unions combined to sponsor the appearance here of the Brookwood College Players in four one-act plays.

Maybe sophisticated left-wing critics may say that these young unionists are not finished actors (which is true) and that the plays are uneven (also true) and "left-ists" may also complain that nowhere in any of the four plays are red flags produced nor is there any barricade fighting.

But we reply to these "critics" by saying: (1) that the workers-actors made up in spirit and enthusiasm for their lack of dramatic training, and for weakness in plot and production; and (2) they pounded home more solid argument for militant unionism, industrial unionism and united front against boss, speed-up, war and fascism than the average skilled speaker can pound home to an average group of workers.

One of the plays was a powerful argument based on the workers' own experience in strike for a Farmer-Labor Party. In it the strikers, after bucking the strike-breaking efforts of the mayor they themselves had been tricked into electing, finally turned and elected one from their own ranks, a striker, into the Mayor's office and he started out by deputizing 100 of the best strikers to "keep order."

A mass anti-war chant was splendidly done. In a dramatic farce entitled "Virtue Rewarded, or Company Union Gets the Gate" for the worker-actors did a fine job of driving home the need for militant unionism and did while providing laugh after laugh for the audience who alternately booed the villain (Company Union, who was trying to foreclose the mortgage on the Toller Family's homestead) and cheering the hero, Trade Union, who finally led a successful strike enabling the Toller Family to pay off the mortgage and then married Tilly Toller who proceeded to give birth to a strapping sixfoot, 200-pound boy, Industrial Unionism.

The first play saw a strike in a rayon factory which developed when the country was about to enter war and the factory was turned into a munitions plant. One other mass chant hit at speedup.

TO THOSE left-wing critics and "leftists" above referred to let me say, before they reply, "Bring out to the steel towns and industrial cities your model proletarian plays and companies. We'll cheerfully work to pack the hall they play in. We know that they are doing some splendid work. But the steel workers and truckdrivers of Youngstown have never had a chance to see them. In the meantime, please take a look at those Brookwood College Players and, after taking a look, give them a hand, albeit a critical one."

And to those young workers and intellectuals in Youngstown who are now starting a New Theatre movement but who were inclined to sniff a bit at the "amateurishness" of the Brookwood Players let me also add a few words: "Go to it. Build your group. And when you can do as much good in an evening as those Brookwood Players did last night you'll be worthy of your salt."

Economic Notes

WHILE sales of 156 important industrial companies rose 21 per cent in 1935 over 1934, their net profits rose 86 per cent in the same period, the ratio of net profits to sales rising from 4.3 per cent in 1934 to 6.6 per cent in 1935. This original compilation for representative companies is a feature of Labor Research Association's latest (May) Economic Notes. Another item shows that payrolls last year lagged far beyond the rise in production.

The "war babies" stocks, however, continue to rise. In the year ending April 15, 1936, common stock prices of 15 companies furnishing war materials rose an average of 113 per cent compared to an average increase of 51 per cent in prices of a representative list of industrial stocks. The research group's monthly bulletin found.

Economic Notes this month continues its exposure of the high salaries paid to corporation executives with a list of salaries of 98 company officers in 78 companies. An important feature is the review of production, profits, payrolls and employment for the first quarter of this year. Dividend payments continue to gain, for example being 18 per cent higher than in the first three months of last year. Profit reports of 101 companies for the first three months showed a 38 per cent rise over last year's first quarter profits. Employment in manufacturing plants, however, increased only 3.3 per cent, and total payrolls rose only 8.8 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with the similar 1935 period.

On the basis of the first quarter's results, Economic Notes predicts a possible 7 per cent to 8 per cent rise in the industrial production index for 1936, somewhat lower than was previously suggested as the increase over 1935.

Although retail food prices are slightly lower than a few months ago they are still 32 percent higher than when Roosevelt took office. Food distributors are looking forward to further advances. Housing costs alone rose 10 per cent in the year ending March, 1935, an increase greater than shown by any other component of the cost of living index.

This issue of Economic Notes also carries a special announcement and offer of Labor Fact Book III, Labor Research Association's latest book to be issued early in May. Both LRA's monthly bulletins, Economic Notes and Labor Notes, sell for 5 cents a copy. Through a special offer, both can be had for ten months for only a dollar. Write Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

New Magazine of the South

By HAROLD PREECE

THE SOUTH TODAY, April-May, 1936. League for Southern Labor, 113 West 57th Street, New York. Price 5 cents.

