

MAY 1 MEETINGS AID COMMUNIST PARTY BUILDERS

Hand 25,000 Leaflets to Factory Workers

Additional details continue to arrive of the hundred May Day meetings throughout the United States. In almost every case the crowds exceeded all expectations, Communist units and the left wing and fraternal labor organizations massing great strength. In the larger cities there was always a distribution of leaflets and shop papers, also of the Daily Worker in some cases, at all large factories.

Speakers and slogans carried or displayed at meetings stressed particularly the campaign of the Communist Party to build its numerical strength and increase the activity of the struggle against the bosses' rationalization and wage cutting plans.

The Trade Union Unity Convention, scheduled for June 1 at Cleveland at the call of the Trade Union Educational League was given prominence in the speeches at meetings. The war against imperialist war, defense of the Soviet Union, and anti-imperialist struggle were also main topics at the meetings.

Several meetings are scheduled for Sunday.

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3,000 In Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 3.—The May Day meeting here this year was the most successful ever held in this city. The capitalist press, never enthusiastic about the number of militant workers, admits 3,000 were present.

All Races Celebrate.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3 (By Mail).—An enthusiastic audience packed the auditorium of the Broad-

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MAY 1 MEETINGS

AID COMMUNISTS

"BUILD PARTY"

Many Celebrations Still to Come in U. S.

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way Arena, South Broad and Christian Sts., Philadelphia, May 1 in celebration of labor's International holiday. Workers of all races were in attendance; Mexican workers, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and Negroes made up a part of the audience of 1,600 workers.

There were addresses by Herbert Benjamin, District Organizer of the Communist Party, Young Pioneers, representatives of the Young Workers League, Sherman Chang, a Chinese worker; Sam Burt of the Needle Trades Union, and John H. Owens, tenant farmer from California, recently returned from the Gastonia strike area. Owens made a special appeal for the support of the Communist Party, the Workers International Relief, the new Left wing unions and working class solidarity of all races, regardless of race, color and creed, and in view of the arrest of several young workers for merely distributing leaflets earlier in the day by the Philadelphia police, Owens pointed out the necessity of supporting working class defense organizations such as the International Labor Defense.

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New Bedford Resolution.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 3.—Five thousand workers attended the May Day demonstration here under the auspices of the National Textile Workers Union, and for several minutes cheered on their feet a resolution submitted by Albert Weisbord, national secretary of the union.

The resolution called attention to the more militant mood of workers all over the world, in Germany, England, France, Poland and India especially and in parts of the U. S. such as North Carolina where they have never before taken part in an organized struggle against the bosses.

The resolution condemned imperialism and the coming imperialist war and called for the defense of the Soviet Union.

It stated: "Our last strike was only the beginning of our struggle against the speed-up and against the low standard of living to which we are subjected. We will continue to fight against all forms of the speed-up and stretch our system; for a 20 per cent increase in wages to make up partly for the 33½ per cent increase in production which the bosses forced from us; for the establishment of the 40-hour, 5-day week to remedy partly unemployment which is becoming chronic in the textile industry on account of the speed-up."

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Strikers at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—Strikers from Gastonia spoke along with James P. Reid, president of the National Textile Workers Union and other speakers who addressed the workers gathered in the A. C. A. Hall in five languages in Providence's May Day celebration.

Cheers greeted Theinert, an old timer in the labor struggle, and the first socialist elected in America, when he told the history of May Day, and refuted the capitalist theory that it was "imported from Europe." He told how it became Labor's holiday, first in 1886 in the eight-hour-day strike movement, centering in Chicago.

A Young Pioneer, Annie Marchuk, recited in Russian and English; and her mother, Fiodora Marchuk spoke in Russian. The Russian Chorus sang. A. Marshefska spoke in Polish. Alec Latich recited in Russian. Louis Novdella spoke in Italian. The textile strikers, received by a great ovation, were Hubert Carroll and William Gaston, both from Manville-Jenckes mill at Gastonia. With Reid, they called for complete solidarity with the North Carolina strike.