

# IMPROVEMENT SLOW; ACT TODAY TO SAVE DAILY

The campaign to save the Daily Worker is improving, but not enough. Some of the districts outside of New York are getting into action and some of our readers who hitherto had not contributed are realizing how critical the situation is and are coming to the aid of the Daily. But more must respond! We cannot emphasize too much the necessity of contributing a mini-

imum of \$1,200 every day till the \$35,000 is raised if the Daily is to be saved.

Some workers are making truly heroic sacrifices for the Daily. We hesitated a long time before starting this campaign; we knew that the readers of the Daily Worker, the most advanced section of the American working class, are among the greatest sufferers from the crisis, that thousands of them are

living close to the starvation line. But we knew too that because of the crisis and the struggles arising from it, because of the fact that on every field the workers are answering the capitalist offensive by hitting back, you, the readers of the Daily Worker, need your fighting champion more than ever. And you are showing that we were not mistaken. You must continue to show it!

Every day letters pour into our office, letters breathing the spirit of struggle, letters telling of the sacrifices that many of our readers are making to keep the Daily alive. "The Daily Worker shines like a star in the darkness of capitalism," writes a New York woman worker, L. de L., enclosing a \$1 contribution. "I only regret that I am not able to send you more. But I only make \$6 a week and have only had

this job two weeks. So I am cutting down my food rations to give you this and I am glad to help in such a good cause."

From a group of federal and state employes with a \$5 donation:

"The Daily must not only live, but expand. It is indispensable. Here's our bit for the cause."

Yes, the Daily is indispensable! The

Pennsylvania mine strikers know that too; the Scottsboro boys know it; every militant worker knows it. Show that you know it today and every day of the drive by contributing all you can yourself, by collecting from your friends and organizations, by helping to build Daily Worker Clubs! Speed funds to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City!

USE COUPON ON PAGE 3



## Daily Worker

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

(SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Vol. VIII, No. 140

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

# 20,000 MINERS PICKET OVER 70 MILE STRIKE-FRONT

## Capitalists Drive to War to Smash the Soviet Union

### Support The Pennsylvania Ohio Miners Strike

**WORKERS:** All attention must be given to the heroic strike of the starving miners of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Under the leadership of the National Miners' Union, of the Trade Union Unity League, 20,000 miners are already engaged in a desperate struggle against the mine-owners, against their private armed-guards, the state's armed forces, and the bosses' agents, the notorious strike-breaking United Mine Workers of the American Federation of Labor. Already the armed forces of the employers have shot several union organizers, used gas bombs on hundreds of pickets, arrested scores of strikers, and clubbed men, women and children. This strike against starvation has encountered, in its first days, the mailed fist of the capitalist state—under the "progressive" faker, Governor Pinchot.

This strike is of the utmost importance to every worker in America.

It is the first mass strike in the heart of heavy industry, since the onset of the present shattering economic crisis. It is the first decisive answer of basic sections of the working class to the capitalist program of starvation, of placing the burdens of the crisis upon the workers. This strike is showing the only way out of the crisis for the tens of millions of starving and half-starving toilers and their families; for the only way is the way of struggle against the capitalist class, against the system of starvation of the masses.

Out from the mines, where they starved while working, have streamed the miners. New mines have closed down each day, new hundreds and thousands have joined the fight. The strike grows and spreads. Already 20,000 miners, an overwhelming majority, are out in the Pittsburgh fields; now the Ohio fields are joining; next will come West Virginia. Everywhere the miners greet the strike with joy, enthusiasm, and fighting spirit. The picket lines and strike committees include men, women, and children; Negro and white, native and foreign-born workers. The strike is securely organized and controlled by the strikers themselves, who have formulated their own demands. It solidly is under the leadership of the revolutionary National Miners Union.

All the forces of capitalism are mobilized against the strike. Especially are the bosses relying upon the United Mine Workers (A. F. of L.) to break the strike. With one voice the capitalist press calls for a settlement of the strike by a contract with the U. M. W. A. which, it assures the individual mine-owners, will make "no difficulty about wages or conditions." "In West Virginia," boasts the Pittsburgh Press today, "organization (in the U. M. W. A.) has just been accomplished at wage-slaves lower than any reputable Pittsburgh operator (open shop) is paying."

The striking miners know the U. M. W. A. for a scab organization, hiring itself out to the mine-owners to break strikes. They have isolated the U. M. W. A. and are driving it out of the field. The state and the bosses are preparing a big effort to bring it back, with the help of guns, gas-bombs, and clubs, to break this strike.

Workers of the whole country! Just as the capitalists are rallying all their forces to break the strike, because its success means a halt to their wage-cutting schemes everywhere, just so the working class must rally all its forces in every city, in every industry, to support the strike, to push it forward to victory for the same reasons!

Unemployed miners and unemployed workers everywhere! This is a joint struggle of all workers against starvation! This is a strike for unemployment relief and insurance, as well as for wages and conditions! Today the workers are starving, whether they have a job or not. Support the strike with all forces. Unemployed join the picket lines, join the relief committees! Strikers, join the unemployed demonstrations!

Workers everywhere! Set up committees in your shop, in your union, in your neighborhoods, in your city, to collect relief for the strikers and their unemployed brothers. Remember that every cent of money, every pound of food, is a blow against the wage-cutting, starvation policy of the capitalist class. Every bit of relief, however small, will help to win this historic battle.

Support the Pennsylvania-Ohio miners strike! Expose the strike-breaking role of the A. F. of L. and the fake "progressive" Pinchot! Organize relief committees and get them to work quickly! Fight against starvation!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF U. S. A.

### ANTI-WAR MEET SET FOR JUNE 25

Prepare For August 1 World Demonstration

**NEW YORK**—The sham battle of war staged across the country by the Air Forces of the imperialist Washington government is hardly over, when the announcement comes of preparations already started for another air war next year, with the U. S. Navy putting up a fight in defense. This battle between the bombing planes and the U. S. Navy will be conducted at Camp Knox, Kentucky, with the anti-air craft weapons concentrated at this point from many forts. War is uppermost in the minds and plans of the Wall St. government, declares the Communist Party call to all workers organiza-

tions to prepare to send delegates to the Anti-War Conference on June 25 at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., at 7 p.m.

While the bosses government is mobilizing for war and voting thirty million dollars as it did at the last Congress, to "modernize" three battleships, the army of unemployed, starving workers mounts steadily higher, with no relief in sight. The capitalists are seeking a way out of the crisis, by world slaughter. The working class must seize the present breathing spell to mobilize and organize its forces against the bosses war plans and the attack against the Soviet Union which challenges the foundations of the bosses capitalist system of robbery and exploitation of the workers. All working class organizations, shops, unions and fraternal bodies are urged to place the June 25 Conference on the agenda and to elect delegates immediately, forwarding their names to the Communist Party headquarters, 35 East 12 Street, 3th floor.

## Thought It Was Impossible for Masses in the Soviet Union to Rebuild Industries Destroyed By War; Spread Stream of Lie.

Yesterday's article, the first in the series on the "Holy Capitalist War on the Soviet Union", told how the Russian Revolution of 1917 made the workers the rulers of that country. In February 1917 the Russian capitalists used the Revolution to establish their political power. Thus the Provisional Government of Russian capitalists replaced the Czarist Government of big landowners. For the workers this change brought no reduction of their economic burdens. The workers, therefore, followed the leadership of the Bolsheviks and developed the February Revolution further to the victory of the working class. This victory was signified by the taking over of power by the workers and peasants councils, the Soviets. The second article follows:

### II. "Down With the Soviets."

By MAX BEDACHT.

Immediately after the taking over of the government power and functions by the Soviets, the capitalist propagandists the world over began to predict the Soviet Government's immediate downfall. How could the governed of centuries be expected to know how to govern? Capitalist propaganda also denied the mass character of the revolution. The masses had so long been the subjects of their government that the capitalists denied them not only the right but also the ability to make themselves masters of the government.

At the same time the capitalists mistrusted their own predictions. Therefore they undertook to play fate in the predicted collapse of the Soviets. They organized armed interven-

tion. An American army invaded Russia at Murmansk and another one at Vladivostok. Together with French, British and Japanese army detachments, they undertook to overthrow the Soviets. At the same time arms and money were freely given to the counter-revolutionary czarist generals. U. S. Senate Document No. 86 shows that almost two years after the fall of the Kerensky government, a large part of the millions originally loaned by the United States to Kerensky were used upon advice and with the consent of the State Department in Washington to furnish war supplies to the counter-revolutionary armies of Kolchak and Wrangel. Simultaneously a blockade was carried through against the Soviet Government.

Every church in America called upon every one of its gods to rain sulphur and brimstone down on the Soviets. But because they have as little reason as the augurs of old to believe in their own prayers and in their own gods, the ministers of these churches propagated and supported the attempt to shower sulphur and brimstone upon the Soviets rather from the substantial cannons of a capitalist invasion than from the unsubstantial heavens of their gods.