THE present trends of Southern feudalism are trends of disintegration. One needs only to pick up any conventional Southern daily to note the utter confusion of the regional economy. The Tennessee Agrarians gather under the mulberry trees and concoct sorrowful defenses of industrialism. The Green Shirts and the Ku Klux Klansmen, less genteel, employ the whip and the fagot to enforce the prevailing mores. Even the liberals, such as Rupert B. Vance of the University of North Carolina, can see no further than a legalistic and painless reform of the social order that is withering with the cotton-stalks.

Only one note of hope is present in the evident chaos: the increasing organization of the Negroes and poor whites. The trade unions, the unemployed groups and the organized sharecroppers are collectively the only progressive force in this romantic land of shanties and pellagra. The South Today, official organ of the League for Southern Labor, is an adequate interpretation of this force and an indispensable ally of the Southern masses.

THE second issue of the magazine embodies a much greater variety of material than the first, issued several months ago. Several of the better-known Southern writers are represented; but, perhaps more im-

portantly from the perspective of a mass organ, there are several new contributors of promise. One of the deficiencies of the movement in the South has been its inability to furnish outlets for workers of literary talent. The South Today seems destined to fill this need.

Another valuable function is performed by Elizabeth Lawson's series, Southern History Retold, which begins in this issue. There is a vital need for reconstruction of Southern history in terms of its unremitting class struggle. Very little is said in the school histories about the slave rebellions, the extent of the Abolition movement in this region, or the determined opposition of the poor white majority to the planter minority. Miss Lawson's series begins appropriately enough with the introduction and development of slavery.

Don-West tells of modern slavery in the coal mines of Kentucky through his article, Death's Coat of Many Colors. Union Meeting, by Ted Wellman, portrays vividly the willingness of the Tennessee unemployed to struggle for bread regardless of freezing weather or Red snares raised against their leaders. Southern Tolders and the National Negro Congress, by A. W. Berry, is very informative and valuable in combating the planters' institution of race prejudice. Farmers Plowed Under, by Harold Preece, depicts life on Central Texas subsistence farms.

AN ARTICLE that should have received recognition on the cover

is Worse Than Scottsboro, by Rex Pitkin. Pitkin, a student at Commonwealth College, has all the elements of a brilliant style; and this particular essay narrates with great clarity a rape and frame-up against two penniless Negroes in the Arkansas strike area. The reader "gets the feel" of the Arkansas atmosphere from Pitkin's discussion of the Bubbles Clayton-Jim Carruthers case.

A word needs to be said about the poetry in this issue. Pearl Storm's From a Pullman Car has a prophetic sensitivity that excites its somewhat faulty construction. Her poem will probably appeal more to the Southern middle-class readers than to the workers, however. Hugh Gore's Workers' Snow is a simple and appealing portrayal of W.P.A. laborers digging into the icy ground. Louis Kronenberger reviews Fielding Burke's new novel, A Stone Came Rolling. Frances Adams exposes in quite effective fashion the reactionary nature of the Paramount all-color opus, The Trail of the Lonesome Pine.

One can only regret that funds do not exist to publish this magazine in printed, rather than mimeographed form. The editors are to be especially commended for doing such a fine job under such Herculean difficulties. Viewed in the perspective of future history, this magazine is of far more importance than all the scholarly reviews issued by the cloistered Southern universities.

TWO WORLDS

Production of Canned Meat

IN THE U.S.S.R., production of canned meat increased from 21 million tins in 1928 to 146 million tins in 1935—almost seven times as much.

IN THE U.S.A., production of canned meat, according to the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, declined from 169.1 million pounds in 1929 to 149.6 million pounds in 1933—a decrease of 11.7 per cent.

Production of Canned Vegetables

IN THE U.S.S.R., the production of canned vegetables underwent a fourfold increase between 1928 and 1935.

IN THE U.S.A., the production of canned vegetables and soups declined by 22 per cent between 1929 and 1933, according to figures of the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Questions and Answers

Question: What is the "World Peaceways, Inc."? From the booklet I received from them, I analyze it as one of the cleverest pieces of demagogy I've read.—L.K.

Answer: World Peaceways is an organization created by the E. R. Squibb Co., manufacturers of drugs and chemicals, as an advertising scheme to capitalize on the immense desire for peace of the American people, and to direct this hatred of war into channels where it will not affect the interests of big business.

Squibb received a certificate of award for "distinguished service" in the World War for "aiding materially in obtaining victory for the arms of the United States of America" from Newton D. Baker, war-time Secretary of War. The World War was extremely profitable to E. R. Squibb.