But the Soviets triumphed. The Russian masses fought for their government, for their Soviets. The capitalist invaders were forced

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

## German Workers Protest Scottsboro Outrage Before Dresden Amer. Consulate

**DRESDEN, Germany, June 10.**—Demonstrating their solidarity with the oppressed Negro masses and their indignation against the murderous court room lynch verdict against eight of the nine Scottsboro Negro boys framed up on a lying rape charge, several thousand German workers held a tremendous protest demonstration last night in front of the American Consulate here.

Smashing two windows of the building, the workers shouted their angry denunciations against the vicious terror directed against the Negro masses by the American ruling class.

Through one of the broken windows they hurled a bottle containing a piece of paper on which was written:

"Down with American murder and imperialism. For the brotherhood of black and white young proletarians. An end to the bloody lynching of our Negro co-workers." Scores of banners shouted similar slogans attacking the lynching terror of United States imperialism. The demonstration was led by the German Young Communist League. The powerful German Communist

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## Foster Tells of Strike of 20,000 Coal Miners Spreading; Fight On in Face of Difficulties

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

**PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 9.**—As I write this, the coal strike continues to spread. There are already about 20,000 miners on strike, and the number constantly increases. Every day new mines are added, to those already out. Now the committee is taking steps to spread the struggle into Ohio and West Virginia. The workers there are in a strong mood for strike. Already some mines have gone out. Conferences, mass meetings are being arranged. The strike wave spreads south and west.

This is a strike against starvation. Conditions in the mines have simply

### Foreign News Briefs DESTROYERS TO NORWAY STRIKE.

**OSLO, Norway, June 10.**—Two Norwegian destroyers and mine layers have been sent to Porgrund to help break a strike led by Communists. On June 8 over 1,000 strikers disarmed the police, beat up many and drove them out of town. They smashed the police cars. Twenty police were taken to a hospital.

### WARSAW STREETCAR STRIKE.

**WARSAW, Poland, June 10.**—A general strike of street car, motor bus, and shop repair workers has been called to resist a speed-up plan being introduced with the aid of an American engineer, Wallace Clark.

### 36 TO BE TRIED IN MANILA.

**MANILA, Philippines, June 10.**—Out of 319 arrested at a Communist demonstration recently 36 are being held for trial. The chief of police, Columbus Platt, insists that all 319 be tried and jailed.

### STRIKING AGAINST STARVATION



Left to right: Edward Sherwood, 18, of Pittsburgh; Mike Skloriski, 35, of Gilmore; and William Parson, 26, of Sloan. All have been arrested and held without bail. The International Labor Defense is coming to the defense of all miners who are being thrown into Pinchot's jails.

### JOBLESS HELP STRIKERS; STOP SCABS Picketing Goes On WOMEN, CHILDREN, FORM OWN LINE

**BULLETIN.** A United Press telegram from New Kensington, Pa., says: "Three mine strike sympathizers were shot and slightly wounded this afternoon (Wednesday) when fired upon by deputy sheriffs at the Kinloch mine near here. All three were treated at the Citizens General Hospital, New Kensington." A group of 25 scabs were stoned as they were being driven to the Kinloch mine. A number of deputies tried to arrest the pickets. Failing in this they fired with shotguns and pistols. Three men fell.

**PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 10.**—Three Kinloch mine pickets were shot this afternoon by pistols and shotguns fired by deputies who were following a truckload of scabs. Walter Galbski was shot in the leg; Andrew Janis was shot in the hand and Martin Savo was shot through the chest.

## Great Demonstration to See Illinois Hungermarchers Off

200 Will Leave from Chicago; Peoria Workers Enthusiastic; Legion and Militia With Aid of A. F. of L. Plan "Affair"

### BULLETIN.

**ROCKFORD, Ill., June 10.**—One thousand miners, the majority of them unemployed for two or more years, filled the hall at Spring Valley last night and unanimously endorsed the Hunger March to the state capitol. They elected five marchers, a committee to secure the Public Square to greet the marchers on Saturday.

Washington Park was secured for a meeting at Peru, Ill. Peoria officials, after much passing of the buck, have given the marchers the Court House Square for nine o'clock Sunday morning. But after consulting A. F. of L. officials, the city authorities say: "No meals and no lodgings and no speeches."

The Peoria unemployed are enthusiastic, and a big turnout is expected. There is a baby parade on Saturday and the Militia, Legion and Elks are gathering for a reproduction of "The Siege of 1918," on Sunday night.

Telegraphic protests are pouring in upon the mayor.

**CHICAGO, June 9.**—A great demonstration of Chicago's unemployed will give a fitting send-off to the Chicago route of the Illinois Hunger March, on Saturday, June 13th, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The demonstration will take place at Ogden Ave., and Kolin (4333 Ogden Ave.) near the Chicago-Cicero boundary.

Close to 200 marchers with banners calling for unemployment insurance, immediate relief, repeal of the seditious laws, equal rights for Negroes, etc., will be the center of the demonstration, but all unemployed branches and other organizations, as well as masses of unorganized unemployed and employed workers, will gather to give a rousing send-off to the Hunger March, which has already captured the attention of workers all over the state. Negro and white, American and foreign-born, men and women, old and young, will make up the March, which will be led by members of the Ex-Servicemen's League.

As Chicago's Marchers gather other sections of the March will also be on their way—Southern route, leaving Eldorado on June 11, E. St. Louis on June 13, Rockford and Moline

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

**PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 10.**—This morning 200 struck at the Melrose Mine of the South Fayette Coal Co. 200 struck at the Char-tiers Mine in Green County. Sheriff Duff of Belmont County, Ohio, and deputies broke up a march of over one thousand on the Fairpoint Mine of the Hannah Coal Co. Mass picketing is going on at three more Ohio mines in an effort to add them to the strike.

Yesterday 50 pickets from the Unemployed Council stopped all but one of 20 jobless miners brought from Connorsville to Penn-Yough Commissary on Boulevard of Allies, Pittsburgh; and one hundred joined the Council at mass meetings. Penn-Yough handles the scabs for nearby coal mines.

Today 300 jobless picketed the same place. A riot squad attacked and in the melee plate glass windows were smashed. Successful picketing is going on at all Pennsylvania mines that tried to work this morning. The strike is solid and will spread.

Four machine guns were mounted at the entrance to the Crescent Mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. Deputies

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

route on June 13. All routes will meet at Springfield on June 14, when a state-wide conference of worker and farmer organizations will take place. At this conference final demands to be presented to the legislature will be decided on. On Monday, June 15, a mass demonstration will take place in front of the Capitol and the demands of the Marchers will be placed before the legislature and the governor.



### Many Organizations Greet Cultural Federation Conference

Four more great proletarian cultural organizations in foreign countries have sent greetings to the conference which will be held at the initiative of the John Reed Club, the organizations of American revolutionary writers and artists, will be held this Sunday, June 14, at Irving Plaza, 15 Street and Irving Plaza, starting at 10:30 a.m.

Writers. Greetings were previously received from the International Union of Revolutionary Writers and Artists and from the IFA (Federation for Workers Culture) of Germany.

### TO WELCOME MAY DAY DELEGATES TO SOVIET UNION

### Big Mass Meeting at Irving Plaza on June 19

NEW YORK—A rousing welcome will be given to the May Day Delegation to the Soviet Union by the workers of New York who are waiting eagerly for the arrival of the delegation and their report on their experiences in the Soviet Union.

All meetings of welcome arranged by separate organizations are being postponed until after this first greeting when the delegates will report on what they saw in the Soviet Union and will bring the greetings of the Russian workers from the factories and collective farms of the Soviet Union.

### Lodgings for Jersey Delegates Are Needed

The New Jersey Ratification Convention of the Communist Party will be held at 57 Springfield Ave., Newark, June 14. Out of town delegates will be here June 13th. All comrades who can put up delegates for one night should get in touch with Harry Silverman, 121 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

### RUTH ROLAND AT THE HIPPODROME

"Up P's Murder" at the Hippodrome this week. Lew Ayres, Genevieve Tobin, and Prunell Pratt play the chief role.

### Racine "Socialist" Mayor, Fascist Legion Fight Jobless

(Special to the Daily Worker.) RACINE, Wisconsin, June 8.—In Racine the majority of the workers are unemployed. The J. I. Case Co., since it stopped getting orders from the U. S. S. R., is almost completely shut down; so is the Nash Motors.

### BRONX BREAD STRIKE TODAY

### Begin Picketing Shop for 5 Cent Bread

BRONX, N. Y.—Under the leadership of the Joint Strike Committee elected at last night's meeting, a militant picketing begins this morning against the following bakeries in the Bronx: Yoske's Market, 180th St. and Clinton Ave.; Kleinberg's Bakery, Kruler's Store, 721 E. 180th St.; Flapd's Bakery, 738 E. 180th St.; Standard Dairy, 180th St. and Clinton Ave.; I. & N. Lunch Room and Bakery, 180th St. and Prospect Ave.; in order to force the bakers to lower the price of bread from 7 and 8 cents to 5 cents a pound.