The Peaceways advertising and radio programs are paid for, according to the advertising placards which Squibb places in drug stores, as follows: "For each of these Squibb products that you purchase, Squibb will give a Penny for Peace." A penny for each purchase is about as low an advertising quota as any big advertiser could wish.

The radio programs have featured speeches by Senator Borah, Senator Nye, Bainbridge Colby (a Hearst writer) and others—with of course, plenty of Squibb advertising chatter. World Peaceways believes in "mobilizing industry behind the idea that peace pays" that war is "unpleasant" and it "doesn't believe in mass meetings and such things."

There is a full-length article on World Peaceways entitled "Peace, Freedom and Blarney" by Allan Chase in the American Spectator for December, 1935.

Question: Will you please explain the origin of the expression "to do Jimmie Higgins work"—J.W.

Answer: Jimmie Higgins is a character in a novel by Upton Sinclair. He was a hard-working, willing member of a Socialist Party branch who was always ready to do any kind of work that needed to be done, no matter how dull or difficult.

RADIO

News—Views—Reviews

By LUCIEN ZACHAROFF

SWINGING INTO ACTION: Last week we registered gratification at Clifford Odets' debut as a radio dramatist when a specially written playlet of his was presented on the Rudy Vallee hour. Radio drama's leftward march continued with Theatre Union's Sunday offering on WEVD—"The Shadow Before."

And now a Manual: Another sign of recognition of broadcasting priorities, dramatically speaking, was the arrival this week of a mimeographed pamphlet, "Radio for the New Theatres" from the New Theatre League. The publication is an important pioneering effort to organize socially-conscious mass entertainment via the ether. While the pamphlet is certain to clear up not a few misconceptions among the uninitiated, it leaves much to be desired in the way of concrete guidance in realizing the latter-day radio theatre. May it be followed by similar literature of a better-crystallized sentiment.

A MASTER OF THE CONSOLE: Dr. Charles M. Courboin, distinguished Belgian organist, opened a new series of recitals over WOR last Sunday, 11:15 a.m. The initial concert included his own masterful arrangements of works by Bach, Gounod, Saint-Saens, Liszt and others.

This is News: Newspaper editors are pretty well agreed by now that the day's biggest story should occupy the right-hand page of one's "morning" still to be reached by radio newscasters. Some naturally place the most important item first, but WMCA's Garnett Marks, heard several times daily, maintains that while a "live" incident should be reported first, the really big news break should come second or even third in the broadcast—to protect listeners who tune in for the news' sake and who may be a few seconds late.

FOR KIDS OF ALL AGES: WABC—Mondays, 7:30—8:00 p.m. Wednesday, 5:15 p.m.—is inaugurating a series of children's stories and novelties. Directed by Dorothy Gordon of the American School of the Air, music course fame, the dramatizations of folk tales, riddles and songs, as well as other features are certain to attract many adults. On the first program yesterday, Miss Gordon imitated several kinds of instruments in "The Gay Musician." Then there were Brahms' "Lullaby," the old favorite "Muffin Man" and a dramatized tale.

Don't Hold It Against Them: Outstanding dramatic critics, the Newspaper Guild and other responsible individuals and organizations have repeatedly opposed the method of awarding Pulitzer prizes in journalism and literature. The committee in charge disregards the objections of experts and the general public and continues its increasingly meaningless practices from year to year. It is getting so that the poor winners after receiving the awards are ashamed to face the public. As a consolation for being singled out, this year's winners were treated to a dinner at the Commodore Hotel last night. Today—WABC, 5:15 p.m.—they will be interviewed over the air. Poor guys!

KNOWS HIS MUSIC: When Sigmund Romberg's Orchestra plays—WEAF, Mondays, 9:30 p.m.—Lionel Barrymore, noted character actor of screen and stage, makes snappy comment that establishes a link of understanding between the audience and the performers. Lately, the versatile Mr. Barrymore added reading from classics of literature to his radio repertoire. Nor does that exhaust the list of his artistic accomplishments: Several of his etchings are now on exhibit in New York galleries.

The Radio Chain Grows: Four California stations and one in Nevada, owned by the McClatchy newspapers, will soon become affiliated with the NBC. Situated in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, the scenes of vicious anti-labor activity, they will bear watching.

THE SOVIET UNION

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A comprehensive picture of the USSR in every sphere of activity during the past year.

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Capitalist Press Whips Up Lynch Spirit Against Ethiopian People

FIGHT MUST BE INTENSIFIED FOR INDEPENDENT NATION IN HOUR OF GREATEST NEED—CALL PROTEST MEETINGS EVERYWHERE AGAINST FASCIST INVADERS

THE American capitalist press, saturated with lynch journalism against Negroes in the United States, is whipping up a lynch spirit against the Ethiopian people of Addis Ababa.

Mussolini's barbarous invasion of a peaceful land, the last independent country of Africa, is forgotten for the moment, and the frenzied attempts of the Ethiopian inhabitants of the capital city to defend themselves is sensationalized into an attack on the foreign ministries.

The accidental death of an American woman by a stray bullet in Addis Ababa is contorted to an importance above the threatened death of the independence of 10,000,000 Negro people, and the threat of a world war which will cost the lives of millions of toilers in all lands.

Fascist hordes are at the very gates of Addis Ababa. Their entry means slavery to the Ethiopian people living there. The embassies of other imperialist nations in Ethiopia are the symbols of those powers who could but did not help Ethiopia in her hour of need. All were bickering solely over who shall profit most by the rape of Ethiopia.

Let us not be so engrossed by the fate of Addis Ababa to overlook what Ethiopia's tragedy means for the fate of peace and the future of the world.

Mussolini's advance into the heart of Ethiopia will not bring peace to that country but years of guerrilla warfare and the bitter fighting of the Ethiopian people to resist the imperialist chains of the hated invader.

The imperialist vultures will now fight harder over

the prostrated and bleeding body of the Ethiopian land.

The sight and smell of bloody booty will stir the Fascist dogs in Berlin and Tokyo to the chase.

Mussolini's advance in Ethiopia can have only the most stimulating effect on the hopes of Hitler that he can do the same thing to some other independent nation.

Mussolini's capture of Addis Ababa can but arouse the war dogs in Japan to fiercer ravages.

Above the din of the American lynch press's howl against the harassed Ethiopian people we must point out the real danger to the American people. Fascism which has brought its barbarism and murder to Ethiopia is now threatening the peace of the whole world.

To allow Mussolini to win further victories in Ethi-

opia is to bring a new world imperialist slaughter dangerously nearer.

In the first days of the Ethiopian invasion, an energetic, widespread and promising movement for the defense of Ethiopia sprang up in this country. As the fight continued, this movement lagged. Now, those forces who began so enthusiastically on behalf of Ethiopia must re-awaken. Every ounce of energy must be plunged into the fight to support the Ethiopian people in their hour of greatest need. Call meetings of protest everywhere, flood the Italian embassy and consulates with protests of all anti-Fascists, all organizations for peace.

The struggle today for the defense of Ethiopia against Italian Fascism is an important phase of the struggle for world peace.

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TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1936

Karl Marx

TODAY, 118 years ago, Karl Marx, history's greatest thinker and revolutionary, was born.
With the deepest devotion to the working class, in whose cause Marx dedicated his life, the Daily Worker joins with millions of workers throughout the world in celebrating the birthday of one whose discoveries are the beacon light of civilization.
Just as Marx gave his life to the struggle against all capitalist oppression and exploitation of mankind, the Communist International, which he founded, is today carrying on his great work.
As a living monument to Marx, stands the Soviet Union, mighty fortress of peace and socialism, built under the guidance of his greatest living disciple, Stalin.
Marx is dead. But a greater Marxism lives, enriched by his friend and comrade-in-arms Engels, and by the genius of Lenin.
In the spirit of Marx, the Communist Party of the United States raises ever higher the banner of working class unity, against war and fascism—and for peace and freedom for all oppressed peoples and workers—for a Soviet America!

Support This Bill!

THE Relief and Work Projects Standards Bill, on which hearings began yesterday before a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee, is the most sane and progressive legislative proposal to meet the immediate needs of the unemployed now before Congress.

Introduced in the House of Representatives by Vito Marcantonio, the bill (H. R. 11186) recognizes that even temporary relief measures must provide for certain minimum standards.

It undertakes, by calling for a \$6,000,000,000 appropriation, to provide for such minimum standards until the government can be forced to enact the Workers' Social Insurance Bill, the only adequate long range relief program before Congress.

The present policy of the government of using relief workers to break down trade union and prevailing wage standards would be declared illegal by the provisions of the bill. It provides that compensation shall be at

"... hourly rates of wages equal to those prevailing for similar work in the locality or the union scale of wages where such scale obtains... but in no case shall weekly compensation be less than the minimum necessary to maintain life in health and decency..."

We suggest that all persons interested in progressive social legislation write to Mr. Marcantonio in Washington, D. C., at once declaring their support of H. R. 11186.

The Frazier-Lemke Bill

IN Congressional cloakrooms during the next few days henchmen of the Roosevelt administration will be busy in a last-minute attempt to kill the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinancing Bill.