The workers and their wives in the neighborhood, who are feeling the burden of the economic crisis in form of wage cuts, part time work and unemployment are determined to fight against the profiteers, who are selling the bread at the same price as years ago, in spite of the fact that the price of wheat is lower at the present time than ever before in the last 20 years.

The militant worker's housewives are determined to carry on the fight until the owners of the bakeries give in to their demands.

### Poyntz Back From the Soviet Union to Speak Monday on U. S. S. R.

NEW YORK.—On Monday, June 15, at 8 p.m., at 1844 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, Comrade Julia Poyntz will speak on life in the Soviet Union.

### New Bronx Jobless Branch Meets Tonight

BRONX, N. Y.—The installation of a newly organized branch of the Unemployed Council will be held at 1400 Boston Road, Thursday, June 11, at 8:30 p. m., with Sam Nesin, city secretary, as the chief speaker.

### Shoe and Leather Workers Meet Tonight

NEW YORK.—A meeting of active members of the Independent Shoe Workers Union, now the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, will be held this evening at 16 West 21 Street, at 7:30 o'clock.

### Trade Union Unity Council Meets Thurs.

The Trade Union Unity Council will meet today to continue the discussion on the R.L.L.U. resolution among other important matters.

### "Nomadie" Travel Film of Northern Europe at Cameo

"Nomadie," depicting Dr. Alexander Singelov's wanderings and adventures of almost a year's duration through the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany, is being shown on the Cameo Theatre screen Friday.

### GO ON YOUR VACATION TO ONE OF OUR Proletarian Camps

Information for all four camps can be obtained at 32 Union Square, Room No. 505. — Telephone STuyvesant 9-6332.

### Prepare Strike in Paterson Against High Bread Cost

PATERSON, N. J., June 10.—A 225 meeting will be held at the Union Hall, 205 Paterson St., Paterson, on Friday, June 12.

### WIN STRIKE AT QUILTEX SHOP

### Sentence Lewis Stark To Two Days Jail

NEW YORK.—The Quilt Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union today settled the strike of the Quiltex Company, 455 Broadway. This settlement is the first break in the ranks of the bosses from the upper district of the quilt shops.

### COLLECT THIS SAT. SUN. FOR DEFENSE

NEW YORK.—The councils of the United Council of Working Class Women and the Icor are showing in deeds their determination to smash the outrageous frameups against the nine Negro boys in Scottsboro, Ala., and the five Paterson silk strikers by participating in the house-to-house collections to raise defense funds that are being held this Saturday and Sunday, June 13 and 14, by the New York District of the International Labor Defense.

### Soviet Drama Subject Next Lecture at the Workers School, Fri.

A lecture on theaters and plays in the Soviet Union will be given at the Workers' School, 50 E. 13th St., this Friday night, June 12, at 8 p.m., by E. Jacobson. The lecture will include the Moscow Art Theater and its plays, as "Armored Train" and "Squaring the Circle"; the Revolutionary Theater and its "Shakhta"; "Man with the Portfolio"; the Trade Union Theater and its "Revolt"; the Meyerhold Theater and its "Technique and Methods." The "Blue Blouse Movement" will also be discussed.

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### HAT TRIMMERS GIVEN HEAVY CUT

### Rank and File Calling For Strike

NEW YORK CITY.—Hat trimmers of Local 7 received a 20 per cent cut which in reality amounted to a 30 per cent cut including extras. The bosses of the factory are trying to enforce another 10 per cent.

### AFL SELLS OUT NECKTIE UNION

### Helps Boss Put Over a Wage Cut

NEW YORK.—The United Neckwear Workers' Union of New York, which entered into a deal with the Arthur Seigman, Inc., necktie manufacturer, to cut wages and was double-crossed by the bosses, is now suing the firm for \$50,000.

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### Bosses to Use Public Schools to Spread Religious Poison

NEW YORK.—The reactionary Board of Education, under Tammany control, is now fighting to introduce religious instruction in the schools by a united front of Jews, Catholics and Protestants.

### NEW YORK I. L. D. IN 4 MONTHS PLAN

### Challenges Chicago District

NEW YORK.—A challenge to the Chicago District to secure 1,000 new members of the International Labor Defense by Oct. 1 is embodied in a four months' plan of work adopted at the district plenum of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, held in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., last Sunday.

### Helps Boss Put Over a Wage Cut

NEW YORK.—The United Neckwear Workers' Union of New York, which entered into a deal with the Arthur Seigman, Inc., necktie manufacturer, to cut wages and was double-crossed by the bosses, is now suing the firm for \$50,000.

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### LABOR DEFENSE TO RALLY TO SUPPORT OF STRIKING MINERS

### Engdahl Reports of Conditions in Strike Area As He Returns to New York

NEW YORK.—Strikes in the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Kentucky, also in West Virginia, are rapidly developing into the most important struggle of labor during the present economic depression," declared J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary of the International Labor Defense, who returned to New York City yesterday from these centers of struggle against starvation.

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9th YEARLY

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Program: REVOLUTIONARY SONGS — DANCING

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### What's On—

**THURSDAY**  
Steve Katoivis Branch I.L.D. Open-air meeting at University Pl. and 14th St. at 8 p.m.

**Movie and Concert**  
At the Finnish Workers' Club, 754 40th St., Brooklyn. Proceeds to Daily Worker. Showing of "Storm Over Asia" and recital by the Soviet Mandolin Orchestra. Auspices Communist Party, Unit 1, Section 7. Admission 55 cents.

**Executive Committee Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League**  
Meets at 8 p.m. at 79 E. Tenth St. All members of the executive are urged to come.

**Housewives' Brotherhood of Greater New York**  
Affiliated to the United Union of League, will meet at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. All members are urged to bring their work for the League.

**Open Air Meet for Scottsboro Defense**  
Will be held at 8:30 p.m. at 106th St. and Madison Ave.

**Scottsboro Defense Meets in B'klyn**  
Open-air meeting at 43rd St. and 13th Ave. at 7 p.m. and an indoor meeting at 1375 43rd St. at 8:30 p.m. Admission free. Prominent speakers, Auspices Scottsboro United Front Committee of Boro Park.

**Bankers' Group of T.U.I.L.**  
Meets at 7:30 p.m. at 16 W. 21st St.

**THURSDAY**  
**Open Forum Chelsea Workers Club (Greek Club)**  
301 West 25th St. at 8 p.m. "Workers Welfare in the Soviet Union."

**Workers Ex-Servicemen's League**  
Branch No. 2 will hold an indoor meeting at Pythian Hall, Madison Ave. between 125 and 126 streets.

**Bronxville Branch I.L.D.**  
Will hold its regular open air meeting at 8 p.m. at Hinsdale and Sutter, Brooklyn.

**New Branch of The Unemployed Councils**  
Will be organized tonight. The meeting will take place at 1400 Boston Road at 8:30 p.m.

**FRIDAY**  
**Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Branch 1**  
Meets regularly at 8 p.m. at 79 E. Tenth St.

**Harlem Prog. Youth Club**  
Lecture at 8 p.m. at 1482 Madison Ave. Admission free.

**Affair for Defense of Scottsboro Boys in Jamaica**  
At Finnish Hall, 109-25 Union Hall St. Two Soviet pictures and a picture of May 1 in New York will be shown. Concert follows screen showings. Admission only 25 cents, children 19 cents.

**Banquet**  
For R. Gonzalez Soto, winner of the "Vida Obrera" subscription contest, returning from the Soviet Union, will take place at 200 Otis Place, Brighton Beach. All workers are invited.

**Open Forum at Brighton Beach Workers Club**  
"Workers Press vs. Capitalist Press" at 140 Neptune Avenue.

**SATURDAY**  
**Large Spartakid Send-Off**  
Will take place at the Finnish Progressive Society Hall, 15 West 124th St. William Z. Foster will speak. Many athletes who are to depart for Berlin will take part in a fine program. Get tickets in advance at 2 West 15th Street.

**"What I Saw in the Soviet Union"**  
Talk by R. Gonzalez Soto (in Spanish), first Latin-American delegate to the May First celebrations in the USSR. Spanish Workers' Center, 1666 Madison Ave., at 8 p.m.

**I.W.O. Youth Membership Meeting**  
At 2:30 p.m. sharp at Irving Plaza. Bob Turner, back from the Soviet Union, will speak.

**Veteran's Concert and Ball**  
Arranged by the Ukrainian Labor Club Educational Women's Society and Communist Party, unit 11, section 1, at 8 p.m. at 8648 East 4th Street. Benefit of the Daily Worker. Admission 25c.

**Concert and Festival**  
At 106-15th Street, Brooklyn. Auspices 3 and 7 Communist Party, South Brooklyn Section. Benefit Daily Worker.

**4th Anniversary Banquet and Concert**  
This Saturday evening at the Croton Avenue Camp, on the Hill, Peekskill. All workers invited. Proceeds for the support of the Daily Worker.

**Banquet by Council No. 14 Working-class Women of Middle Village**  
At 1 Fulton St. Middle Village, at 8:30 p.m. Admission 50 cents.