For months the House Rules Committee, despite the fact that the bill had been favorably reported by both the House and Senate Agricultural Committees, refused to permit debate on it and tried to put it out of the way by slow strangulation.

Now the bill's supporters, by securing the necessary 218 signatures of House members on a petition, have finally forced it out on the floor, with debate scheduled for next Monday.

The Frazier-Lemke Bill proposes to refinance farm mortgages at the low interest rate of 1 1/2 per cent. This provision

is good even though it would be better if the indebtedness of impoverished farmers were cancelled altogether.

The bill, however, contains another proposal that is not so good: issuance of three billion dollars in paper currency. This would have the effect of increasing living costs, nullifying in large part the benefits to the farmers and taking a slice out of the purchasing power of the city consumers, on whom the farmers depend for their income.

The Frazier-Lemke Bill should be passed with an amendment to change this section and provide for the raising of funds through steeply graduated taxation of incomes, corporate surpluses, inheritances and gifts of \$5,000 and over.

Defeat the Navy Bill!

FIRST \$611,000,000 for the Army, and now \$531,000,000 for the Navy—all in the name of "national defense!"

Here is the Roosevelt "good neighbor" policy in action—the biggest war budget in the peacetime history of the country. No wonder the fascist William Randolph Hearst, who denounces the New Deal as "Communist," hails the administration's war program as its "main achievement."

Hearst and the Liberty Leaguers, who never tire of pointing to the broken pledges of the New Deal, say nothing about one plank in the Democratic 1932 platform that Roosevelt has trampled under foot. That plank criticized the Hoover administration for increasing war appropriations to the point where they were "fast approaching \$1,000,000,000 annually."

Now Roosevelt has out-Hoovered Hoover by boosting the war budget to more than one billion one hundred million annually, in addition to millions more ladled out in the guise of "relief."

Passage of the huge Navy bill by the House on Friday did not, however, take place without a struggle. A group of progressive Congressmen, led by Representative Marcantonio of New York, exposed the aggressive, militaristic character of the bill and succeeded in rallying 73 votes. Undoubtedly this vote would have been greater and the bill could even have been defeated had a powerful protest movement been developed throughout the country.

Senator Nye has promised a fight on the Navy Bill when it comes up in the Senate. Flood your senators at once with telegrams and resolutions demanding that they vote down these millions for war and turn over the funds for unemployment relief.

Carpenters at Lakeland

AFTER eight years of no conventions in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a national convention has been finally called for Lakeland, Fla. in December. Elections for delegates will take place in June.

In these eight years, the union has gone down-hill, trade union democracy has been smashed by the reactionary Hutcheson-Duffy machine, union conditions have gradually disappeared. In disgust, the members have quit attending local union meetings.

The convention issue can bring new life to the Carpenters' Union. It can also serve as a sounding board from which to curb the most reactionary and vicious machine in the entire labor movement. At the 1935 A. F. of L. convention, Hutcheson and Duffy fought FOR the anti-labor Supreme Court, they opposed adequate social insurance, they are the most bitter enemies of industrial unionism. Heading the largest craft union, they have used that position against the interests of the labor movement.

Members must be induced to attend their local union meetings. The issues before the carpenters must be discussed in connection with the June elections. Delegates instructed to win changes in the union constitution that will bring trade union democracy, and an organization drive, must be sent to the Lakeland convention. It is clear that the present state of affairs in the Carpenters' Union calls for sweeping changes, in order that the 30-hour week without reduction of pay may be won, union conditions enforced and the thousands of unorganized carpenters be brought into the ranks of the union.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Philadelphia Shop Unit Discusses Shortcomings And Plans for Improvement

IN A large closed-shop factory in the city of Philadelphia, the Party, consisting of a unit of about five members, did not play a very important role up until a year ago. The unit was poorly organized, meetings were held very seldom and there was no functioning Unit Bureau. The Section Bureau at that time decided to make this shop a concentration point. The organizational problems of the unit were given a great deal of attention. The first results of concentration on this shop were evident when the comrades in the unit began shaking off their sectarian isolation and building a rank-and-file group under the leadership of the Party. This group became active by going into the union election campaign with a complete slate of candidates and a concrete program embodying the immediate needs of the workers in the union.

The Party was successful in electing two officers and while most of the rank and file group became inactive after the elections, we were still able to keep the best persons together. Throughout the year this group met every week and discussed the problems of the union and therefore came to each meeting of the union with a definite program. Meanwhile, the unit grew from five members to 20 members within a year. But several months ago the Bureau noticed that attendance at meetings was beginning to fall off. It grew less and less until the only members who showed up at meetings were those of the Unit Bureau. The contacts we had on hand were not visited, the organizational problems of the unit were not attended to, and a general feeling of discouragement was evident among the remaining comrades who came to unit meetings.

A COMRADE from the District attended our next unit meeting. He explained why the unit did not function better. The District recommended that our tasks should be divided on the basis of individual responsibility, that each comrade have a definite assignment and concentrate on getting it done. Furthermore, our meetings should not take up only organizational and union problems, but time be given to educational matters, too. An outside comrade was assigned to aid us in our work.

Our unit is now playing an important role on a national scale, and we realize that our task is a very big one. The unit has decided to get down to brass tacks again and recommends the working out of a plan to systematize our work, especially with regard to the Labor Party and other important political campaigns. We have to pay attention to our literature sales in the Union, which in the recent period have become practically nil. The Daily Worker is not at all. The Unit Bureau will have recommendations for that purpose at our next meeting.

We have elections of the Union in June. An Election campaign committee has already been set up, plans for which will be submitted to the unit and our progressive group organized to get the ball rolling for a successful campaign.

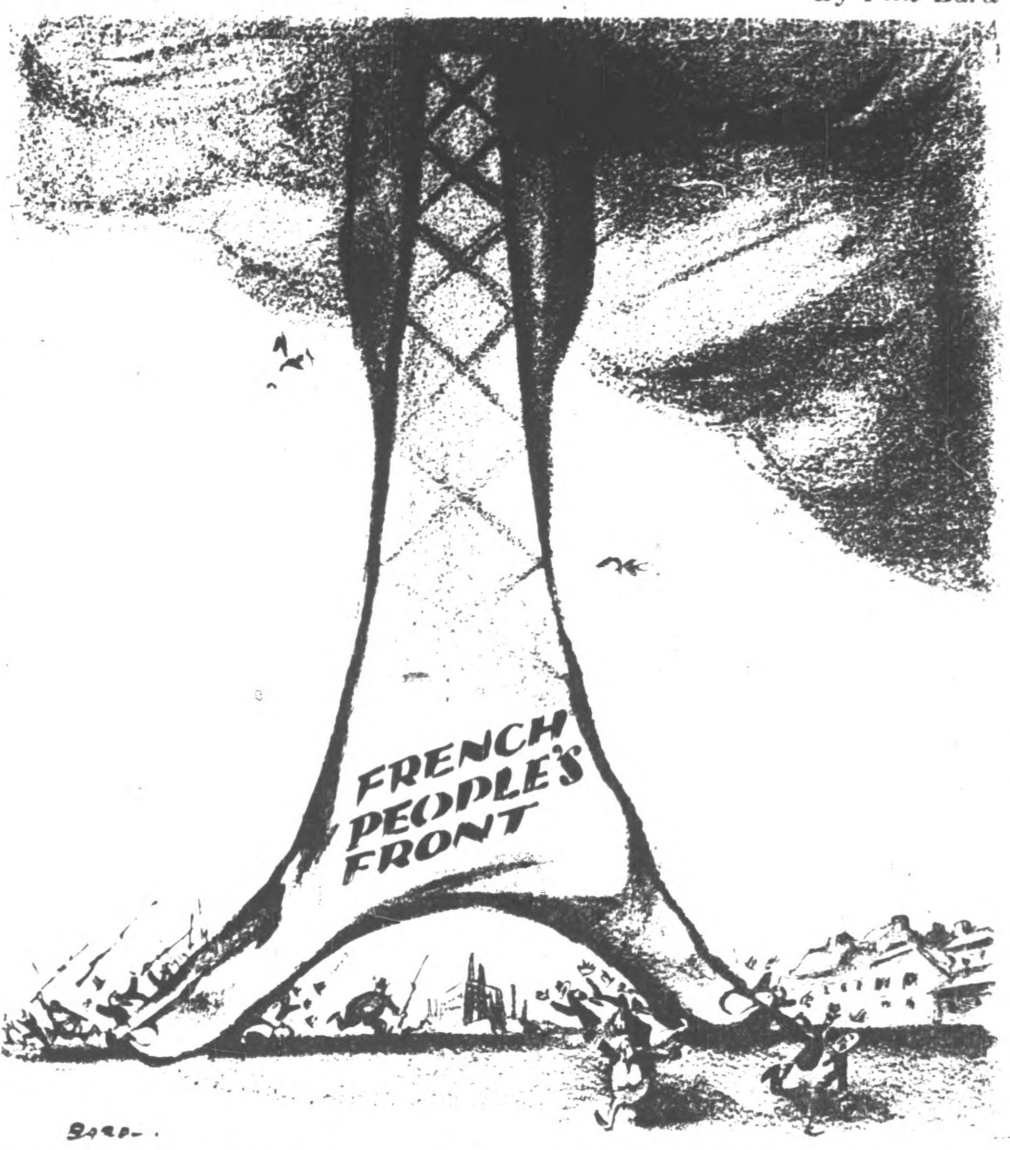
J. A. Philadelphia District.
NOTE:—The immediate task of this unit is to strengthen its work in the shop, especially in regard to the rank-and-file group. Efforts must be made to bring back into the unit those workers who do not attend meetings because they are "discouraged." We feel sure that with the help of the District, the unit will go forward gaining recruits for the Party and becoming the recognized leader of the workers in this shop. Let us hear further about the progress of the unit.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
NAME
ADDRESS