### Daily Worker Concert and Festival SATURDAY, JUNE 13, at 7.30 P. M.

at 136 15th STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
Auspices: Units: 3 and 7, Sect. 7, Communist Party.  
Admission 25c. — All Proceeds to the Daily Worker.



THOUGHT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR MASSES IN SOVIET UNION TO REBUILD INDUSTRIES DESTROYED BY WAR; SPREAD STREAM OF LIES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

to an inglorious retreat. Invasion and counter-revolution were defeated. Kolchak, Denikin and all the other pets and white hopes of the capitalist government in Washington were pushed off Russian soil and in some instances off the face of the earth by the victorious Soviets.

Capitalism however, had another trump card. The Soviets intended to get along without the capitalists. They wanted to build Socialism. That, the capitalists were sure, was impossible. They contended that if the capitalists are not allowed to levy a tribute on all productive work in society in the form of fat profits, society cannot endure. Such an eminent capitalist prophet and engineer, for instance, as Herbert Hoover, at present chief crusader against "Soviet dumping," declared in March, 1921: "Under their (the Soviets) economic system . . . there can be no real return to production in Russia, and therefore Russia will have no considerable commodities to export and, consequently, no great ability to obtain imports." With such advice to guide them, and with their invasion and blockades defeated, the capitalists waited for the "natural" collapse of the Soviets.

The Triumphant Soviet Power Expands. Meanwhile the Soviet Republic had become a Union of Soviet Republics. Soviets in Siberia and in the Ukraine, Soviets in Georgia and in Armenia, Soviets in Turkestan and in the Crimea, were united into a Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (the USSR), with a territory covering one-sixth of the globe. That did not at all look like a collapse.

In 1921 the capitalists thought that a ray of hope was breaking thru the bleak skies of nearly 4 years of uninterrupted Soviet rule in Russia. The New Economic Policy (NEP) was initiated. Here, the capitalists declared jubilantly, finally was the collapse of Communism. At last capitalism was coming into its own again in Russia.

But—somehow it did not work out that way. Instead of collapse came progress. Instead of the waning of the power of the Soviets came its rapid growth of strength. Instead of indicating a turn back toward capitalism, the NEP turned out to be another relay on the road to socialism.

Finally the Soviets grafted upon the New Economic Policy a Five-Year Plan of industrial construction and collectivization of agriculture. The Soviets began to advance toward Socialism with seven-mile boots.

Now suddenly the propaganda of the capitalists changed. For years they cried themselves hoarse with: "Down with the Soviets, because they can never succeed." Now, they began crying: "Down with the Soviets, because they do succeed." But, "Down with the Soviets" it remained.

Why this change? Why today this unprecedented campaign against the Soviets because of their evident success after the previous campaign was so long based upon the contention that they could not succeed? Why do today capitalist generals and admirals, capitalist politicians and socialists, capitalist scribes and professors, capitalist popes and ministers, capitalist Wolls and Fishes, join their voices in the common cry—"Down with the Soviets"? Why this seeming hysteria? Isn't there method in this madness?

Capitalist Crisis Kills Workers Capitalist Illusions.

At this moment and for some time past American capitalism is shaken by a deep crisis. There are too many commodities. Consequently the factories stop producing more, or at least reduce their output. Because of this millions of workers, who themselves with their families depend on jobs for their livelihood, are deprived of their jobs. They cannot get enough of the necessities of life because there are too many of them. This is not lunacy—it is a fact—it is capitalism. The workers begin to think. They witness the transformation of capitalist democracy into fascism. They

see the growth of socialism in the Soviet Union. They watch the revolts of colonial masses. They witness their impoverization under capitalism. They cannot help seeing the evidences of capitalist rule in America and of workers rule in the Soviet Union. Their confidence in capitalism begins to waver. Instead they develop confidence in the powers of the working class.

Thus the Soviet Union commits two crimes against capitalism. First, by its very existence and progress and socialist growth it impresses the workers with the fact that socialism is a better social order than capitalism. Second, by the fact that the success of the Soviet Union is achieved by a workers' government confidence is created in the minds of the workers in the powers of their own class. This self-confidence inspires resistance to wage cuts, struggle for unemployment relief, workers' offensive against rationalization.

In addition to these two crimes the capitalists cannot forgive the Soviet Government that it prevents them from squeezing profits out of the 150 million Russian people and that it keeps them from exploiting the natural wealth and resources of one-sixth of the globe.

The situation therefore is that the workers get more and more dissatisfied with capitalism in America, while the American capitalists get more and more hopeless about the collapse of socialism in Russia. The workers get ever more ready to fight wage cuts, unemployment and even capitalism itself; and the capitalists get ever more and more frantic about the necessity of fighting and defeating the Soviet Union. Hillquit and Fish are Deceits for Capitalist Robbers.

It is in this connection that we can analyze the hysteric ravings of Hillquit and Fish, of Hoover and Woll, of Knickerbocker and Easley as a coldly devised, dastardly policy of capitalism. The American capitalists slash wages. To prevent the workers from revolting against these wage cuts and to prevent them from fighting their capitalist exploiters, Hillquit and Woll try to arouse the workers to a holy capitalist crusade against the Soviets.

American capitalists starve their workers in mass unemployment. To prevent the workers from fighting against this unemployment and to keep them from revolting against their exploiters, Knickerbocker and Hillquit try to arouse the workers to a holy crusade against the Soviet Union. The American capitalists drive the masses of poor farmers off their farms or turn them into croppers. To prevent these masses of poor farmers from revolting against their capitalist tormentors, Hoover and Hillquit try to arouse them to a holy crusade against the Soviet Union. The American capitalists have their hands in the pockets of the American toilers. Hillquit and Fish, Woll and Knickerbocker, perform the functions of decoys for confidence-men. They try to draw the attention of the victims from the hands of the profit-picking capitalists by raising the cry of a holy war against the Soviet Union. Woll and Hillquit, Fish and Knickerbocker, are trying to mobilize the American workers to fight for their exploiters and against their Russian fellow-workers in order to prevent them from doing what they must eventually do to solve their problem, fighting on the side of their Russian fellow-workers against their common exploiters, the capitalists.

The third article in this series will appear in tomorrow's paper. In this article, Comrade Bedacht explains the basis of the Five-Year Plan preliminary to a discussion of the Plan itself which will be contained in the following article. Every worker will want to read Comrade Bedacht's clear and simple analysis of what is behind the epoch-making Five-Year Plan. Be sure to order your copy of tomorrow's Daily Worker immediately or make arrangements to receive the entire series. If you missed yesterday's article, write to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City, for your back copy.

Foster Tells of Strike of 20,000 Miners Spreading; Fight On In Face of Difficulties

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

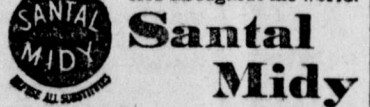
the UMWA is badly discredited and has no mass basis among the miners in this district. Many years of betrayal have undermined the corrupt Lewis outfit among the workers. But the local UMWA fakers are trying to overcome this by extensive mass activities. They are setting up fake locals in various parts of the coal fields. But the miners refuse to participate. For example in Coverdale the U. M. W. A. set up a "local" consisting of 10 ex-miners working on the county road who were mobilized for the meeting by the local squire and superintendent of roads. Similar locals are established elsewhere.

The press is doing all possible to assist the UMWA in re-establishing its shattered ranks by giving it a strong play up in the publicity and making things appear as if it were a leading force in the strike. Never was there a more brazen attempt by the bosses to actually build a strike-breaking organization under the guise of a labor union. The near future will certainly bring forth in this strike the rankest exhibition of

open-strike-breaking ever made by any union in this country. This strike is taking on national proportions. If there is a successful spread into Ohio and West Virginia, the question will then arise of developing a national movement. This may probably necessitate the calling of a national miners convention or conference. Meanwhile the miners of Illinois, Indiana, the Anthracite should be reached with every possible force, acquainted with the course and significance of the struggle here and stimulated to begin local struggles. The linking of these together will come with the development of the national movement. The question of a national struggle of the miners is fully such a question of forces on our part. The miners are ready for struggle. The great problem is to reach them soon enough to bring them into this spreading strike. To rouse the miners of the other districts must not be left to the N. M. U. alone. That is the job of all our forces. In the meantime relief organizations and collections must be started everywhere. The miners were starving even before the strike. Now

Dangerous to Neglect Pains in Bladder and Kidneys

Heed the warning of burning pains and night rising due to bladder and kidney weakness. Doctors warn against neglect and advise action to prevent serious trouble. For rapid relief, ask your druggist for the remedy used for nearly a century by doctors throughout the world.



The DAILY WORKER Advertise Your Union Meetings Here. For Information Write to Advertising Department 50 East 13th St. New York City

their support is imperative. A flood of food, clothing, money must be poured in here. Send all donations to the Pennsylvania Striking miners Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.



Two workers checking up on earth tests on their own land, from which the bosses have been banished forever.

More Ohio Mines Join Strike; Deputies Shoot Three

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

at the Montour Mine drove all women and children from the mass picket lines at 10 o'clock this morning. The women and children then formed their own picket line thirty yards ahead of the men and continued to picket. Several picket lines were over one thousand strong.