THE "EIFFEL TOWER" OF FRANCE!

By Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

'Out of Everything to Eat,' Tells Mother of Eleven

Washara Co., Wis.
Editor, Daily Worker:
I am sending you one of the notes I get real often. It's from Mrs. X. They are 11 in the family. Forty dollars a month of WPA, \$25 from one boy in the CCC. They had a new baby five weeks ago. I brought her something every day to eat. Dr. X refused to come to the confinement. The night watchman called him, and he said, "Don't you know you can lose your license for refusing to come?" Dr. X answered, "I don't care if I do. I would rather doctor dogs because if the people don't pay for them, I can keep them."

The paper she mentions in the note is the Daily Worker.
They have twins 18 months old and no milk for them. They are waiting for the bonus. He is an ex-soldier and has the Decoration of the Purple Heart.

The following is the note:
"Dear Friend:
"Would you lend me some coffee and baking powder. I'll pay you as soon as the check comes, so I can buy stuff. We are simply out of everything to eat. I have flour but no yeast to bake bread and I have nothing for Guy's dinner pail. He went without food today. Don't know if they will get paid today or not. We went to the relief office yesterday. When I see you I will tell you what they done to us. Your paper was real interesting. I read it all. "Please," "MRS. X."

The Capitalist Press, 'Out of Their Own Mouths'
New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:
I would suggest a column or section entitled, "Out of Their Own Mouths," which gives excerpts from the capitalist press, showing the jagged holes in the capitalist system; or which on the other hand support unintentionally the proletarian cause.

For example, see Friday afternoon and Saturday morning papers with their distorted reports of May Day.

Farmers Give Food Aid To Terrero Mine Strikers

Roswell, New Mexico.
Editor, Daily Worker:
The Terrero mine strikers were here two weeks ago gathering up food from the farmers and on one trip took in 23 sacks of beans; so you can see the farmers are falling in. Another sign is that when one of our leaders was held in exorbitant bonds of \$10,000, the farmers ever three or four counties made the bond. Gangsters in San Francisco, arrested in a plot to kill our leaders, are let out on \$250 bonds—a difference you see, dependence on who

Things are in an awful shape and fully half the people have nothing left.
A. L. PROGRESS BUILDERS

Flags Train a Minute—One Day Off in Seven Years

Chicago, Ill.
Editor Daily Worker:
The man spoke to me because he needed an outlet for long-bottled up resentment. He was about 60. He guards the gates of a railroad crossing for the I. C. Suburban.
"I pushed my hand through the window of my shack," he related, "stuck out two flags just in time to keep the old couple from being hit by at least one of the trains. The foreman called me on the telephone later in the day and I got hell for delaying the trains. He shouted that the railroad was not responsible for accidents when the gates are down, and if anybody walks through while the gates are down and gets killed, their hard luck."
"Say, do you know this is the first day I've been off the job in seven

years? A couple of weeks ago they put on eight new trains a day, so now there's more than a train a minute, every minute, every day for eight hours, every Sunday, holiday, always those gates go up and down, up and down. There's no toilet in the shack and often I can't find time to eat my lunch, which I have to do right on the job. My stomach is in a helluva shape already.

"How much do they pay me? I get \$62 a month and from this they deduct insurance for their hospital, for this, for that, and there's about \$55 left for each month's work."

"Why don't we have a union? Well, we did try to organize once but they found out about it and fired the leader who was a younger man than most of us and that was the end of that. Some of us joined the Maintenance Union, and they took our initiation fees and dues and did nothing else. What can we do now? Most of us are old and crippled and we'd starve without these jobs. Nobody seems to give a damn."