The Butler Consolidated Co. applied for an injunction against the National Miners Union yesterday. Judge Samuel Gardner rejected it on the ground that no individuals were named.

This morning the company applied again, naming Kernenovich. A hearing has been set for this afternoon. Governor Pinchot announces that an investigation will be undertaken of the strike and conditions in the mines.

The following is a practically complete tabulated list of the mines on strike and the number of men involved. The total is 19,595 men out on strike. There are a number of small mines which are not tabulated here that are involved in the strike:

Valley Camp Coal Co., Soudan and Kinlock mines, 400 men out; Pittsburgh Terminal Co., Mine No. 2, Castle Shannon Mine 3 at Mollensauer, Mine 4 at Horning, Mine 7 at Large, Mine 8 at Coverdale, Mine 9 at Avella. In this 6 mines 2,400 men out; Hillman Coal Co., Moffat-Sterline mine at Point Marion and Gibson Mine at Bentleyville, 600 men out; Pittsburgh Coal Co., Montour 10 at Liberty, 1,600 men out; Y and O Manifold mine, 250 men out; Carnegie Coal Co., Atlasburg Cedar Grove & McDonald mines, 1,100 men out; McClain Coal Co., Rich Hill mine at Meadowlands, 150 men out; Washington Coal and Gas Co., Tyler Mine, 250 men out; Langeloth Chemical Works, Langeloth Mine, 300 men out; Vaidco Coal Co., Gilmore mine at Veneta, 150 men out; Bertha Consumers Coal Co., Bertha Mine at

Burgestown, 300 men out; Avella Coal Co., Dequesne mine at Avella, 300 men out; Burgestown Coal Co., Burgestown Mine, 60 men out; Chartiers Creek Coal Co., Buffalo Mine at Cannonsburg, 230 men out; Poland Coal Co., Poland Mine near Point Marion, 60 men out; Francis Mine at Burgestown, 120 men out; Jefferson Gas and Coal Co., Jefferson mine near Avella, 80 men out; Driftwood Mine, Brownsville, 120 men out; Knot Hole mine, Independent company, 70 men out; Hendersonville mine, Cannonsburg, 350 men out; Bell Mine, Carnegie Pgh. Coal Co., 400 men out; Enterprise mine, Y and O Coal Co., Meadowland, 350 men out; Cokeburg Junction mine, Kahn & Kahn Co., 350 men out; Eclipse Gas and Coal Co., Eclipse mine at Roscoe, 150 men out; Rainey Coal Co., Mines 1, 2 and 3 near Clyde, 300 men out; Charlier near Bentleyville Y and O, 300 men out; Lincoln Gas and Coal Co., Lincoln Hill near Washington, 500 men out; Butler Consolidated Coal Co., Wildwood mine near Elma, 300 men out; Pittsburgh Coal Co., Westland Mine, 1,400 men out; Bethlehem Steel Co., Ellsworth mine near Bentleyville, 900 men out; Pittsburgh Coal Co., Collier mine, 250 men out; Union Collieries, Newfields mine, 400 men out; Hillman Coal Co., Barking mine, 400 men out; Pittsburgh Coal Co., Crescent mine, 1,000 men out; Hannah Coal Co., 2, Piney Fork Ohio, 300 men out; Hannah Coal Co., Dillonvale, Ohio, Mine 1, 400 men out; Bainbridge, Ohio, 60 men out; Creighton Fuel Co., at Creighton, 75 men out; Tremont Coal Co., at Fayette City, 80 men out; Tillman Coal Co., Ella mine, 300 men out; Pgh Coal Co., Warden mine, 500 men out; Renton Union Collieries, 500 men out; Ukon, 200 men out; Pinney Fork, Ohio, 900 men out; Melrose Mine, South Fayette Coal Co., 200 men out; Chartiers Mine, Greene County, 200 men out. Total 19,595 men out.

German Workers Protest Scottsboro Outrage Before Dresden Amer. Consulate

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

press has been carrying on a systematic exposure and attack on the Scottsboro frame-up and the lynching terror generally. Tens of thousands of German workers, rallied by the Communists, are joining the mass fight begun in the United States by the Communist Party of the U. S. A. to smash the hideous frame-up and free the boys.

NEW YORK.—The capitalist New York Times and the New York Evening Post in reporting the demonstration felt it necessary to add a footnote to the story in which they repeated the vicious framed up slander of rape against the boys.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Chicago Daily News has published the following communication from its Moscow correspondent in connection with the protest movement in the Soviet Union against the Scottsboro boys:

Under the slogan, "The revolutionary youth of the world must save the eight condemned Alabama Negroes from the electric chair," Konosomal (Communist youth) organizations are meeting and passing resolutions of protest against the American verdict and pledging to increase their membership here.

"The fear of an increase in the world revolutionary movement has thrown the puppets of the bourgeoisie into abject terror," says a resolution of the young Communist organization of the central area and the hydrodynamic institute. "They are trying through the legal lynching of eight young boys, Negroes, who are guilty only because they are Negroes and enslaved, to stop the revolutionary movement of American Negroes and compel the laboring Negro masses to accept miserable living

conditions. The attack must be repulsed by the international proletariat and the growing American Communist Party." Another resolution couched along the same lines calls on the revolutionary youth of the world to save the Negroes from the electric chair and raise "a wave of raging protest which will stop the hands of the executioners."

Charlotte Ministers Alliance Support Fight For Boys.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 10.—Under the pressure of the Negro masses militantly rallying to the fight to save the nine Scottsboro boys, the Inter-denominational Ministers Alliance of Charlotte voted to join the United Front Scottsboro Committee initiated by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. The vote was made after a stormy tussle between the smaller preachers who are nearer to the masses and the leading bureaucracy of big preachers. The vote followed an appeal by D. Doran for the nine boys.

The president of the Alliance and the big preachers tried in every way to prevent Doran from talking, finally consenting to give him just 3 or 4 minutes to talk on the fight to save the nine boys.

Doran exposed the legal frame-up and pointed out the evident success registered by the I. L. D. and the L. S. N. R. in forcing the granting of a new hearing despite the traitorous tactics of the Negro higher-ups and the white and colored uplifters of the N. A. A. C. P. The president several times tried to interrupt the speaker, but the poorer preachers defeated him. A motion to send a protest to the Governor of Alabama was passed almost unanimously in spite of the consternation of the president who will have some explaining to do to his white masters. The preachers pledged to do all

19 BANKS CRASH IN CHICAGO AS BIG ONES 'MERGE'

Capitalist Politician Is Involved

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—Over 19 banks crashed here in a few days. This followed the "merger" of the First National Bank, the Foreman-State Bank and a few others of the leading Chicago banks. The "merger" was necessitated because of the precarious condition of the Foreman-State Bank, due to heavy losses in real estate foreclosures. The "merger" was a last minute move to "save" the Foreman-State Bank, one of the largest banks in Chicago. As a result, 19 banks affiliated with the Foreman-State closed their doors.

NEW YORK.—New York financial papers state that the banking difficulties which led to the so-called merger of the First National and the Foreman-State were so severe that they caused the drop in the stock market on the date the bank merger was announced.

Twelve of the banks which closed their doors were under the control of John Bain, Sr., South Park Commissioner, and one of the leading grafters in the Republican Party. Mainly workers' savings will be lost in these bank closures. The involvement of Bain in these bank crashes is similar to Tammany Hall's shady dealings in the crash of the Bank of United States in New York, with over \$200,000,000 involved and 400,000 depositors who for over 7 months have not received their money.

FINE TEXTILE STRIKERS IN ALLENTOWN, PA.

Arrest 7 for Picketing Pyramid Plant

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 10.—Allentown police attempted to break the textile strike here by terror and victimization. Seven strikers were arrested for picketing the Pyramid plant. Four strikers were fined \$25 and costs or one month in jail; three were fined \$10 and costs or five days in jail.

One young fellow who was fined was not even picketing. He was just walking by and a policeman told him to move on. He was too sick to walk fast enough so the cop pulled him in with the strikers.

The strikers are beginning to realize that the police are not on their side as the United Textile Union traitors told them at the start of the strike. The court was crowded. Many waited outside. The strikers booted in court when they heard cops and scabs lie about the strikers under the instruction of the manufacturers' attorney.

Use your Red Shock Troop List every day on your job. The worker next to you will help save the Daily Worker.

NITGEDAIGET CAMP AND HOTEL PROLETARIAN VACATION PLACE OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR Beautiful Rooms Heated Modernly Equipped Sport and Cultural Activity Proletarian Atmosphere 517 A WEEK CAMP NITGEDAIGET, BEACON, N.Y. PHONE 731

they could in support of the fight to save the boys, and are opening wide their doors to speakers from the I. L. D. and the L. S. N. R.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY RECEIPTS SAVE DAILY; MUST KEEP IT UP

Table with columns for District 3, District 4, District 5, District 6, District 7, District 8, District 9, District 10, District 11, District 12, District 13, District 14, District 15, District 16, District 17, District 18, District 19, District 20, District 21, District 22, District 23, District 24, District 25, District 26, District 27, District 28, District 29, District 30, District 31, District 32, District 33, District 34, District 35, District 36, District 37, District 38, District 39, District 40, District 41, District 42, District 43, District 44, District 45, District 46, District 47, District 48, District 49, District 50.