Basic Pamphlets Should Be Listed for New Readers
Louisville, Ky.
Editor, Daily Worker:
Just read in the Daily Worker of April 25th the letter complaining about the lack of low-priced pamphlets advertised by you. I often wondered about this, yet never thought of it until I read today's complaint, which you answer by stating at the top of the letter that the 5 cent pamphlet, "Why Communism?" is a good one. Well, why not advertise that fact and others besides. I think thousands of people would buy such pamphlets at three, five or even ten cents, as "Fifteen Years of the Communist International," "Religion," by Earl Browder (very fine), "Why Communism," by Olgin, "The Truth About Father Coughlin," by A. B. Magill, "United Front Against Fascism and War," by Dimitroff, and many others.

The organization that publishes them should put an ad in the Daily Worker, so new readers know where and how to get them.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Whither France? The C. P. and the Government What Will the Fascists Do?

WHITHER France now? That's the question on all tongues after the smashing victory of the Peoples Front, and of the Socialist-Communist united front within the Peoples Front, and of the Communists within the United Front.

Out of 618 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the Peoples Front has 378 (when the final figures are in, perhaps 380). Between the Socialists, who have 146 seats, and the Radical Socialists, numbering 115, with the support though not participation of the Communists, a left government can be formed in France.

Before discussing the attitude and role of the Communist Party of France in relation to such a government, we must briefly analyze the situation there at this juncture. Not only was there a smashing Peoples Front victory, but side by side with this there was a polarization of forces, on the one hand, a massing of the forces of democracy and socialism; on the other, of reaction and Fascism. Some of the pro-Fascist Parties increased their strength.

WE ARE faced thus with more than a parliamentary phenomenon. The outcome of the elections will sharpen every phase of the class struggle. Already the Fascists are threatening a coup. Whichever side wins the better of it after reflection as well there is not the slightest doubt that the 200 rich ruling families of France will not allow victory in the Peoples Front to go forward unhampered with their minimum program in the government. Hearst's Paris correspondent promises that the bankers of France will try to create economic and financial conditions conducive to a Fascist bloody attack. Says the Hearst cable on the elections: "There will be a rush to buy gold from the Bank of France accompanied by a drive against the franc, so the Popular Front will come into power only when the nation is either on the verge or in the midst of financial panic."

Should such a panic be followed by an attempted coup by the Fascists, then the position of the Communists towards the Peoples Front government would change because of the still war situation created by the Fascists.

In the present phase of the Peoples Front victory, the attitude of the Communist Party towards the proposed Socialist-Radical Socialist government was definitely stated by the Communist Party leader Marcel Cachin at an election meeting at Montlucien as follows: "The Peoples Front government will take over power, but the time has not yet come when we can take part in the government. We shall content ourselves with supporting this government because it respects the most urgent reforms, and the organization of the defense of all the united workers to bar the way to threatening fascism."

SHOULD the threat of a fascist coup reach the stage of a revolutionary crisis placing the question of the use of the Peoples Front government as a transition instrument to the stage of the armed struggle for Soviet Power, the Communists, at that time, will participate in such a government for the purpose of arming the masses and speeding the extra-parliamentary struggles which will then have precedence entirely.

IN AN article on the French Communists in the present election, Comrade J. Berlioz, arguing against the Socialist Party, resistance to the Peoples Front, and against the Socialist move which threatened the unity with the petty-bourgeoisie, added:

"Neither can we agree with the fundamental misconception they reveal, and which consists in looking upon Parliament and participation in the government as the sole means of realizing the program of the Peoples Front.
"We believe that MASS ACTION decides everything and that is why we urge the formation of Peoples Front Committees in the factories, residential areas and villages, committees which should be elected on a democratic basis and which the Socialist Party violently opposes. The Peoples Front is for us more than a mere electoral game."
The road of the Communist Party is through the Peoples Front and its government to a smashing victory against Fascism in France, and speeding the day of the victory of the proletarian revolution, the establishment of Soviet Power and the building of socialism in France.

DEFENSE AGAINST FASCISM

"The defense of the immediate economic and political interests of the working class, the defense of the latter against fascism, must be the starting point and form the main content of the workers' united front in all capitalist countries. In order to set the broad masses in motion, such slogans and forms of struggle must be put forward as arise from the vital needs of the masses and from the level of their fighting capacity at the given stage of development."—(From Resolution on the Report of Wilhelm Pieck, adopted Aug. 1, 1935, by the Seventh Congress of the Communist International.)