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Pennsylvania Mine Strikers 95 Percent Behind National Miners Union

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 10.—"My check-up shows that ninety-five per cent of the miners in this district are in favor of the National Miners Union," said Emmaline Pitt, U.S. Department of Labor "conciliator" to Frank Borah, secretary of the N. M. U., William F. Dunne, of the national bureau of the Trade Union Unity League, and Vern Smith, publicity director of the N.M.U. The statement was made in the national office of the union, to which the federal conciliator came today (June 9).

She commented on the rithlessness "the terrible brutality" of the coal and iron police and state troopers, which she stated she had witnessed personally Monday.

She expressed herself as "horried" at the starvation, the disease, and the wretched living conditions in which the miners and their families were living before the strike started.

"The mine owners ought to get all that's coming to them for their utter inhumanity," stated Miss Pitt. All this led up to her declaration, "Things are very bad, but one man can't change them."

"No," Dunne assured her gravely,

"But the miners together are going to change some of them a little." The federal conciliator stated that she had not yet been to see District President Fagan of the United Mine Workers. Dunne told her, "You can probably find him at his office now, as he was just chased out of Mollensauer by 300 angry miners about an hour ago." The federal conciliator left without a positive declaration that the government wanted to send the miners back to work, but issued a general invitation to the N. M. U. and T.U.U.L. officials to "call her up if there was anything she could do." In the course of the convention she was assured by all present that the National Miners Union and the district strike committee proposed to deal only directly with the operators, to settle the strike only on the basis of the demands made by the miners and that the press and the mine owners themselves had been officially notified of that policy by the N.M.U.

SAVE THE DAILY \$35,000 Save-The-Daily Worker Fund Enclosed find... dollars... cents. We pledge to do all in our power to save our Daily by raising \$35,000 by July 1. Name... Address... City... MUST HAVE \$1,000 A DAY!



# Full Report of Com. Litvinov's Speech in the European Commission



## Delivered at the Session Held on May 18, 1931

The European Commission of the League of Nations held its sessions between May 15 and May 21. Comrade Litvinov took part in the sessions for the Soviet Union and delivered the speech which we reprint here, in installments, on May 18th. Comrade Litvinov's speech immediately became the chief news of the capitalist press throughout the world. This is the second installment.—Ed.

### The Crisis and Soviet Exports.

It will not be difficult for me to show you the absurdity of such a contention. All that is necessary is to point to the moderate share taken by the Soviet Union in world trade. It must also not be forgotten that not only those markets which absorb Soviet exports are suffering from the crisis, but also those markets on which the Soviet Union appears exclusively as a purchaser. Figures taken from the reports of the economic organizations of the League of Nations clearly illustrate my contentions. For instance, the price of coffee sunk from 16.25 cents a pound in September, 1929, to 10.3 a pound in March, 1930. In the same period the price of tin fell from 204.9 pounds sterling per ton to 165 pounds sterling per ton. The price of rubber also fell from 10.5 to 7.5. In the same period the price of rice fell by 4.2 per cent, the price of olive oil by 23.8 per cent, and the price of silk by 48.1 per cent.

Economic crises occurred before the existence of the Soviet Union, and that being the case, I think we may say that the present crisis would have occurred, perhaps even in a still more acute and extensive form, did the Soviet Union not exist, but in its place existed a Tsarist or bourgeois Russia, i. e., a political and economic organism similar to the other countries of the world. Without doubt such a country would also have fallen victim to the crisis and the result would have been that the crisis would have been still more severe than it is at present. The Statesmen who are now doing their best to ameliorate the results of the crisis in the other countries, would then

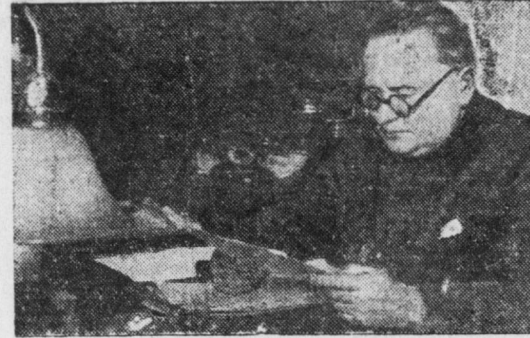
have been compelled to call special international conferences with a view to finding ways and means of meeting the danger which would have resulted from a crisis in Russia.

Permit me to ask whether the fact that one-sixth of the globe, or about one-half of the area of Europe is immune from the crisis, the fact that there is one country in the world whose imports of finished goods rises from year to year, whose orders keep the factories of other countries busy and thus reduce unemployment and charter foreign vessels to transport these goods, the fact that this country itself has no unemployment problem and that its citizens are not compelled to seek employment in thousands in other countries as was the case under Tsarism, permit me to ask whether all these circumstances aggravate or ameliorate the world economic crisis.

Is the world economic crisis aggravated or ameliorated by the fact that the Soviet Union purchases from 50 to 75 per cent of the total export of certain branches of the engineering industry in Germany, Austria, Great Britain and Poland? There can be no doubt that the orders placed by the Soviet Union abroad, orders which increase from year to year, represent a factor which makes for the amelioration of the crisis. In view of the fact that 53 per cent of the total tractor export of the United States in 1930 was purchased by the Soviet Union, and that in the same year the Soviet Union purchased 12 per cent of the total export of the textile machinery from Great Britain, 23 per cent of the total export of agricultural machinery from Germany, 21 per cent of the total German export of lathes and 11 per cent of the German export of all other classes of machinery, and that in the first quarter of 1930 the Soviet Union purchased 91.5 per cent of the total Polish ex-

port of foundry products, then there can be only one answer to the question whether the foreign trade of the Soviet Union contributes to the aggravation or the amelioration of the present world economic crisis.

In view of the certainty that Soviet imports contribute towards ameliorating the world



MAXIM LITVINOV, People's Foreign Commissar, at his desk.

economic crisis, and in particular the European economic crisis, for Soviet orders are placed chiefly in the European countries, it is very difficult to raise objections to the export trade of the Soviet Union, because this export trade is necessary if the import trade is to be financed.

The most recent anti-Soviet campaigns made great play with the allegedly unfavorable effect of the export of raw materials by the Soviet Union on the level of prices. There is no doubt, of course, that when large quantities of commodities come on to the market the result is a drop in prices, but the result would be the same if these commodities came from other countries and not from the Soviet Union.

### The "Soviet Dumping" Fable.

Why is the Soviet Union made the scapegoat for the drop in the prices of these raw

materials any more than any other exporting country? How is it that the export of certain countries is regarded as legitimate, whilst the export of the Soviet Union is declared to be an attack against the world economic system? What arguments can be advanced in support of cutting down the export trade of the Soviet Union, especially as any such action would only be in the interests of other countries?

Before I go any further, I would like to remind you that the export trade of the Soviet Union is in most cases not as great as the export trade of Czarist Russia before the war.

In 1910 the grain export of Czarist Russia totalled 25 per cent of the world export, whilst in 1930 the Soviet share of world grain exports was only 20 per cent. The same applies to the export of manganese ore (51 per cent of world exports under Czarism, but only 35 per cent under the Soviet regime), to the export of flax (53 per cent compared with 42 per cent), to butter (78 million tons as compared with 10 million tons), and so on. Why, one might ask, was no attempt made to condemn the export trade of Czarist Russia? Had there been no Czarist exports, prices would have been at a much higher level, and this would have been in the interests of those countries which competed with Czarist Russia.

As far as the export trade is concerned, the Soviet Union is only just beginning to take the place in world trade which it was compelled to relinquish as a consequence of the world war, the military interventions and the blockade.

Why did the growth of the Canadian grain export trade from 2,350,000 tons in 1913 to 10,900,000 tons in 1928, or the increase of the export of Argentine butter in the same period by 810 per cent, produce no protest?

(To Be Continued.)

## Some Features of the Strike of the Western Pennsylvania Miners

By CARL PRICE.

THE strike of the more than 11,000 miners of Western Pennsylvania, under the leadership of the National Miners Union, continues to spread. With the conference called in Yorkville, Ohio, by the National Miners Union, Sunday, June 7, the strike spreads over the borders of the Western Pennsylvania district, and the activities of spread the strike in Eastern Ohio should undoubtedly have a big effect in the West Virginia district.

The strike shows tremendous vitality. It is a strike against starvation and the very existence of themselves and their families.

The two weeks of the strike have clearly exposed the open strike-breaking of the United Mine Workers of America, and the close alliance of the UMWA fakers with the state and national government and the coal operators. Never before in the history of the class struggle has such open scabbing activity been carried on by an A. F. of L. union. The chief organizers for the union are the coal operators, the mine superintendents, the state, the coal and iron police, and the county constables. The cry of the UMWA has been "go back to work!" The capitalist press is supporting this scabbery of the United Mine Workers of America. The leading editorial of the Pittsburgh Press of June 6, is entitled "Why not revive the United Mine Workers of America?" The entire editorial is in praise of the UMWA and urges a closer alliance between the operators and the UMWA on the basis of securing peace, and attempts to drive the men back to work at all costs. The editorial praises the sell-out engineered by the UMWA in West Virginia which was one of the most shameful betrayals in recent years.

The agreement signed by the UMWA in Western Virginia was for a scale of 30c a ton. The National Miners Union in its strike in Western Pennsylvania is demanding a minimum of 55c a ton. Not only that, but the UMWA agreement provides that every sixty days, the operators shall have the right to change the wage scale in conference with the UMWA fakers. Even the Pittsburgh Press is forced to state "The wage scales are comparatively low." The editorial states "Revival and recognition of the UMWA in the Pittsburgh district would provide a focal point for stabilization within the district."

It is much to be preferred to the more radical leadership manifest in the present local strikes. In Washington County, every house was visited by police, constables and superintendents of the mines, in a frank recruiting drive for the UMWA. In Hendersonville, as well as a number of other meetings of the UMWA, the meetings were organized by the superintendent of the mine, and the police aided in trying to terrorize the workers to attend the meeting. The UMWA came to Avela and opened up a so-called relief station, together with the mine superintendents, and offered relief to any miner who would sign an agreement that he would go back to work on Monday.

The Department of Labor conciliators are working hand in glove with the police, the UMWA, and the mine operators, in a frantic and desperate effort to prevent the big walkout of June 8, when several thousands of miners were to come out on strike under the banner of the National Miners Union.

The miners of Western Pennsylvania know that the strike has developed into a struggle for their very existence, a struggle to keep out the company union of the UMWA which would enslave them.

The bosses know that the thousands of miners of Western Pennsylvania recognize the UMWA as a scab company union. Therefore, side by side with the policy of using the UMWA to try to drive the men back to work, the coal companies have already begun the importation of scabs.

They hope to import unemployed workers to take the place of the striking miners, and at the same time, to bring these unemployed workers into the UMWA.

But the National Miners Union has begun a campaign among the unemployed, and is connecting closely the demands of the employed and unemployed workers in the strike.

While the bosses use all the agencies at their command—an increase of terroristic activities, the beginnings of evictions on a large scale, the use of the UMWA, and government conciliators, the National Miners Union has the thousands of strikers solidly behind the union and is quickly spreading the strike. The fact that this strike is a strike carried on by the masses of miners themselves, is demonstrated at every step in the development of the struggle. The local strike committee, which conducts the strike activities locally in the case of every mine on strike, was elected at mass meeting of the strikers. The local strike committee directs all of the local activity, including the defense, relief, mass picketing, etc. The local strike committee has its delegates on the rank and file district strike committee, which meets regularly and is now composed of nearly 300 strikers. Between meetings of the District Strike Committee, the Executive Committee of the district strike committee, consisting of 17 strikers, meets.

The strike has been conducted from the first day, on the basis of picketing and marches on a mass scale. Few strikes in the recent period have involved such large numbers of strikers in the day to day work of the strike.

The strikers themselves have proved the best and most effective organizers to spread the strike, and to keep scabs out of the mine. They have shown great initiative in the strike activity. Picket lines have contained as high as 2,000 and 3,000 workers, and every mine at which a march has been held by the strikers so far joined the strike. Mass meetings of 2,500 and 3,000 miners have been held in Washington County on a number of occasions. Strike committees in most cases are maintaining their rigid discipline among the strikers, and those few elements which crept in among the strikers are being quickly weeded out.

The miners have quickly developed forces for local leadership. Such strikers as Dan Lane, Porter Davis, and scores of others, who, at the beginning of the strike, could not make a speech, are now becoming regular and fluent speakers at the strikers' mass meetings.

The organization of the picketing, the organization of mass meetings, leaflet distribution, house to house visits, etc., has been capably carried on by the local strike leadership and the rank and file miners.

In the working up of the demands, also, the rank and file participated throughout. The demands were first formulated in the scale committee, elected by the first meeting of the District Rank and File Strike Committee. The scale committee then brought into the district committee its recommendations which were carefully gone over one by one, amended, and finally passed upon. Thus, in the formulation of the demands, all striking miners were represented.

The miners not only of Western Pennsylvania, but of Eastern Ohio and West Virginia and other districts, have undoubtedly entered into a bitter and sharp struggle against the starvation policy of the bosses. Without doubt the coal operators will use every agency at their disposal against the strikers. The tear gas bombs have been thrown. Many arrests have taken place, evictions have already been carried out, scabs have been brought in some mines (these scabs joined the strikers), the UMWA is openly an agent of the bosses. A heavy concentration has already taken place in Washington County, of gangsters, state police, coal and iron police, special deputies, and constables. We may expect an increase in the terroristic methods. All roads

are being patrolled by autos filled with police. The National Guardsmen stand ready. But the miners have taken a firm hold of the strike. They realize that the National Miners Union is their union and they are busy organizing into local unions, at the same time that they conduct the strike.

Thousands of membership books are being given out by the N. M. U. The strikers are building an organization in order to safeguard their struggle. When the terror increases, the miners will be ready to battle heroically.

When the pay checks of the miners are examined, and it is found that hundreds of them for the past six months or more have not received a single cent in cash in their envelopes, then it can be understood why this strike is literally a strike against starvation. If one goes into the houses of most of the miners and looks into the cupboard, he finds nothing to eat. Many of the miners' wives are not able to go on the street because they do not have sufficient clothes. The children of the miners have become, in many cases, diseased. Hundreds of miners' children are actually dying of starvation. Many miners have not paid rent for months. Their living standard has been reduced 75 per cent in the last couple of years. The boss condemns thousands of them to work one or two days a week.

Fifty per cent of the mines in Western Pennsylvania are completely shut down. The conditions of work are worse than they have ever been. Often the miners are forced to work in water the whole day long. In addition, the cheating of the miners short weighing has become a general and common practice. The miners do not get paid for dead work. They are cursed with "idle days" when they are on the job without getting paid. This is why the strike is a strike against starvation and why the miners are determined to put up a vigorous struggle for a better standard of living.

This strike, more than any strike in the recent

## From Editor to Reader

### Are You Neighborly With Your Neighbors?

MAYBE you think that is a funny question. But do you know that if every one of the big Daily Worker Family would get neighborly, a lot more workers would be reading the Daily Worker.

When we first sent out the idea of forming Daily Worker Clubs of readers, Daily newsmen, worker correspondents and Daily Worker friends, we got a lot of letters. Among them was one from a Daily Worker subscriber in a little Florida town. He had a good idea. To invite some of his neighbors, workers both Negro and white, to his house once a week and read them some article of special interest.

Suppose you try that with your worker neighbors. Pick out some important article that you feel will interest them. Call them—two or a dozen—to your house, or your doorstep, or go over to their place if necessary, and read it yourself or have someone else read it aloud. Discuss it among yourselves.

Let everybody disagree if they want to. Maybe they will agree with the article printed next to it. Tell them the Daily Worker editors want to know what they like and what they don't like. Let them look it all over and say what they think.

The second or third time you get them together they may be clearer on what they want to read. Maybe they will want to read that interesting series of articles on "Graft and Gangsters," or a very interesting series just beginning on the Soviet and the campaign of lies against it. What do they think of the editorials, Red Sparks, or the Worker Correspondence feature?

Pretty quick you will have around you a circle of interested workers whose opinions will be valuable to us. Write down what they like or don't like about the Daily Worker, and why, and send it in.

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This strike, more than any strike in the recent

period, has drawn Negro workers, women workers, and young workers into the active participation and leadership. Frank Sepich, organizer for the N. M. U. in Eastern Ohio, told me that young American elements are taking leadership in this strike, more than he has ever observed, and that this strike is being militantly pursued by large masses of miners more than he has ever seen in any strike of the miners. In many strike committees, nearly 50 per cent of the members are Negro workers, and one of the features of the strike is the active participation of Negro and white workers together. Women, as usual, have proved to be among the most militant pickets and women and children participate in large numbers, actively on the picket lines.

The strike of the miners in Western Pennsylvania has sounded a call which will reach every coal mining camp in the country, a call to revolt against starvation, a call to unite in struggle for decent living conditions, a call which is bound to receive a warm response from all the mining fields. And this struggle will have its effect not only upon the coal miners. The workers in the steel mills are watching the strike carefully. Their conditions are almost as bad as those of the miners. And this struggle cannot stop at a struggle of miners alone. In the heat of this struggle, a mass National Miners Union is being built, which will greatly strengthen the Trade Union Unity League in all basic industries

## Graft and Gangsters

By HARRY GANNES

### Socialists Help Mayor Murphy of Detroit Hide Graft

THE last few articles of this series dealt with graft in New York and Chicago. The articles on Chicago showed the close connection between Capone, and other gangsters, and the leading capitalist politicians and bankers. In New York, the wholesale grafting of Tammany Hall was exposed. How Ford and General Motors direct grafting in Detroit was taken up in the last article.

The leading candidates for the capitalist parties were Bowles, Engel and Judge Murphy. Murphy was an ambitious demagogue who put forward all sorts of fake slogans about "cleaning up" the city, favoring relief for the unemployed, and other phrases to catch the votes of the discontented workers. Behind Murphy was lined up the Socialist Party, the Ku Klux Klan, the Ford interests and the fascists of the American Legion.

One of the leading supporters of Judge Murphy, later Mayor Murphy, was Gerald E. Buckley, a radio announcer on station WMBC. Buckley made nightly talks favoring Murphy and exposing the obvious graft of the Bowles regime. Meanwhile, Buckley himself was lined with the leading bootlegging rings in Detroit. For example, the Detroit Times, a Hearst newspaper, which at first supported Bowles, and later became one of the staunchest defenders of the Murphy regime, charged Buckley was not only a bootlegger but made money from blackmail.

"Buckley also was known as an associate of underworld racketeers," they said, "and had been accused many times of using the radio for blackmail."

On July 24, Murphy was elected. Gerald Buckley had just finished announcing the election returns. He was sitting in the lobby of the Hotel LaSalle when three gunmen walked up to him and shot him dead. A hue and cry went up throughout the city, and Mayor Murphy promised a thorough investigation and clean-up of the gangsters.

Of course, nothing of the kind happened, or could happen. The gangsters continued to reign as before, supporting the Murphy regime. Mayor Murphy came into office, also, with the help of Henry Ford. The Ford foremen and superintendents, who had previously supported the Bowles

regime, forced the workers to sign petitions for the election of Mayor Murphy. Buckley himself had worked for the Ford Motor Co. as a "social worker," that is, as a stool-pigeon who went to the workers' homes to see if they were radical. Mayor Murphy promised to find and prosecute the murderers of Buckley. But who were the murderers? It was very clear to everyone in Detroit that the job had been engineered by Mayor Bowles and Police Commissioner Wilcox. They approved openly of killing rival gangsters. Now how did Murphy attempt to solve the murder? First he issued warrants for two Italian gangsters, A. Livechi and T. Pizzano. Instead of directing the fire against the real killers, Murphy turned the whole campaign into an attack on the foreign-born workers of Detroit. He used the occasion of the arrest of Livechi and Pizzano as an excuse to discharge all foreign-born workers employed by the city. On February 25, 1930, he ordered all foreign-born laborers dismissed. This was how Murphy was going to "solve" the unemployment problem and to revenge the murder of Buckley.

In October, 1930, Murphy called a grand jury together to "investigate" the Buckley murder. We have already seen what happened to the grand jury investigation in Chicago of police graft under the Thompson-Cermak regime. The same thing happened in Detroit. The grand jury proceedings brought out piles of evidence linking the police department with graft and gangsters, and for this reason it was ended without any solution of the Buckley murder. However, we get a few interesting sidelights from the investigation, though most of it was kept secret.

One of the witnesses, a convicted crook by the name of Andrews, told of the connection of the police department with kidnapers. Here are extracts from his testimony:

"When I walked the street a certain officer always approached me and said 'give me fifty dollars.' And I had to give it to him, or go to jail whether he had anything on me or not. . . . One (police officer) was sore at the other, because he thought he is taking the most of the underworld graft and they had a fist fight over it in Al Thorpe's saloon. . . . I swear that one of the officials of the police department told me once, when I did not give him graft—'why don't you pull off some job and spread a little money around and we will not be throwing you in jail all the time.'"

This sort of thing, Mayor Murphy did not want the workers to know. So the grand jury investigation ended.

There followed in the early part of 1931, the trial of Pizzano for the murder of the radio announcer Buckley. But this too was more than Murphy bargained for, as it threatened to reveal the connection between the Murphy administration and the criminals, such as existed in the Bowles' regime. In the midst of the trial, the prosecuting attorney Toy, was stricken with an unexplained "illness" and the trial was suspended indefinitely.

While under the Murphy regime not one jot of the underworld is changed, the Socialists praised Mayor Murphy as the Socialist messiah. This was of inestimable value to the big industrialists of Detroit. The struggles were growing sharper every day. Wage cut followed wage cut. Unemployed workers were being poisoned by rotten food, given out at Mayor Murphy's "charity organizations." Graft was again allotted to the 15 police precincts, but Mayor Murphy was given a "respectable" front.

The New York Socialist paper, the New Leader, repeatedly praised Murphy. In this, it was joined by the liberal weekly, the Nation. Rev. Norman Thomas, who approved of the grafting head of Tammany Hall in New York, Mayor Walker, took a special trip to Detroit, to pay his compliments to Mayor Murphy.

(To be continued.)

### Only A Little Feller

Judge Jean Norris, champion sentencer of framed-up girls in New York's "morals" courts, objects to being ousted on the grounds that she owned stock in a ball-bonding company doing business in her court.

She, according to the N. Y. Times headline on June 4:

"Declares Her Share Holdings Were Too Small to Admit of Any Impropriety."

That's rather good. And it reminds us of a parallel case, in which a girl who forgot to get married, replied to someone who impugned her virtue because she had a baby: "But it is such a little baby!"

### Camps

A comrade who says he is employed only part time and has very little money, yet longs to spend a week in some camp, writes us to find out "why the camps that advertise in the Daily Worker are so high in their prices."

Well, are they high? We know that they're too high priced for us poor devils on the Daily Worker, but are they high compared to other camps? We had our steno look that up. And she reports:

The other camps charge just twice what the camps do that are known as "our" camps, yet these more expensive camps do not pay union wages to their workers as "ours" do, some of which have a rate of \$17.50 a week. In fact many capitalist camps make it a practice of swindling their workers out of their wages entirely.

What's to be done to make it still cheaper, we don't know. We might get gay and remind you that what you really need is full time work at higher wages than that price wouldn't hurt you. Or remind you that until you make a proletarian revolution and nationalize the land, all the customary load of private ownership of land has to be borne by workers' camps.

But that doesn't meet the immediate need for masses of workers who wither away in the hot cities because they cannot afford even a couple of days in the country. We might be wrong, but it occurs to us that possibly there should be different grades of camp facilities and appropriate charges.

It seems to us, from the little we know of it, that the idea has been that anybody who comes to camps expects to have a private room, with four-poster bed and hair mattress, bath, radio and ice-water and a swarm of servants to be complained about to the management if anything isn't just like the Hotel Pennsylvania. Naturally that costs plenty.

But as for us, who have slept in Wyoming jungles and cooked our mulligan in an oil can, we would feel better if some camp would allow us to flop out under a tree in our own blanket and eat a la carte or not at all and charge us accordingly. Indeed that's more like camping and less like moving the Bronx "Coop" fifty miles up the Hudson and calling it a "camp."

### Preparing For War

"Aw gwan! There can't be any war on the Soviet, 'cause England hates America, and France hates England, and Germany hates France, and Poland hates Germany and Germany hates 'em all, while Italy and the Pope can't agree!"

Such are the arguments one can hear from single-track minded folks who simply don't know what they're talking about. Even the stones ought to realize that just such a campaign against the Soviets as we have now is the plain preliminary to active war and intervention. And war there is certain to be. It is getting to be an accepted idea. Nor are visible signs of preparation hard to find.

For example, the American steel industry now uses Soviet manganese because it's the best there is in the world (not because it's cheaper, or is "dumped," in fact it costs a higher price, but is worth it).

Yet on the Cajuna Iron Range of Minnesota, where there is the biggest deposit of manganese ore in the United States (though a low grade ore), new mines are being dug although only three out of 54 mines are working. The 51 not being worked are now being put into shape for working.

Why is this if American imperialism aims to continue trade with the Soviets? If it does not intend to be cut off by war from getting Soviet manganese?

More. The Minneapolis Star on June 1 related how Major Hopley of the War Department was in Minnesota, "has been successful in producing ferro-manganese from low grade ore in Minnesota, and experimenters are now working to facilitate this process."

A few days earlier, Minnesota papers told the War Department was spending \$7,500,000 in the state, to make the inland water-way, navigable "for the transport of munitions." And to make clear that the A. F. of L. is part of the imperialist war machine, the report added:

"Organized industry and organized labor are being given their legitimate and all-important place in the scheme of national defense. They are being prepared for the war load that will be thrown upon them in such an event."

So the A. F. of L. is "being prepared" for war. And kindly note that the A. F. of L. papers are filled with anti-Soviet propaganda. Then figure out what all this means.

### Corrupted Horses

Somebody sent us a clipping from one of the Youngstown papers (forgetting, as usual, to say which one). With all of the police clubbing, gassing and shooting of boys and girls who had gathered for National Youth Day, what, do you suppose, the capitalist paper selects as a source of regret?

It is that a police horse of the mounted brutes was banded in the face.

We like horses ourselves, but when it comes to choosing between workers and horses, we won't mourn the bruises of a police horse.

Police corrupt even dogs, and their horses are trained to strike with fore feet, kick, bite and trample "mobs." For that kind of horse we can not have any more sympathy with than for an armored car.